

Office:
 Struve Str. 5, 1.
 Dresden A.
 Telephone
 1755.

The Daily Record

Office:
 Struve Str. 5, 1.
 Dresden A.
 Telephone:
 1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,082.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 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.

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

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

LINEN

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

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.

DRESDEN CHINA
 :: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
 :: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::
 A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
 succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

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.

BERLIN

ZEPPELIN IN BERLIN.

ANOTHER MISHAP YESTERDAY.

INCIDENTS OF THE VISIT.

Zeppelin and his wonderful airship are come and gone. For two days Berlin was in the throes of unexampled excitement. Everything was subordinated to the great event. A correspondent wrote us on Saturday that he had never seen such popular enthusiasm since the return of the victorious troops to the capital after the war with France. Disappointed on Saturday, thousands of those who had gathered on the Tempelhofer Feld patiently waited all through the evening and night, and were as full of enthusiasm as ever when, punctually at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday, the airship was sighted from the cavalry camp. Five minutes later it was rapidly approaching the point where the Kaiser and members of his family were in waiting. Instantly all the bells of the neighbouring churches broke into joyful peals. The great vessel swept gracefully over the Imperial pavilion, over the heads of the unnumbered thousands congregated on the field, the streets, and roofs, executed a semi-circle and returned to a station above the Kaiser, where it made several further manœuvres. All this time the sky was of a vivid blue, and the sun shone generously. At 12.50 the airship's prow was turned in the direction of the Tegel ground, and it passed over the Bellealliance Platz in the direction of Markgrafen Strasse to the Royal Palace; then to the Rathaus, whose tower was completely encircled with the utmost ease. The Rathaus tower was occupied by municipal officials and their guests, and as the airship approached a band played appropriate airs. From the Rathaus the course lay along Unter den Linden, which was followed as far as the Brandenburger Tor, whence another semicircle was described before it glided away towards Friedrichstadt. Finally at 1.50 p.m. the descent was made on the Tegel shooting ground.

When the vessel was secured by men of the airship battalion and Count Zeppelin stepped from the car to be received by the Kaiser, the scene baffled description. Just how many people were present on the ground and in the vicinity will probably never be estimated with any degree of accuracy. One thing is quite certain: each individual exerted his lung-capacity to the utmost, and those who heard the ensuing babel of sound will never forget it. Shortly after the landing Mr. Orville Wright, the American aviator, had the honour of presentation to the Kaiser and Count Zeppelin. Various other presentations were made, after which the Kaiser and his guest proceeded by automobile to the Royal Palace, where luncheon was served. During the meal cordial toasts were exchanged. A special apartment in the palace was assigned to the Count. At 3.55 p.m. the Kaiser left for Swinemünde, where he will embark to witness the German naval manœuvres. Had the airship been a few hours later in arriving, it is likely that his Majesty would have been compelled to leave without personally greeting the Count.

The behaviour of the vast crowds in all parts of Berlin was highly exemplary, and is the subject of gratified comment in the official reports. A somewhat amusing circumstance, however, was the discovery by the police of innumerable lost children, some in perambulators, who had evidently become separated from their excited parents during the commotion caused by the airship's arrival. Up to yesterday morning a large number of the children were still detained by the police, awaiting the appearance of parents to claim them. Count Zeppelin left the Anhalter Bahnhof on Sunday evening at 9.45 o'clock, in one of the Imperial saloons. Although the hour of his departure had not been announced, a large crowd had gathered and cheered the departing inventor to the echo. The Count is understood to have made the following speech of thanks: "I thank you and your citizens for the warm and enthusiastic reception given me, not only by the Kaiser and his family, but by the whole populace of Berlin. You know that I had long desired to visit here. If it has happened that, in spite of the many mishaps which have attended this journey, I have been permitted to complete the journey, I have only God to thank for it. Once more, my heartiest thanks!"

THE RETURN JOURNEY: A MISHAP.

Amidst the cheering of the officers and men assembled on the Tegel ground, the great airship was cast off at 11.24 o'clock on Sunday night and slowly rose into the darkness, shaping a course to the south-west. Previous to the ascent Count Zeppelin, junior, waved a white flag from the forward car, indicating that the moment of departure had arrived. The return journey, which opened auspiciously enough, bids fair to be as tedious and more protracted than the trip to Berlin itself. At 6.30 yesterday morning, as the airship was passing the station of Zahna, on the Jüterbog-Wittenberg line, one of the forward propellers suddenly split, and a piece of the fractured metal was hurled through the outer envelope. The gas at once commenced to pour out of the fissure, and it was seen that a landing was necessary, this being made on

a stretch of heath near Bülzig. A telegram has been despatched to Friedrichshafen asking for engineers and repairing materials to be despatched at once, but it is stated on competent authority that at least two days must elapse before the damage can be made good and the journey resumed. The prompt dropping of ballast preserved the stability and altitude of the airship after the accident occurred, and the landing was made without difficulty.

