

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, 1.  
DresdenA.  
Telephone  
1755.

# The Daily Record

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, 1.  
DresdenA.  
Telephone:  
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,016.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

**EXQUISITE PAINTING ON CHINA**  
Speciality: Portraits on Ivory.  
**Richard Wehsener,**  
DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

---

**Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER**  
38 Prager Strasse 38  
Tel. 446.  
By appointment to T.M. the King of Saxony  
and the Emperor of Austria.

**Superb artistic work. Moderate terms.**

High Class advanced styles  
**FURS** —now ready—  
AT POPULAR PRICES  
Retail and Wholesale.

We cater to the wants of intelligent fur buyers, our enormous facilities give the best the market affords.

**H.G.B. Peters, furrier, 52 Prager Str.**  
near the main R.R. Station.

Extensive choice of  
hand made  
Saxon Damask  
Table-  
Bed-  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
**LINEN**

**Joseph Meyer**  
(au petit Bazar)  
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

## WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

### I. THE STORY.

(This, the first of a series of articles on a highly interesting topic, comes appropriately at a moment when the problem of who really discovered America is experiencing a revival. These articles are specially written for the *Daily Record* by an unquestionable authority on Runology and Norse tradition, and will appear consecutively until concluded.)

The *Daily Record* of June 4th contained a communication from its New York correspondent under the above heading, announcing the "find" of a stone bearing an inscription in runic characters which the writer seemed to regard as affording convincing testimony to the discovery of America by the Scandinavians before the landing of Columbus. The stone was discovered in Wisconsin, and bears the date 1362. That the Norsemen were acquainted with portions of the coast-line of the North American Continent previous to the voyages of Columbus is a well-established historical fact, but that this "find" is to be accepted as evidence of such is very questionable. In the first place, there is no evidence discovered as yet that these "hardy Norsemen" penetrated any distance into the "hinterland" in their voyages to the American Atlantic littoral. Even in these coasting expeditions they had constant fighting with the Skrellings (Skraelinjar), or Indians, and experienced considerable danger and difficulty with them, not being possessed of the advantage against swarms of such, and their stagemen, which the after discoverers possessed in firearms. Then, further, if this Wisconsin stone is really a monument and remains of Scandinavian exploration, it means that this band of forty "hardy Norsemen" penetrated at least five hundred miles, as the crow flies, from the coast, through forests and the lands of hostile Indian tribes, and left this token of their track and travels, and tale of their troubles, which has apparently been unknown and undiscovered during these five hundred and fifty years. Moreover, if the inscription is in runic characters, it is one of the longest known. These Scandinavian runic symbols, derived from archaic Greek letters through traders down the Russian river valleys to the Greecised Scythian tribes and Greek colonies around the Black and Caspian Seas, were not easy to inscribe, and such inscriptions are invariably short. The longest yet found is, in comparison with all known ones, an exceptionally lengthy one, viz.: The Rök-stone in Ostergötland, Sweden, circa A.D. 800-900, and consisting of seven hundred and sixty letters. This Wisconsin-stone inscription would consist of about three hundred and forty runic characters. The instance recalls the case of the Dighton-stone, with its inscription of supposed runic letters, Roman characters, and picture signs. It was copied as early as A.D. 1680, and in the last century was deciphered thus: "Thorfin, with one hundred and fifty-one Norse seafaring men, took possession of this land." The best runic scholars and antiquarians have declared this to be without doubt of Indian origin. There have been many cases of "mistaken identity" in Runological research. The late Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, one of the world's greatest Runologists, with indefatigable industry and the zeal of a true scholar, deciphered about 10,500 Runic inscriptions,—all, with the exception of 19 wanderers, in Scandinavian lands and the British Isles. It is hoped that the *Daily Record's* New York correspondent will transmit further details concerning this "find," one of the most important—if really Runic—in the history of Runic research. Perhaps a rubbing could be obtained and

(Continued on page 4.)

## DRESDEN CHINA

Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::  
Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::

**A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse**  
succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.  
Trade Mark. Establ. 1843.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Marseilles, June 14.  
As more detailed reports continue to arrive, it becomes plain that the earthquake on Friday night was a very serious affair. Serious loss of life occurred, but the actual number of dead is not yet established. At Saint Cannat all the houses were badly damaged. The four outer walls of the church there completely collapsed. The populace is camping out in the fields. The victims of the shock at Lambesc were mostly asleep when the catastrophe took place. All the streets in the town and surrounding country are damaged. A woman having in her arms a five-year-old child was buried beneath the débris, and both were killed.

Later.  
Sixty persons are now reported to have been killed and many other injured. The Prefect's official report gives the following death-list: 14 at Lambesc, eight at Saint Cannat, two at Puy-St.-Réparate, one at Pélissane, and 12 at Rognes. The troops engaged in rescue work in the arrondissement of Aix have taken twelve bodies from the ruins. The churches at Venelles and L'Equille have collapsed. Telephonic and telegraphic communication is practically destroyed in the earthquake district.

