

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 323.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF

7. Sedan Strasse
16. Werder Strasse

Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE WRECK OF THE "BERLIN."

The rescue of the last three survivors of the "Berlin" was entirely due to the courage and initiative of a private person, Captain W. Sperling, of Dordrecht, whose ship is at present in harbour at the Hook. Captain Sperling agreed with his friend, Mr. Vandertak, of the tug "Wodan", to make an attempt to bring off the three women left on the wreck this morning before the lifeboat went out.

Interviewed on his return Captain Sperling spoke in the most modest and simple terms of the rescue. "The women were alive," he said; "we could not abandon them. We were obliged to make an attempt to save them."

With the captain went his nephews, M. C. Sperling, and W. Louis Sperling, and M. G. Moerkkerk. The party set out in the "Wodan" with a flat in tow.

Captain Sperling continued: "As we drew near the wreck the sea was still stormy, and the weather bad. There were three or four feet of water on the breakwater. The "Wodan" steamed along the breakwater till she was opposite the beacon."

Here Capt. Sperling, with three men, jumped into the flat and took it alongside the beacon. The captain sprang on to the breakwater with a rope, and succeeded in mooring the flat to the beacon, where he found the rope slung the day before between the tower and the wreck still in position. He was thus able to climb on board the wreck, where he found the three women huddled together under the hurricane deck. Ten or twelve corpses were lying about. The women, screaming and crying hysterically, threw themselves upon their rescuers, and had to be soothed before anything could be done. They were nearly frozen, their clothing soaked with icy water. They were unable to walk, and clung to the necks of the rescuers, hampering their movements.

The Nurse Lina Rippler called to the men to save Miss Thiele first. Capt. Sperling carried Miss Thiele to the side, and fastened her securely in a rope cradle slung on the main rope with a running knot.

As she was being fastened in the cradle Miss Thiele's foot stuck in a crack in the deck, and had to be pulled out by main force. When all was ready Captain Sperling shouted to his nephew on the breakwater, who held the guide-rope, to haul in the cradle and its freight, and Miss Thiele was landed in safety at the beacon. Mme. Wernburg, of the Opera Company, was landed in the same way. She was in a pitiful state, weeping and crying for her husband and child, who were drowned. The Nurse Rippler was then rescued. She was a better case than the other, and was able to walk.

All three were put on board the flat, which was hauled alongside the "Wodan," and the survivors were taken on board. The rescue had occupied half an hour. The "Wodan" then steamed to the dock of the Harwich boats, where she arrived at four o'clock.

The rescued women were removed to the Hotel Hoek van Holland, where every possible attention was showered on them. Among the inquirers at the hotel was Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who assured the ladies of his keenest sympathy.

In spite of the terrible tortures they have undergone, and in spite of the fact that their hands and feet were badly frostbitten, the women rescued from the wreck are recovering comparatively quickly. Frl. Gäbler, in particular, suffered terribly from the cold and was delirious when brought on shore. The first words uttered by Frl. Schröder were "Oh! we are so hungry. When the disaster occurred I cannot say, but I can never forget the hours of anguish and torture we passed through while we watched the heroic crews of the lifeboats and the tug battling with the waves in their endeavours to save us from death. Our agony seemed to be at its height on Thursday night. The storm seemed to be more terrible than before; icy cold waves, high as a house, broke over the ship

every minute and the comforting sight of the Hook of Holland lights was blotted from our gaze. At about 6.30 p. m. we heard the shrieking of the crews in the "Berlin's" sister ship the "Vienna". Frl. Battel, with the strength of despair, shrieked into the howling storm 'We are here'. Whenever we saw or heard a steamer pass we cried aloud, for we feared that it might be supposed that there was no one left alive to rescue. I was forced to see Frau Bertram and nearly all my acquaintances washed away by the sea and drowned. When our rescuers arrived we watched their actions in breathless suspense, and when at last it became clear to us that their endeavours were directed to saving our lives we could hardly believe our eyes. We were so exhausted from cold, hunger, excitement and fatigue that even the joy of again being granted life brought no smile to our faces, no word to our lips. The first thing we did after we were saved was to tear off our clothes long frozen stiff."

Fifteen more corpses, among them that of a child, have been taken off the wreck of the "Berlin". The bodies of the crew are to be conveyed to England for burial, those of the other persons were to be buried today, Tuesday. They will be photographed to facilitate identification later.

All the Dutch papers are full of praise for the share taken in the rescue by Prince Henry of the Netherlands. The President of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Prince expressing, in the name of Amsterdam commercial circles, their grateful esteem. On Saturday evening a crowd some thousands strong assembled before the Castle of Huldegingen and gave Prince Henry an enthusiastic ovation. The appearance of the Queen and Prince Henry evoked deafening cheers. The Prince expressed his thanks and called for cheers for the brave rescuers, a request responded to by the crowd with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Hook of Holland authorities contradict the report that gangs of thieves were found to be plundering the corpses washed up by the sea. The men in question were policemen in *civile* who were ordered to remove valuables from the corpses and hand them over to the authorities.