Despite the eventual success of the Berlin trip, there are features connected with it that cannot fail to cause dissatisfaction. In the first place, the opinion held in many quarters is that the announcement of a definite time of arrival in Berlin was premature and impolitic, in view of the hasty trials that the vessel had previously undergone. That the preparations had not been conducted with adequate forethought and completeness is demonstrated by the series of mishaps to the propelling machinery. Moreover, small allowance was made for meteorological conditions which, as the event proved, militated consistently against a punctual arrival. Excessive haste has characterised the entire journey, and the result is this latest accident at Bülzig, which will probably prevent the Emperor of Austria's inspection of the airship. There is, further, a feeling in many quarters that the time now spent in racing the vessel from one part of the country to another for the purpose of exhibition would be more profitably spent in perfecting it and ensuring the proper operation of its various functions. In the present stage of rapid progress in all spheres of aeronautics it behoves no man to say of it's or that invention, "This is perfection. We can go no further!" Today there are in course of construction at least a dozen new airships whose capabilities are entirely unknown. Any one of these may put completely in the shade the achievements we hail to day as phenomenal. A case in point is the aeroplane, which within the space of a few short months has developed at an incredulous pace. All Germany is very justly proud of the Zeppelin airship, but no man can name the day or hour when its feats will be surpassed by a rival. It appears to us that its triumphal progress might profitably be brought to a close at this juncture, to be resumed at a later date when certain unreliable mechanical devices have been improved and the hostility of the elements has been counteracted to a greater extent by human ingenuity.

BERLIN SOCIAL NOTES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Commander Long, of the U.S. Navy, spent two days in Berlin on his way to Italy, to take Captain Belknap's place in Rome as naval attaché to the U.S. Embassy.

Mrs. Shurtle, of the U.S. Embassy, gave a dinner yesterday in honour of Mr. Orville Wright and his sister, Miss Katherine Wright.

On Saturday Mr. Orville Wright invited a party of his Berlin acquaintances to inspect his aeroplane on the Tempelhofer Feld. Among them were Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Scholle, Mrs. Sutro, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin.

Mr. Wright's machine is in absolute readiness for flight, but no experiments are possible before the end of the week as Mr. Wright cannot get the assistance of the Berlin police to keep the ground clear, owing to the great strain put upon them by Count Zeppelin's visit and the annual "Herbstparade" tomorrow (Wednesday).

Mr. Wright declares that he has never seen such a fine field for flying purposes as the Tempelhofer Feld. His first German pupil, a retired naval officer, spends hours there daily looking over the machine and learning the use of all its levers, so that he may be fully instructed in the working of the machine by the time the first ascent is made.

Mr. S. D. Farrar, father of Miss Geraldine Farrar, left Bellagio on Sunday for London to join his family, who sail for the United States on the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Mr. Orville Wright's first trial flight with his machine on the Tempelhof ground took place early yesterday morning. At Mr. Wright's express desire, no notice of the flight was given, as it was merely a trial of a new machine. There were only a few spectators present, but we are informed that Mr. Orville Wright was in the air for about 15 minutes, during which he made several circuits of the east part of the field at a height of about 200 feet from the earth. The trial was completely successful.

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*:—Miss C. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Strasse 5.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

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.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN MEXICO.

A cablegram from Mexico City states that the Santa Catharina river has overflowed its banks and caused enormous floods in the Monterey district of northern Mexico. Eight hundred people are said to have perished by drowning and 15,000 others are homeless. Another cable from Laredo (Texas) confirms the awful loss of life and extensive damage to property. In Monterey alone, 400 bodies had been recovered by noon on Sunday.

New York, August 30.

A great flood in the Santa Caterina river has devastated a large portion of the Monterey district. The flood came with a rush into the valley on Saturday morning and swept away the houses on the south bank with all that they contained. The people on the opposite bank were looking on but powerless to help. Thousands of people have lost their all; 1,200 have been drowned. The material damage is estimated at \$20,000,000. The town authorities of Monterey are vainly endeavouring to provide food and clothing for the victims. The flood has begun to subside today, and the danger is past. Up to Sunday evening 500 bodies had been recovered.

New York, August 30.

The sudden rising of the Santa Caterina river is now explained to have been due to continuous torrential rain on Friday and Saturday, when 17½ inches of rain were registered. As the water rose rapidly the dwellers on the South bank were driven from floor to floor and even on to the roofs of the high houses, many of which collapsed. In that way 90 women and children were buried under the ruins of the school building alone. The town is for the time without light or drinking water, and the street and railway traffic has entirely ceased. Weeks will elapse before the railway communication is restored.