At St. Cannat the houses are mere heaps of ruins. At daybreak on Saturday the Mayor ordered the inhabitants to leave their houses, which they did with great expedition. The work of rescue at once began, and ten dead and many injured were soon recovered from the ruins. Rognes has suffered still more seriously.

## SHOCKS IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND ITALY.

Madrid, June 14.  
Early on Saturday morning, and again before noon, more or less violent subterranean disturbances were experienced here.

Lisbon, June 13.  
Several light earthquake shocks are reported from various parts of the country.

Genoa, June 13.  
On Friday night the entire district of San Remo was shaken by earthquake. The people at Vallobona, Coldirodi, and Bordighera spent the night in improvised tents, and in San Remo itself hundreds of people sought refuge in the cafés. The shock was not violent enough to cause much damage.

## REPORTED JAPANESE PLOT AT HONOLULU.

New York, June 14.  
A telegram from Honolulu received here yesterday reports that the local police, while making a domiciliary search at the headquarters of the Japanese labour organisation, came upon a number of documents which establish the fact of a Japanese conspiracy against the American administration of the island.

Later.  
With reference to the Japanese conspiracy at Honolulu, it is reported from there that twelve Japanese have been placed on trial for inciting to rebellion, and three for inciting to murder. The case is exciting great interest at Honolulu.

## COLONIAL PRESSMEN AND THE NAVY.

London, June 13.  
The naval review at Spithead yesterday in honour of the Colonial press representatives was a highly successful and imposing spectacle. Hundreds of warships were anchored in long lines, down which the special vessels conveying the visitors slowly passed, thus affording everybody an excellent view. The round was finished at the "Dreadnought," which was boarded by the whole party. An attack on the mammoth battleship by submarines and destroyers followed. This proved to be a most realistic affair, the submarines diving one side of the vessel and coming up on the other side. An inspection of the ship was made, and tea provided on board. The party afterwards returned to the harbour, proceeding to Whale Island, where they witnessed a sham fight by the naval men. A 4.7-inch gun was landed, together with 12-pounders. The defenders were driven back at first, but they rallied and eventually drove the invaders off, capturing some of his guns. A drive through the dockyard was the concluding item, the return to London being made at 7 p.m.

The naval manœuvres which begin on Tuesday will continue for more than a month, and will be on a larger scale than any former exercises. The scene of operations will be the waters of the English Channel and North Sea.

## THE TSAR'S PENDING VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, June 14.  
The British Labour party, and some sections of the Radical party, are strongly protesting against the forthcoming visit of the Tsar of Russia to England. A conference of 92 unions connected with the Independent Labour Party has just been held, at which King Edward's proposed reception of the Tsar was strongly condemned and a resolution in favour of a great public demonstration against the visit adopted.

## KAISER AND ENGLISH TUTOR.

London, June 13.  
By command of the German Emperor, Herr von Haniel, Secretary of the German Embassy, has laid a wreath upon the grave of the late Mr. Gerard Fox, of Dibden, near Southampton, former tutor of the Emperor, and conveyed the sympathy of his Majesty for the relatives of the deceased gentleman.

## BRITISH AND GERMAN SCRIBES FRATERNISE.

Cherbourg, June 14.  
The new steamer of the North German Lloyd, "George Washington," arrived here last evening on her first outward voyage after a delightful trip from Bremerhaven. The average speed during the run was 18½ knots. At Spithead the liner passed the assembled British fleet anchored there, some 100 warships in all. At Southampton forty English newspaper men came on board, and were cordially welcomed in a short speech by Herr Heinicken. Greetings were also exchanged between the English and German newspaper men, the latter being already on board, and an atmosphere of the utmost friendliness prevailed, the spokesmen of both parties giving short speeches in favour of friendship between their respective nations.

## BERLIN

The "English parsons" as they are being popularly called, bring their visit to Berlin to a close today (Tuesday), leaving tomorrow by special train for Eisenach, where they inspect the Wartburg.

A visit to the Berlin University forms the special feature of the programme for today. The English guests are to receive a practical demonstration of German University methods, inasmuch as they will be given opportunity to imagine themselves a class of German theological students, sitting at the feet of the celebrated German theologian, Dr. Adolf Harnack. Dr. Harnack will deliver an address.

Anglo-German friendships of long standing have in not a few cases been renewed during the visit of the English clergy to Berlin. The Dean of Westminster (Armitage Robertson) and Dr. Adolph Harnack, have, for example, corresponded with each other for years, a fact which is the more worth mentioning inasmuch as the correspondence was, at the outset, of a distinctly controversial, not to say heated nature. The Dean of Westminster was, up to 1889, hotly opposed to Harnack's radical theories—a fact due to a misunderstanding, as was finally proved.

