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# The Daily Record

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## GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY AT RHEIMS.

**CURTISS WINS THE INTERNATIONALE CUP.**  
The great event of the Rheims week, which officially concluded on Saturday, was the international race for the Gordon Bennett Cup. The event came off on Saturday afternoon, and ended in victory for Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, M. Blériot was second, Mr. Latham third, and M. Lefebvre fourth. In the morning Mr. Curtiss had already demonstrated the remarkable speed qualities of his machine, flying ten kilometres in 7 min. 55 and two-fifths sec., thereby shattering M. Blériot's record. In the afternoon contest he flew thirty kilometres in 26 min. 40 and one-fifth sec., this being the greatest speed ever attained by any flying machine.

The race was marred by an accident to the Blériot aeroplane which caused the gallant French aviator some injuries which, however, were luckily not severe. While aloft his motor stopped, and the apparatus was dashed to the ground. The benzine ignited and in a few moments the entire machine was a mass of twisted metal and ashes. M. Blériot was extricated from the débris and placed in an automobile for conveyance to hospital, where it was found that his hurts were slight.

The altitude contest which took place on Sunday had the following result: Winner, M. Latham, who attained a height of 155 metres; second, M. Farman with 110 metres; third, M. Paulhan with 90 metres; and fourth, M. Rougier, with 55 metres.

The Paris *Matin* has offered a prize of 100,000 francs to the aviator who completes a so-called "Circuit de l'est" in the shortest time. The circuit takes in Paris, Dijon, Belfort, Lille, and Paris, and the race is announced for August 1, 1910. A committee of aviation experts has been formed to arrange the conditions of this competition.

### CURTISS'S GREAT VELOCITY.

At ten minutes to eleven, after beating the speed record, Mr. Curtiss started for the Gordon Bennett Cup of £1,000, with a trophy worth £500, for the aviator flying 20 kilometres in the shortest time. Crossing the line at a height of 20 metres, he made a magnificent flight, covering the prescribed distance in 15 min. 50 3-5 sec. In the second lap the American aviator beat his own record, doing 10 kilometres in 7 min. 53 2-5 sec., being a speed of 76.17 kilometres per hour. This is the highest rate of velocity ever yet achieved by an aviator.

At 10.53 a.m. M. Blériot set out to regain the speed record wrested from him by Mr. Curtiss, but he did not succeed, the 10 kilometres being covered by him in 7 min. 58 1-5 sec. Mr. Curtiss came to land after his 20 kilometres, while Mr. Cockburn was making a trial flight.

At 11.10 the dirigible Zodiaque left its shed, and rising to a height of 150 metres soared above the Aerodrome, its majestic progress being much admired.

At 11.20 a.m. M. Lefebvre, on a Wright machine, started for the Gordon Bennett Cup. He flew close to the ground, and took 20 min. 47 3-5 sec. to do the 20 kilometres.

### MR. FARMAN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

From the Paris *Figaro* we take the following account of Mr. Farman's feat:—

"The engine was flying for the first time. It ran well on the testing bench, but it had never been tried in the aeroplane, in which it had only been fixed that morning. Mr. Farman, who started with 62 litres of petrol, had 15 litres over at the end of his flight, a sufficient quantity to fly for a further 40 or 50 kilometres. When Mr. Farman had passed his 100 kilometres, and was approaching M. Latham's record, the crowd cheered incessantly. Towards the end, the biplane was flying in the dark, followed beneath by motor cars carrying judges, who, in a cross country journey, had to watch that the biplane kept to the course, and turned the posts correctly. At 7.30 Mr. Farman made one more circuit, although it could not be counted, and then came to earth in front of the stands. He was a little tired, and somewhat dazed, but obviously vastly pleased by the cheers raised by the enthusiastic spectators, which he had been unable to hear.

"In the gathering darkness hands were stretched out to the triumphant flyer, and he was borne

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shoulder high to the sheds, where a fresh outburst of cheering greeted him. Asked regarding his impressions, Mr. Farman said: 'Impressions are according to what one feels. I feel immense joy. I began full of hope, but one never can tell, can one? My start was satisfactory, and as my engine was running well, I speedily became convinced that I would accomplish an excellent performance; and for that reason I began to economise my resources, in order to continue longer. I kept low purposely. I could have flown higher, but what was the good? It is easier to regulate the carburettor near the earth. I had some gusts of wind to contend with in the hollows of the plain; there is always some disturbance, absolutely calm air is so rare. What bothered me most was the flight of other machines. The air currents created by their screws seriously hampered me on several occasions. I avoided them as much as possible by steering wide of them. But I should be wrong to complain, circumstances were in my favour.'