MORE CROSS-CHANNEL FOOLISHNESS.

London, August 29.

A man named Thomas Wackerell, who has lost a leg, started from Dover yesterday to cross the Channel in a boat of his own construction, ten feet long and two feet wide. The passengers in the Ostend steamer bound for Dover saw him in the afternoon being driven towards the Goodwin sands, but he made no signal that he wanted help. He has not been heard of since.

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.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Dr. THOMAS HALL, Minister in charge.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Lohengrin at 7
Noyal Theatre	Die Braut von Messina 7.30
Rew Royal Opera Theatre	closed
Deutsches Theatre	Kellen 8
	(Kammerspiele) Freund Jack 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut 8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister 8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen 8
Lustspielhaus	Familie Schimek 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Biberpelz 8
	Charlottenburg
	Madame Bonivard 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Manöverregen 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Mann mit der eisernen Maske 8
Urania Theatre	Die Insel Rügen 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Reichshallen Theater	Sietliner Sänger 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Follies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte.—Der Deserteur 8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thadara, Eng. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

DRESDEN

"Our Lady of the Snows" has no admirer more loyal or enthusiastic than Mrs. Curtis H. Searle, of Toronto, a Canadian lady who has had exceptional facilities for personally gauging the future possibilities of her country. Her husband for many years was a high official of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and held several posts under the Dominion administration. His duties were continually taking him from east to west and north and south of Canada, and he was usually accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Searle is the modest author of innumerable articles on Canadian life and manners. Born at Quebec of British parents, she was educated at one of the superb establishments founded and conducted by the Catholic community. In this respect Mrs. Searle would like everybody to know that attendance at these schools by no means implies a leaning towards the Catholic persuasion. The system of education there is largely secular, and the attendance is made up by a large proportion of the children of staunch Protestants who are attracted by the exceptional advantages offered.

In the course of a lengthy conversation with a *Daily Record* representative in Dresden on Sunday, Mrs. Searle kindly gave some interesting information as to the present and future prosperity and promise of Canada. She spoke with a quiet but fervid enthusiasm characteristic of the New World, and supported many of her statements by reference to official statistics. "In the first place," she said; "I found during my recent visit to England—where I gave a series of lectures—a deeply rooted popular belief that Canadian sentiment inclined towards unity with the United States rather than with the Mother Country. That belief cannot be too strongly combated. We are excellent friends with our American neighbours,—socially, if not politically; but our rallying point is Great Britain, whence by far the greater part of our population descends. Canadians, it is true, are not given to much shouting or external symptoms of exuberant patriotism, but sturdy affection for the Motherland and its traditions is planted deep in the heart of every Canadian child, who is brought up to regard itself as a participant in the splendid heritage of Empire, that birth-right of British people the world over. Nowhere will the promised consolidation of the Empire be more heartily welcomed than in Canada. The imperial defence problem will bind us all closer together, because we are coming to recognise the fundamental truth of that axiom, 'United we stand; divided we fall.'

"The French-Canadian element is every bit as loyal as the purely British, and the great French-Canadian journals, like *La Presse* and *La Patrie*, have only criticised the proposed payment by Canada of a subsidy to the British Navy on politico-economical grounds. We are one in desiring to see the Empire made impregnable against hostile assault, as we are one in our readiness to do our part towards this consummation. Adaptable as a young country always is and should be, we have borrowed many American ideas and customs; but that fact in no way interferes with our Imperial loyalty. A great Canadian statesman said not so very long ago: 'It would be as difficult to find an annexationist (to the United States) in Canada as the proverbial needle in a hay-stack.' On the contrary, it looks as though

we are going to annex the United States, since every year many thousands of Americans pour across the border to settle down in our land. Many of these, moreover, become Canadian citizens, a fact I have never heard stated in Europe. The Western districts, especially, are thickly populated with American immigrants, all hard workers and excellent acquisitions. It is absolutely untrue that American finance is largely in control of our railroads; we have money enough of our own to keep Canadian enterprises in Canadian hands, and we mean to do so.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific is an example of this. This new trans-continental line is financed almost to the last cent by Canadian capital, the residue being British. When completed in three years' time it will not only be one of the finest trunk lines in the world, but will give us a new port on the Pacific rivalling San Francisco in importance. The little township of Prince Rupert is to be the terminus. This place is nearly 850 miles north of Vancouver, and its lots are being sold up at unheard-of prices. Here, as elsewhere, Americans are largely represented, but they are outnumbered by Canadians and British.