It was in 1889, at one of the May mission meetings in London, that Armitage Robertson preached a bitter polemical sermon against Harnack's latest and now famous book, "Das Wesen des Christentums." It happened that a Berlin friend of Harnack's—not a German—was a member of the congregation, and he was dismayed to listen to the false interpretation which the distinguished English theologian had in some way acquired in regard to Harnack's life and work. The Dean of Westminster assumed that Harnack, being a member of the celebrated "Ritschlian" school, was necessarily opposed to all those home and foreign missions which he himself had so closely taken to heart, and it took a great amount of argument to convince him that just the opposite is the case. It is said to be a fact that no German clergyman is a more enthusiastic supporter of home and foreign missions than Dr. Adolf Harnack.

It is also said to be a fact that the Ritschlian doctrines which Harnack represents have done more to fill the Berlin churches than any movement during the past century.

The Dean of Westminster, by the way, is now no longer Harnack's sworn opponent but his very good friend.

On Sunday evening the visitors attended divine service in the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. The Bishop of Salisbury gave an address, part in English and part in German, in which he expressed the hope that this fraternal occasion would provide a foundation for peaceful policy between the two nations. On the previous evening Count Douglas had given a parliamentary reception to the British clergymen in the "Wandelhalle" of the House of Deputies, at which a number of State Ministers and other official personages were present. The Earl of Meath proposed the health of Count Douglas, and his felicitous speech was ably supported by Mr. Allan Baker, M.P., Sir John Kennaway, M.P., and others among the visitors.

(By TELEGRAPH)

His Majesty the Emperor, with the Empress and Princess Luise, received the English clergymen yesterday afternoon at the New Palace in Potsdam. The British Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, who was in attendance, asked his Majesty's permission to present some of the gentlemen, and about 20 were then presented individually. The Emperor spoke to them in English, in most cordial terms. When the presentations were over, the visitors were conducted to the Orangery, where tea was served.

Sir Allan Johnstone, British Minister to Copenhagen, and Lady Johnstone, arrived in Berlin on Saturday morning for a few days' stay at Hotel Adlon.

Baron von Rosen, Russian Ambassador to Washington, arrived in Berlin at the end of last week for a few days' stay, taking apartments at Hotel Bristol.

Mr. August Dippel, Director of the New York Metropolitan Opera, who arrived at the Hotel Bristol on Friday morning, left on Saturday evening for Cologne, proceeding on Sunday evening to Paris.

Mr. Dippel had an interview on Saturday afternoon with Excellenz von Hülsen, Intendant of the Berlin Royal Opera, with whom he conferred especially in respect to certain artists of the Berlin company whose leave of absence is desired in order that they may sing in the United States next season. It is already arranged that Mr. Carl Jörn, of the Berlin Opera Company, will again sing at the Metropolitan during the coming season.

Mrs. Robert-Tornow, Hohenzollern Strasse 15, leaves this week on her annual visit to England.

Dr. Fred S. Weingarten, of New York, spent a few days in Berlin last week, leaving for Paris on Thursday.

A party of Milwaukeeans, including Mrs. A. M. Zinn, Miss Irma Bodden, Mrs. E. U. Demmer, and Mrs. Wm. Steinmeyer, arrived in Berlin at the end of last week for a short stay at Hotel Bristol.

Mrs. Hanford Crawford, of St. Louis, is expected in Berlin this month with her daughter, who will study with Mme. Stepanoff.

### Rare Opportunity!

Beautiful apartment completely furnished, delightfully comfortable, everything desirable. For rent for 3 months or longer at once. Salon, lib., dining-room, bath, 4 bedrooms. Elec. light, 2 balconies, elev., tel., piano.—Mrs. Harshell, Barbarossa Str. 42.

**Pension Klein.** Bayreuther Strasse 2. Rooms to let. German Conversation. Excellent references. Tel. Charlottenburg 10,327.

Miss Jessie Lindsey and Miss Helen Watters, who also spent the winter at Kleist Strasse 11, have gone to Lucerne to continue work during the summer with Mr. Rudolph Ganz.

Mrs. Walter Brown, and daughters, of Pittsburg, who spent the winter at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Str. 11, have gone to Switzerland for the summer, and expect to return to Berlin in the autumn.

Latest arrivals at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louisen Platz 10, include:—

Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold, of Garden City, Long Island, New York; Miss Edna C. Losca, of Hampstead, Long Island, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. James Schultz, of Los Angeles, California.

Americans and English lately registered at the Hotel Adlon include:—

M. Hirschler and Miss C. Hirschler, of Philadelphia; N. S. Gutman, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levy, of London; Mrs. P. S. Marks and Miss B. Marks, of Athens, Ga.; J. N. Heidelberg, and wife, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hoffnung, of London (with chauffeur); E. B. Bacon and J. Bacon, of U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Leo. M. Sachs, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, of Glasgow; G. Keith, of London; D. Lehmann, of New York; R. H. Stearns, Jr., of Boston; W. J. Wood, of Boston; B. Blimline, of New York; John R. Williams, of Philadelphia.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* of Sunday contained a telegram from its Berlin correspondent in the following terms: "The news that important firms are planning an American Art and Industry Exhibition in Berlin can only be received with satisfaction here. The names of the promoters give full assurance of the seriousness of the Exhibition. The undertaking shows that, not only the German imports, but also the American exports to Germany are of importance for the United States. If that importance were generally recognised, the chances of the conclusion of an American-German commercial treaty could not fail to be favourably affected. Considering the interest taken in Germany in the United States and their industries, the Exhibition should be a complete success."

