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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE LARGEST WIRELESS STATION IN THE WORLD.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 3.

Reports from Washington last month indicated the great activity of the Navy Department in regard to wireless telegraphy, and details are now published in the naval press relative to the plans under consideration for the establishment, in the immediate vicinity of Washington, of a naval "radio-graphic station" destined to be the most powerful and comprehensive in the world. As is well known, the French Marine Ministry has for more than a year been using the Eiffel Tower as a station for wireless communication with its ships in Atlantic, Channel, and Mediterranean waters. Some fifteen months back the British Admiralty, too, installed a gigantic apparatus on the roof of their bureau at Whitehall, and since then has been in constant and facile communication with British men o'war in the North Sea and Atlantic and English Channel. But, unless the specifications fall short, the proposed new station in the vicinity of Washington will exceed both the central British and French stations in power and radius, and will allow of the Navy Department's keeping in touch with the Atlantic Fleet as well as with detached units in all parts of the North Atlantic Ocean, and bring Cape St. Roque, Brazil, the Cape Verde and Madeira Islands, possibly even Gibraltar and Liverpool, and the Northern transatlantic merchant steamer tracks within daily reach of the U.S. Government at Washington. The station's radius of power will, I am assured, be so large that it will be able to transmit messages to vessels at sea anywhere within 3,000 miles of Washington, giving that city direct wireless communication with American warships as far south as Callao on the western coast of South America, at Magdalena Bay, and at San Francisco. Unless this station fails sadly in what it is confidently expected to accomplish, both ends of the Panama Canal and vessels within that waterway will be brought into direct wireless communication with Washington.

Radius Of 28,000,000 Square Miles.

Needless to say, ten years ago such a proposition would have met with ridicule and been regarded as impossible as the holding of those heart to heart talks with our neighbours on Mars which certain eminent scientists are waxing so enthusiastic about. Today its success is not only considered possible, but so certain that, as I learn, a contract has already been signed for the manufacture of the wireless equipment, and plans are in preparation for the construction of the phenomenally lofty tower that is to serve as a staff for the wires which will radiate from its apex to the ground. As the radius of this station's activity is to be guaranteed at 3,000 miles, it follows that the circle of land and water which it is to serve will be not less than 28,274,400 square miles! One of the difficulties of present wireless systems is the fact that messages can be sent better at night than during the day. Several causes have been assigned for this, and experiments were recently conducted on an extensive scale by the German Government for the purpose of ascertaining the reason for this phenomenon. One of the conditions of the contract under which the proposed American high-power naval wireless station is to be established provides that it shall be capable of sending messages both day and night, under all weather conditions, barring thunderstorms and other contin-

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gencies such as sometimes interfere even with the working of submarine cables.

The present plans for the tower provide for the erection of a circular structure of steel and concrete, 600 feet in height, and from 50 to 80 feet in diameter at the base. Plans for several different types of tower have been submitted to the Bureau of Equipment for consideration. While the type has not been definitely decided, steel-concrete material will undoubtedly be used, since that is considered both structurally and electrically. From the summit of this tower wires will radiate toward the ground, like the ribs of a half-closed umbrella, at an angle of 45 degrees. There will be at least four such wires, one at each cardinal point of the compass; and perhaps more will be used. Each of these radial wires will extend from the apex of the tower to within 150 feet of the ground, to which they will be connected by patented strain-taking cables. It is believed that by the use of a high tower and the radial arrangement of the wires greater sending capacity can be obtained than through any other wiring arrangement.

Contract And Site.

The contract for the electrical installation for this tower was let to the National Electric and Signaling Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. When completed, the apparatus will be sent to the company's experimental station at Brant Rock, Mass., to be tested by representatives of the Navy Department. It is expected that the apparatus will be ready for its preliminary inspection next week, and if successful, the work of constructing the tower at Washington should start early during the coming fall. The exact site for the station has yet to be determined. The original intention was to place it in the city of Washington, but President Taft and members of his Cabinet thought it would detract from the Washington monument and generally mar the beauty of our capital city. Among places under consideration for the tower are the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Government reservation belonging to the army at Fort Meyer, across the Potomac river from Washington, where the Wright brothers are now carrying out their aeroplane experiments. The test at Brant Rock next week will be made on a 400-foot experimental tower already erected there, and final decision as to the height of the tower to be used will be deferred until after the experimental tests have been completed, since it may be found that a 400-foot tower will be high enough. Congress has already appropriated money for the tower and its equipment; but no cash is yet available for the site, and Government territory will be used, unless private ground at some satisfactory point is donated to the Navy Department. At least one such offer from a private individual is understood to have been tentatively made already. — W. B.

THE INCOME TAX IN AMERICA.

Washington, July 12.

At a conference which took place at the White House today between President Taft and the members of the Senate Committee appointed to consider the amendments introduced into the Tariff Bill, it was resolved to reduce the new tax on the net income of trading companies from 2 to 1%.

CONSCRIPTION FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 12.

In the House of Lords today, Earl Roberts moved the second reading of the Bill for making service in the territorial army compulsory for all males within certain limits of age. His Lordship said the present system did not offer a sufficient guarantee against danger that might threaten Great Britain. Lord Lucas, Under Secretary of the War Office, said Lord Roberts' plan would be immoderately expensive. The present system answered the national requirements.

The debate was then adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, July 12.

In the House of Representatives today a resolution was passed affirming that the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to empower the Federal Congress to tax personal incomes should be laid before the State Legislatures.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Washington, July 12.

The State Department learns that a truce has been arranged for the purpose of negotiations between M. Helguin, the Vice-President of the Colombian Republic and Gonzales Valencia who has been elected by the insurgents.

COAL STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

New York, July 12.

Eighteen thousand miners employed in the pits of the Pittsburg Coal Company have resolved to cease work on Thursday. The Company is one of those which supply the Steel Trust.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND BOLIVIA.

Buenos Ayres, July 12.

The Government has telegraphed instructions to M. Fonseca, the Argentine Minister at La Paz to return from Bolivia, unless he receives immediate and full satisfaction for the demonstrations in La Paz against the Argentine Republic.

BOLIVIA AND PERU.

La Paz, July 12.

The disturbances are increasing. The people demand that war shall be declared against Peru. Leading politicians disapprove of the Argentine President's decision, and demand its revision. The plundering of Peruvian and Argentine property continues. The military authorities are endeavouring to keep the people under control, but it is feared that the soldiers and police will fraternise with the people. The people demand the dismissal of the Minister of Finance. President Montez paid a visit to the Argentine Minister yesterday, and expressed his regret for what had occurred. It is stated on good authority that the Government has resolved not to accept the award of the arbitrator.