MR. HALDANE ON THE ARMY.

London, February 24.

Mr. Haldane made a speech at Portsmouth on Saturday evening, in which he said that he intended, with the approval of Parliament, to appeal to the country for the formation of a national army not in a spirit of militarism, but because he was convinced that the male population of the country organised for its defence was one of the best guarantees of peace.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE CORPORATIONS.

Cambridge (Mass.), February 24.

President Roosevelt yesterday delivered an address to the students of Harvard University, in the course of which he made some remarks which, it is inferred, will receive considerable attention as a statement intended to reassure the owners of corporations stock. He said: "Those railway companies, whose methods are honourable and just, will not lose by a suitable control by the Federated Government, but will gain. I lay great stress on the fact that it is the duty as well as the interest of our people to treat such corporations with fairness and to take care that a premium may be placed upon honourable business methods and that those who invest their capital in such concerns shall enjoy complete protection. The individual States have shown that they are not capable of restraining the power of the wealth shut up in the syndicates and therefore some action on the part of the Government is imperative in the interests of the people."

AMERICAN MISSION IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, February 24.

The American Ambassador, who has recently made repeated but fruitless applications to the Porte for the carrying out of the recognition accorded formally in 1904 to the American missionary institutions in Turkey, again formulated his demand at his audience with the Sultan on Friday. The Sultan agreed to give the necessary instructions to the Grand Vizier, but a complete settlement of the matter is hardly to be expected in the immediate future.

THE UNREST IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, February 24.

The news from Central America shows that the disturbances in Honduras and Nicaragua are more serious than was at first realised. Mr. Root at the outset grasped the dangerous possibilities of the dispute, and telegraphed to both Presidents a warning, and urged that they should agree to arbitration. News already published, however, shows that his advice has been disregarded, and that both parties, while anxious to throw the blame for the beginning of hostilities on the other, are prosecuting the warfare as vigorously as they can. The chief anxiety at Washington centres on the question of possible complications with any European Power. Nicaragua has a large foreign debt, and the continuance of hostilities for any lengthened period might lead to difficulties similar to those which caused the Government so much trouble in San Domingo. Hope of a settlement by peaceful means, however, need not yet be abandoned. Mr. Root is determined to take the fullest advantage of the informal "protection" which the United States has assumed over the other Continental Republics to prevent a disastrous conflict which might involve other of the Central American States in general ruin.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Paris, February 24.

In Republican circles the view prevails that the Government will under no circumstances give up their demand in the matter of the Church lease arrangements that no priestly office is to be given to members of dissolved congregations nor to foreign priests. In ecclesiastical circles this demand is now, as formerly, regarded with the same decision as quite impossible of acceptance, as being derogatory to the dignity and patriotism of the Bishops. The ultra-Radical journals, comparatively openly, express their satisfaction that under the circumstances no further negotiations can take place between the Prefect of the Seine and the representatives of the Archbishop. Thus Senator Ranc writes in the *Aurore*: "The Bishops and the Vatican desire in the name of the Catholic hierarchy to impose upon the communities, for the whole duration of the leases, priests of their choice, even if they should be of a foreign nationality or be Jesuits or Capuchins. M. Briand has formally pledged himself to impose the Government veto on any claim of that kind. A breach seems, therefore, unavoidable. M. Briand, apparently has shown all his suavity and the Prefect of the Seine, M. de Selves, all his diplomatic skill, in vain." At the Cabinet Council held today M. Briand stated that he had directed the Prefect of the Seine to inform the Archbishop of Paris that his proposals were unacceptable both with regard to the expressions used therein and to the conditions put forward. If the Archbishop chose to make new proposals in the sense of the statements made by M. Briand and approved by the Chamber, he, the Prefect of the Seine, would examine them.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

St. Petersburg, February 24.

The *P. T. A.* announces: "Certain St. Petersburg journals have stated that legal enquiries have established the harmlessness of the infernal machines recently discovered in the house of Count Witte. We are authorised to state that the examination by experts on the 24th demonstrated that each of the bombs contained 3 1/2 lbs. of an explosive of high power and they would certainly have exploded if warmed or shaken. The clockwork introduced into the bombs could not have caused an explosion as the mechanism was clumsily made. Had an explosion taken place, part of the house and even the outside walls of the house would have been destroyed."

Lodz, February 24.

Two local factories have been attacked by some 30 armed men, who escaped, after stealing large sums of money and mortally wounding the son of one of the owners of the factory.

Odessa, February 24.

Yesterday afternoon the Head of the Police, M. v. Hosberg, was slightly injured by a bomb. A member of the secret police, who sat with him in the carriage, was severely wounded and the horse was killed. The bomb was thrown under the carriage. The perpetrators of the outrage escaped.