During the month of October a French art exhibition will be held in the Reichstag buildings, and arrangements are now being made by the committee for creating friendlier feelings between France and Germany.

We are informed by the Imperial Automobile Club that the third stage of the Prince Henry Tour, from Tatra to Budapest, was successfully completed on Sunday in fairly favourable weather, although the roads were dusty. Prince Henry, who left Tatra at 6.30 a.m., arrived at 1.30 p.m. at Budapest and was there received by the Grand Duke Josef August and Count Andrassy. Count Emerich Karolyi and Count Béla Zichy had arrived previously, the former in the Umpires' automobile the latter in the Chief Conductor's. The whole stage, which is picturesquely beautiful, was extremely well organised. Many places, particularly Iglo, were festively flagged; and the occupants of the automobiles were cheered as they passed. In Budapest their reception was enthusiastic. Count Banffy was the first to arrive. Count Andrassy entertained 16 persons on Sunday evening at supper, to meet Prince Henry. Of the 102 cars that started from Berlin, 97 have reached Budapest.

Mr. Henry Happold, English Solicitor, has offices at Französische Strasse 43, Berlin. International, Private, and Commercial matters.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Rev. JOHN CROSSER, D.D., Pastor.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN  
Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.  
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany  
Americans welcome.  
Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	closed.
Royal Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Gelbstern . . . . . at 8
" "	(Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo . . . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver . . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé . . . . . 8
Kleines Theater	Moral . . . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	Tielland . . . . . 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie . . . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Der fescbe Rudi . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O	Der Biberpelz . . . . . 8
" " Charlottenburg	Madame Bonivard . . . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Kilometerfresser . . . . . 8
Luisen Theatre	Besiegt . . . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Mädchen ohne Ehre . . . . . 8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna . . . . . 8
Theatre des Westens	closed.
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend . . . . . at 8
New Theatre	Tricoche und Cacolet . . . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Sprudelfee . . . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Teufelsweib . . . . . 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Folles Caprice	3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur . . . . . 8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger . . . . . 8

### AMERICA AND CHINA.

Washington, June 14.

The State Department has issued an official statement with respect to the participation of America in the Chinese railway loan, to the following effect. The Department is watching the matter with great interest and confidently awaiting a satisfactory arrangement with the British, French, and German financiers. The statement expresses satisfaction at the formation of an American group of financiers with the object of investing capital in China. Such undertakings are always encouraging, by their direct advantage for American commerce and for international relations. It is a fortunate circumstance that the formation of the American syndicate before the conclusion of the negotiations in China renders it possible to secure for America a part of the Hankau loan in conformity with the promises given in 1904.

### WRECK OF A CUNARD LINER.

Ponta Delgada, Azores, June 13.

The "Slavonia" is a complete wreck. She lies off the island of Flores, two miles from the land. It is now known that the "Princess Irene" received a wireless message from the "Slavonia" with the news of the shipwreck on Wednesday night, at a distance of 180 miles, and replied that she was coming as fast as possible to render assistance. She arrived at the scene of the wreck on Thursday afternoon. The taking off of the "Slavonia's" passengers lasted till dawn on Friday morning. Meanwhile, the Hamburg-American Company's steamer "Batavia" arrived, and took off the steerage passengers. The transfer of the passengers from the wreck to the two liners was accomplished without mishap. The crew of the "Slavonia" landed on Flores island.

### FATAL TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Dallas (Texas), June 13.

A tornado which swept over here has killed eleven people and injured many, besides doing enormous damage to the neighbouring gardens and fields.

### MORE SABOTAGE IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 14.

The telegraph wires on the Chemin de fer de l'Ouest in the neighbourhood of Colombes, near Paris, have been cut to the number of 13, while in the vicinity of Lens seven telegraph and three telephone wires have been severed, and the bell signals at the small station of Sallaumines destroyed.

### TURKEY AND CRETE.

Paris, June 14.

The Temps reports authoritatively that the Turkish Government have by no means decided to maintain their sovereignty over Crete at all costs. They are inclined to demand an indemnity from the island, and 35 million francs is mentioned as the sum. Greece had formerly offered 15 millions. The negotiations will be kept as secretly as possible, so as to render it possible for Turkey to make at least a show of resistance.

**CURIOUS AFFRAY AT STRASBURG.**

Strasburg, June 14.  
A fracas occurred here yesterday between some German students and Baron Claus Zorn von Bulach who speaks French but spoke in German to his dog. To one of the students who remarked upon his doing so he replied that the German language was good enough for a dog. The students then set upon the Baron and assaulted him.