"Mr. Farman expressed regret at having started a little late, saying that at the end he had still enough petrol to continue for a long time. When dining at the Aerodrome Restaurant, where he was naturally the centre of attraction, Mr. Farman said he had many plans, but had not decided on his next move."

### INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

*Buda Pesth, August 29.*  
The newspapers publish articles welcoming the opening today by Archduke Ferdinand of the International Medical Congress, to attend which over 4,000 delegates, including many of the leading figures in the medical world, have arrived. Nearly all Governments have sent official representatives, Germany sending Professors Unthoff and Waldever; France, Dr. Landonzy, at the head of a delegation of representatives from various Ministries; Italy, Dr. Baccelli and Senator Marogliano; Great Britain, Drs. Pavy, William Jameson, and Macpherson; Russia, Professors Dimitri, Rein, and Petroff; and the United States, Drs. Bevan (of Chicago) and George Brown (of Wisconsin). Many other States are represented, and also the Faculties of Berlin, Bonn, Würzburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Stanford University, Dublin, Edinburgh, and others.

### THE MOORISH ATROCITIES.

The Paris *Temps* learns from Tangier that the presentation of the collective note of the diplomatic corps to Sultan Muley Hafid regarding the cruelties inflicted on adherents of El Roghi has been postponed until all members of the corps have received instructions from the Governments.

## THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

**RIF WAR AND BARCELONA UNREST.**  
The embarrassments of King Alfonso's kingdom at home and abroad were the subject of numerous despatches during the week-end, of which we give the following resumé.

King Alfonso and Señor Maura, the Prime Minister, returned to Madrid on Saturday evening. It is known that great activity prevails at Melilla. On arriving at Madrid Señor Maura was handed a long telegram from the seat of operations. It was worded to the effect that Gen. Aguilera had further advanced from Charbaa to occupy certain strategic positions. The Moors offered a stubborn resistance, but were driven off and sustained many casualties. The Spanish troops eventually succeeded in bringing their movement to a successful termination. The Minister of Instruction, in an interview, stated that Spain must at all costs defend her interests in the Riff country, otherwise France would supplant her. This statement has created great uneasiness, similar to that recently evoked by the declarations of Señor Maura, but which were afterwards strenuously denied by the Paris press. Spanish newspapers are urging the Government to publish the whole of the facts concerning the campaign, as their present attitude in withholding information has created a general feeling of mistrust throughout the country.

According to an official statement issued at Madrid in regard to the recent disturbances in Barcelona and the province of Catalonia, the arrests up to the 24th inst. numbered 890 persons. Of these, 149 were imprisoned in Montjuich, 440 in the modern prison, and 401 in the old prison; 595 prisoners were Catalonians and 13 foreigners. Arrests still continue. Four constables and a lieutenant of police have been arrested, and on Friday last 78 constables were dismissed the service. An additional 26 of the more advanced clubs have been closed, the total hitherto being 120; 16 foreigners of questionable character have been deported. Most of the churches, monasteries, and convents are strengthening their doors and protecting their windows by means of iron railings, with a view to defence against any further disturbances that might occur.

### WIRELESS OPERATOR AS HERO.

The wreck of the steamship Ohio, of Seattle, off the Steep Point Rocks, British Columbia, last Friday was attended by tragic circumstances. Five lives were lost, but the remaining 128 persons on board were saved as a result of the heroic conduct of the wireless operator, Mr. G. C. Eccles, who was himself one of the five victims. The operator stuck to his post until the last moment, his call for assistance being interrupted by the foundering of the steamer. He had given the "CQD" message, and the two vessels which received it were able to read at the conclusion the words, "My God, I am —" at which point the message finished abruptly as the Ohio went down. The rescues were effected by means of small boats sent out by the two vessels summoned to the assistance of the sinking steamer.

### ATTEMPT TO WRECK INDIAN TRAIN.

An attempt is reported to wreck the East Indian loop mail train on Saturday morning at Jamalpur. A Calcutta despatch says: The metals were removed, but, contrary to expectation, a slow workman's train preceded the mail train, and 16 waggons were thrown off the line. The loss of life is unknown.

### THE CHOLERA IN HOLLAND.

*Rotterdam, August 29.*  
The Mayor reports that there are now eight cholera patients under treatment, and two cases under observation, in the isolated hut hospitals. The condition of three of the eight patients is serious, the other five are progressing favourably. One child died of cholera on the 25th instant. Altogether, therefore, there have been five fatal cases since August 20, all the five having been children. There are 47 cases still under observation.