**SERIOUS RUSSIAN NAVAL DISASTER.**

Sebastopol, June 14.  
While engaged in manoeuvres in the harbour here, the submarine boat "Kambala" came into collision with the cruiser "Rotislav," and sank immediately. The commandant, who stood on the deck of the submarine, was rescued, but all the other occupants, including Captain Belikoff, commander-in-chief of the submarine division, two other officers and seventeen seamen, were drowned.

**FIGHT BETWEEN TURKS AND PERSIANS.**

Teheran, June 14.  
A report from Tabriz under date of the 11th inst. states that, owing to a dispute between the Turkish Consul and the gendarmerie, the latter came into collision with Turkish troops. The gendarmerie lost twelve killed, and the Turks 7 killed and 7 wounded. Twenty Turkish soldiers were taken prisoners. Dysentery has broken out in the Russian camp at Tabriz, a number of victims having already been claimed by the disease.

**BRAZILIAN DREADNOUGHTS FOR TURKEY?**

Constantinople, June 14.  
It is persistently reported here that the Turkish Ministry of Marine is conducting negotiations with the object of purchasing for the Ottoman Navy the three "Dreadnoughts" now being built in England for Brazil.

**COLONEL CODY AND THE REDSKINS.**

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)  
New York, June 5.  
The statue of Liberty in the harbour of New York is shortly to be rivalled by a gigantic statue of an Indian, which is to be erected at the mouth of the Hudson river. That such a statue was seriously contemplated was first made known at a banquet given in New York to that famous pathfinder, guide, buffalo hunter, and Indian fighter, Colonel Cody, alias "Buffalo Bill." It was, in fact, the Colonel himself who made the announcement in his speech on that occasion. As formerly the Indians welcomed the first settlers on landing, so now this symbolic statue is to greet incoming ships with outstretched arms. Colonel Cody, as all men of the passing generation know, played a great part as scout for the American troops in their Indian campaigns. There is hardly a white man now alive in America who has been more in contact with Indians, or killed more Indians in battle, than "Buffalo Bill." The characteristic picture of an Indian drawn by Colonel Cody in his speech at the banquet above referred to is therefore specially interesting. "I have got to know the Indian," he said, "in peace, as well as in war; to know him as a man, and a man of honour. There are many who think that the Indian is cruel, and always wanting to fight. I do not know how that opinion got abroad; anyhow, it is quite wrong. The Indians have been driven hither and thither by the whites, from one ocean to the other; no wonder, therefore, if the race at times shows its wild instincts. I know the Indian well, and the Indian knows me. I have been in many fights; but I never aimed a rifle at an Indian without a deep feeling of regret."

**UNIQUE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.**

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)  
New York, June 5.  
A new instrument, called a "Choralcelo," is being shown and played daily in public in the Symphony Hall at Boston. The "Choralcelo" represents a combination of existing musical instruments; it is about the size of an ordinary pianoforte, and its tones are derived from a number of strings, stretched as in that instrument; it has also a sound-board. The strings are made to vibrate by electro-magnetism. Thus sounds are produced having peculiar qualities of tone, closely resembling the harp, the oboe, flute, and cello. With the purity and unusual volume of its tone, and with the harmonies, or over-tones, formed in it, the "Choralcelo" produces quite an orchestral effect. The inventors declare that, if provided with 16-feet strings and played in a church tower, such an instrument would be audible all over Boston.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-easterly winds, clearing up, dry, warmer.

**DRESDEN**

Hofrat McBride has closed his home in Dresden and taken the Villa Fichtenau, Bärenburg, near Kipsdorf, for the summer, where he is now located with his family. The Hofrat continues his professional duties at Bürgerwiese 20, Dresden, until July 15th, driving to and from Bärenburg in his automobile.

Mme. Meta Illing has returned to Berlin after having conducted her first tour of the English Theater in Germany. The last performance was given at the Frankfort Playhouse. The English actors and actresses who formed the company which performed with so much success in different South German towns have now returned to London, and Mme. Meta Illing will open her winter season in Berlin early in October. The English Theater will be in evidence in Berlin for four weeks, and among the plays to be given will be "Iris," by Pinero; "The Liars," by Henry A. Jones; "The Chinese Lantern," by Hausmann; "The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt," by Sutro; "The Ideal Husband," by Oscar Wilde. One of Zangwill's plays will probably be given in addition to those already mentioned. The English Theater will also give special performances at reduced prices for young people.

We are glad to learn that Dresden is included in Mme. Meta Illing's itinerary.

The International Photographic Exhibition affords the visitor the same, or something of the same, opportunity of seeing wild animals amid natural surroundings as the lucky sportsman has. In this case the sportsman was also a photographer, and one who must have taken as much trouble to "snap" his quarry as he would have had to shoot it, and probably a vast deal more. Here a fox-cub is seen in front of its burrow, with up-lifted paw, like a dog about to make a dash; three little hedgehogs are following their more leisurely mother; in another place the wild-boar is snuffing about after food; or a rabbit is scratching itself; or field mice are sniffing the air, presumably to discover the whereabouts of devouring enemies; again, the woodcock is shown in his leafy cover; the heron flutters upwards from the reeds; the diver hovers over its nest, the curlew are watching their young amid bushes and sedge, the wary green plover is sitting on her eggs; elsewhere the gorgeous pheasant struts about, and the majestic stag looks out from his high lair into the twilight below. In short, there is much of this sort to be found in the Exhibition that the average townsman could not otherwise see.

There is a new programme this week in the Exhibition "Kino Theatre." One of the pictures shows the flowering of the Victoria Regia water-lily and the Queen of Night in the Dresden Botanical Gardens. The charm of this representation is enhanced by the thought that it is not a "trick" picture but a real natural process that is being reproduced by the Cinematograph. There are pictures from the Far East; such as the erection of bamboo huts, and other scenes in Borneo. Burlesque and dramatic films, and a festive tobogganing scene at the Weisser Hirsch complete the programme.

We are informed from Bad Ems that the total number of guests registered there up to date is 5,443; at Bad Elster, the favourite Saxon watering-place, the number is 3,076; at Bad Wildungen, 3,373.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

**CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.**

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse  
Wednesday, June 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Friday, June 18th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),  
Bernhard Strasse 2,  
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.  
Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.  
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

**A young German gentleman** desires residence in an English family from the 1st of July. Address: P. 194, Daily Record office.

**Meissen.** Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.

An agreeable surprise has befallen the numerous visitors to that breezy seaside resort Wittlitz, on the island of Amrum. From tomorrow, the 16th, until Saturday, the 19th instant there are to be military exercises in landing on the beach from boats. Such exercises have not been carried out at Wittlitz for five years; and there is no place that from its situation offers more facilities for watching the inspiring sight.

**Royal Opera House.**

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.

**Carmen.**

Opera in four acts. Music by Georges Bizet.

**Cast:**

Carmen	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Don José	Herr Burrian.
Escamillo, bull-fighter	Herr Semper (as guest).
Zuniga, lieutenant	Herr Puttlitz.
Moralés, sergeant	Herr Trede.
Micaëlla, a country-girl	Fr. Boehm-van Endert.
Dancairo,	Herr Büssel.
Remendado, } smugglers	Herr Rüdiger.
Frasquita, }	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Mercédès, } female gipsies	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper	Herr Schindler.

PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëlla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed; Carmen has been arrested; but Don José contrives at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëlla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.

Wednesday night	Die Dame Kobold	at 7.30
Thursday night	Die Fiedermaus	" 7
Friday night	Götterdämmerung	" 6
Saturday night	Electra	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30
Monday night	Tiefland	" 7.30

**Royal Theatre Neustadt.**

Tonight	Hamlet	at 6.30
Tuesday night	Ein Glas Wasser	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Robert und Bertram	" 7.30
Thursday night	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	" 7
Friday night	Der Biberpelz	" 7.30
Saturday night	Brand	" 7
Sunday night	Robert und Bertram	" 7.30
Monday night	Nathan der Weise	" 7

**DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.**

It is customary to estimate Richard Wagner by his compositions for the stage, but that he was also great in other spheres of music the "Liebesmahl der Apostel" is an instance. Wagner was by no means averse to religious music; on the contrary, he took great interest in church services. Palestrina was for him the most worthy exponent of music in religion, and he re-issued a "stabat mater" by that famous Italian composer. His own sacred composition "Das Liebesmahl der Apostel," which he called a "biblical scene for male choir and grand orchestra," was performed for the first time in 1843, on the occasion of a great Singer's Fête in Dresden. The success was not very great, the world then being less under the spell of the master than it is now. Nor was the work very highly prized by the experts of that day. Some of them considered it impractical to impose such unusual tasks on male choirs; others found the first, unaccompanied, part tedious. The work certainly makes heavy claims on the performers; harmonically, rhythmically, and dynamically it offers a great many difficulties. Moreover, it requires a very strong choir, since the one must be divided into three separate and complete choirs.

The whole work is divided into two Parts: the first for voices alone, the second for choir and orchestra. The "choir on high" is an intermediate link between the two. The *Dresdener Lehrergesangsverein* has several times performed the work with great success in the concert room. On Saturday next, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., that famous choir will repeat it in the spacious and venerable Frauenkirche, on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Verein's formation. The proceeds will be devoted to a charitable purpose, viz. to the *Pestalozzi Stift*. The "Chorus of Angels" will be sung from the top of the dome by members of the well-known Martin Luther Church and Oratorio Choir. The orchestral music will be supplied by the augmented band of the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101. Professor Friedrich Brandes will conduct. Tickets may be obtained from the firms F. Ries (Kaufhaus) and Ad. Brauer (Haupt Strasse).

The programme of the orchestral concert this evening at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows. All numbers are by Wagner. (1) Overture, "Rienzi." (2) Feyerlicher Zug z. Münster, "Lohengrin." (3) Tonbilder, "Tannhäuser." (4) Einzug der Götter in Walhall. (5) Waldweben, "Siegfried." (6) Wotans Abschied und Feuerzauber. (7) Prelude, "Parsifal." (8) Nachtgesang, "Tristan und Isolde." (9) Introduction to Act 3, and Dance of the Apprentices, "Die Meistersinger."

**Hd. Wm. Bassenge & Co., Bank.**  
Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.  
**PAYMENTS ON ALL LETTERS OF CREDIT.**  
Exchange of Circular-Notes.  
Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates.  
**Postal Orders. English and American newspapers.**  
Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.

## WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

(Continued from page 1.)

printed in the *Daily Record*. Whether this "find" is authentic or not, "the belief that Christopher Columbus was actually the first European to set foot on this great Continent" is as untenable as the Ptolemaic system of astronomy would be now. The old line applies here: *Vixere fortis ante Agamemnona*. There were, without doubt, brave Norse discoverers of America before Columbus, without entering into the claims of the Irish, Welsh, Venetians, Portuguese, and even Chinese, as early pioneers to the New World.

The story is a long one; the proof not a difficult task. For the beginnings of the story it is necessary to look back to the days and doings of King Harald Fairhair of Norway in the ninth century. To his policy of attempting to thrust the feudal system on a nation of independent land-owning peasants and proud Jarls, and to the result—disastrous to the Jarl confederacy—of the great and important sea-fight of Hafarsfjord, now Stavanger Fjord, in A.D. 872, is to be attributed the national exodus which set in thereafter—lasting sixty years and draining Norway of its best blood—to the then newly Norse-discovered Iceland, the ancient "Ultima Thule," visited by the Greek navigator Pytheas, of Massilia (Marseilles), in B.C. 340, and by Celtic Anchorites or Papar from Iona in the eighth century of the Christian era. In that remote volcanic and veritable Plutonic isle on the Arctic circle, these Norwegian exiles, together with emigrants from Iceland, Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides, developed one of the most remarkable republics in history, which became a home of freedom at a time when other European nations were passing and groaning under the yoke of an irksome and tyrannous feudalism. In this Attica of the North, inhospitable isle as it was, there also grew up and developed a vernacular literature unrivalled for richness and unique in history, as well as a system of law which, relatively to the circumstances and needs of the people, provided greater personal liberty and a sounder administration of justice than any legal system of that period, and will still bear comparison with modern legal codes. Unique certainly is the Icelandic code in this respect,—the first provision of the "Gragas" is that every child shall be baptised into the Name of the Blessed Trinity! For well nigh four centuries these hardy Norsemen maintained the liberties of this historic republic, and produced a long roll of famous men, while fighting all the time Nature's forces, face to face, in her sternest and most inhospitable moods, wringing from her a livelihood, and even wealth and luxury, against her will.

The policy of Harold Fairhair, then, was the originating cause which brought about the Icelandic Republic, while this latter, in turn, became the hinge upon which the door swung opening America to Europe. The first to go forth, "Westward ho!", was Eric the Red, whose feuds and man-slayings had made Iceland too hot for him. In A.D. 985 he sailed out from Breidafjord and discovered land which he called *Greenland*, "for it made men's minds eager to go there if it had a fine name," said he. Thus Eric not only discovered America—Greenland being geographically part of that continent—first of any known European, but along with it the *art of advertising!* A propos of a discussion which has lately appeared in the columns of the *Daily Record*, it might be asked whether this *tempestuous* character Eric the Red, outlaw and man-slayer, first introduced *Calibanism* into America! This newly discovered land became the home of a considerable and important colony, numbering some 3,000 souls. One of the four known Sagas which relate to and were more or less composed in Greenland—as was the eleventh century Eddic Lay of Atli—speaks of fifteen churches in the colony, and gives a list of nine Bishops. After having existed, a flourishing settlement, for four hundred years, during which communication was regularly kept up with Iceland and Norway, the colony vanishes altogether from the pages of history. Probably owing to the "Black Death" reducing the population of Scandinavia to only 300,000 souls, and more than decimating Iceland, and to dissensions in the home-lands, Greenland, after 1448, was forsaken; and its remaining colonists were probably wiped out by the Esquimaux whom they had exasperated by their hostility. When re-discovered in 1585 the Esquimaux, who were the only inhabitants of these districts, had traditions of the extermination of the Norse settlers.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

### GRUESOME HATPINS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 5.

Horned toads are the newest fashion for ladies' hatpins. In a factory at Wankegan, near Chicago, toads in thousands are subjected, first to chloroform, then to a metallizing process, by which each of the dead creatures is covered with shining metal, in order that it may form the head of a lady's hatpin. In the factory named, 50,000 such hatpins have been or are to be made. The manufacturers' agents are collecting toads for the purpose in Texas.

## EXCELLENT PENSION offered by a North German family; best opportunity to learn German, very moderate terms. Address: O. 193, Daily Record office.

### Pension Kosmos

Anglo-American Family Home.

DRESDEN-A.  
Schwarz Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbhf.  
Elegantly furnished rooms  
with exc. board 4. & a day.  
English cooking. English conversation.



### SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets.  
Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers  
between Leltmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg.  
First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins free from draughts.  
Railway connection at all principal stations.  
Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic  
Elbe valley.—Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck  
of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine.  
Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I.  
Most beautiful location in the city.  
Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

### Worcester House School

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,  
preparatory for Schools and Universities.  
Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,  
French, etc. in class or privately.  
Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

Brühl & Guttentag.—Artistic needle work.—  
Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau  
Strasse 11, I.  
Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

### SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,  
French, and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and  
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

### Pension von Oertzen

old established house  
Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.  
Best situation. Highly recommended, conf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 17.—*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, from Hamburg, mails due in New York June 26. Letters for this steamer should be marked "Via Hamburg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).  
June 19.—*Philadelphia*, from Southampton, mails due in New York June 26. Letters must be marked "Via England," and with name of steamer, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst.  
June 20.—*Lusitania*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York June 25. Letters must be marked "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line" and be posted as per above vessel.

#### TO CANADA.

Letters destined for Canada it is advisable to send by one of the New York steamers, as they are likely to reach their destination more quickly than if despatched by one of the direct vessels from Liverpool to Montreal.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.  
Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

#### NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, left New York June 8.  
On Thursday, the 17th inst., by the S.S. *Lusitania*, left New York June 9.  
On Friday, the 18th inst., by the S.S. *La Provence*, left New York June 10.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff, Esq.  
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.  
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

### AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND'S YOUTHS.

A stirring appeal to the young men of England is to be issued by the Primrose League, with a view to inducing them to take an active part in the politics of their respective localities. The appeal, which has been already adopted in Lincoln, and will now be sent to every habitation in the kingdom, is as follows:

We feel that the time is fully come when an appeal should be made to young men for their aid in the political work of our country and city. We therefore respectfully and earnestly ask:—

Do you believe in religion as the basis of all good government and of all sound education?

Do you desire to see rule and legislation constitutionally carried out and maintained under King, Lords, and Commons?

Do you wish to uphold our world-wide Empire in its integrity—Great Britain for Britons, including our Greater Britain "beyond the seas," and to bind our magnificent Colonies ever closer and closer to the Mother-country?

Do you wish your country to be adequately protected against any possibility of foreign invasion?

Do you think it is better to be what is called "scared," and to take precautions in time, or to wait until the enemy has opened our stable door and stolen our steeds?

Do you realise that you are one of the men who must decide the destinies of this country?

Have you any care or thought for the future of this mighty Empire—your Motherland—to which you owe as much affection and allegiance as to the human mother who reared you?

Are you a cricketer? Can't you spare some of your time to have an innings in the great national game, and knock up a good score for the Empire, and, whether at home or abroad, to take the field and stump the enemies of your country?

Do you play football? Can't you devote some of your leisure towards making the good of old England the goal of your ambition?

Are you a golfer? Can't you give up a few afternoons and extend your interest to the links which should bind all English-speaking people together?

In short, won't you "play the game," and come out like a man to help us in our campaign for God, King, and country.

### A NOVEL INTERVIEW.

Distinguished Americans, when they embark for Europe, are invariably interviewed on the ship before they leave. Mr. Edward Harriman, the Railway King, has now introduced an innovation which may possibly revolutionise the custom of reporters buttonholing their victims on board wherever they can find them, whether on the promenade deck or in their private cabins.

Mr. Harriman has come to Europe for pleasure and health, and, anxious to avoid the customary ordeal of interviews on board, he invited the newspaper representatives to meet him the day before the ship sailed, in his New York house. Light refreshments and cigars were provided, thirty-one reporters accepted the invitation and for over an hour America's greatest transport genius submitted himself patiently to cross-examination by the young and successful experts. Mr. Harriman gave his views on finance and the business conditions without reserve. He did not repeat the words which he uttered two years ago, that America was "on the eve of the greatest boom in history," but, as usual, he was quite optimistic.

The newspapers declare that the railway magnate looked pale and tired. Mr. Harriman himself, however, declared that he had never felt better, but that at his age he felt it advisable to take a little vacation and also to consult a European doctor now and then, not because he refused to admit that American physicians were the best possible in the world, but because he liked a change of medical advice occasionally, just as one likes a change of diet.

According to business men in New York the Railway King exercised a very wise discretion in being interviewed the day before he sailed, because he has thereby helped to introduce a practice which will abolish imaginary interviews with passengers who are a long way out at sea before their alleged remarks, sometimes of the most amazing character, are printed, and consequently they are unable to revise or to contradict them. During the last two years Mr. Harriman has for a long period at a time held the stock market in the hollow of his hand, for which reason it is important that some degree of accuracy should mark his printed utterances. The keynote of Mr. Harriman's interview was that the American crops are a more important factor now than the tariff as regards future business. In a word, prosperity depends on the farmers.

Mr. Harriman arrived last week aboard the "Kaiser Wilhelm II." on what he called the first real holiday he has had since as a boy he camped out in the woods. He told the reporters that he would not give a thought to business, but if there were any railway lines going fairly cheap he would snap them up. As to retiring from business, he would not think of such a thing while the stockholders kept him at the head of affairs.