"There were good grounds for Canada's objection to the poetic title of 'Our Lady of the Snows,' bestowed upon her by Rudyard Kipling. Our climate is, in my opinion, magnificent. The winter cold is certainly intense, but it is dry, with none of the humidity that makes even temperatures of average lowness unbearable. The best answer to maligners of the climate are the record crops we obtain. Canada in ten years will be the granary of the world; already we export more wheat than the United States. Such progress as we have made up to now is all the more remarkable when you remember that our natural resources—contrary to those of the U.S.—are practically untapped." (Here Mrs. Searle produced voluminous figures describing the wood and mineral resources of the Dominion, but our space does not permit reproduction of these, interesting as they are.)

"In conclusion, let me voice a complaint that is supported by every patriotic Canadian, viz. the use of the word 'America' by citizens of the United States to denote their country. Considering that we have infinitely more territory than the United States which comprise but one section of the American continent—their appropriation of 'America' is totally unjustified. The Washington Government is, I believe, largely responsible for this; but we Canadians have as good, and better, a right to call ourselves 'Americans' than our neighbours over the border. As it is, we prefer the title of 'Canadians,' and we are certainly never going to change it."

Our courteous informant, who left Dresden on Sunday evening for Munich, rejoins her husband in London next month. They will sail for home on September 20th from Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Walsh and family, and Mrs. Regina Lohmann, all of New York; Mrs. Jeanne Lathrop, Miss Louise Lathrop, and the Misses Gertrude Neigel and Emma Neuman, all of Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. Frank Paschal, of San Antonio, Texas; and Messrs. Reuben Silberman and William Lowrie, of New York, are among the newcomers at the Grand Union Hotel, Dresden.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Combinations, Drawers, and Undershirts of Crêpe de sauté.

Woolen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists.

English and German Knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,

Gentlemen, and Children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

Ratskeller Meissen, renovated interior well worth seeing, with Wine cellars. Sheltered verandah. First class wine and cuisine. Moderate prices. Telephone 91. R. Käßler.

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

The Rev. John Orlando, of Cleveland, Ohio, with his wife and daughters, are in town for a short stay. They motored up to Dresden from Carlsbad, where Mrs. Orlando underwent a cure.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Prendergast, of Sydney, New South Wales, have arrived in Dresden for a short visit. Mr. Prendergast has been in London acting in a secretarial capacity to the New South Wales representatives at the recent Imperial Defence Conference.

We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that this evening's concert at the Royal Belvedere, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, is Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen's benefit, and a singularly attractive programme has been prepared, particulars of which will be found under Music and Art Notices. The summer concerts at the Belvedere are a source of so much enjoyment to visitors and residents in Dresden that it is to be hoped a record attendance will be chronicled this evening as a mark of appreciation to Herr Olsen.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today, a party, meeting at 4 p.m. in the domed hall at the principal entrance from the Stübel Allee, will be conducted through the Science section by Professor Dr. Luther. The music will be supplied by the band of the Gardereiter regiment. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till 10.30.

That might is right in the Kingdom of Nature is a matter of common observation. In the botanical department of the International Photographic Exhibition the realisation of that principle may be seen in some photographs by Mr. Güssow, of London, in which pictures of tropical forests show how slim creepers cover and destroy great trees, and stifle cotton shrubs. The same sort of destruction goes on in home meadows, where the ranunculus establishes itself, much to the prejudice of the farmer, or in fruit gardens, where it kills gooseberry and currant bushes. In the ponds it is the weeds that take possession of both the bottom and the surface and oust other plants. In corn fields extensive green patches may often be observed strongly contrasting with the yellow corn. These are colonies of bindweed, which clasps the corn-stalks and at length smothers them by the luxuriance of its own growth. The farmer and the gardener have a lot of trouble with these apparently weak foes.

The programme of the Ernemann Kino theatre up to the 3rd of September will include films, prepared in part with the aid of a microscope, showing how raw silk is obtained. There are also some excellent representations of the yacht races during the Cowes week, which are followed by "Scenes on board an ocean liner," and an illustration of "the capture of wild animals in an Indian jungle." Holders of season tickets for the Exhibition are entitled to a reduction of the ordinary prices of admission to the Kino theatre.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Kapellmeister Olsen takes his Benefit at this evening's orchestral concert in the Royal Belvedere. The first part of the programme will contain works by Scandinavian, the second by German, and the third by French composers. The numbers will be as follows. [1] Einzug der Bojaren, Halvorsen. [2] Three orchestral pieces from "Sigurd Jorsalfar," Orleg. [3] Violin Solo, "Nordische Romanze," Svendsen [Kapellmeister Olsen]. [4] Tonbilder, "Tannhäuser," Wagner. [5] Nachtgesang, "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner. [6] Violin Solo, Paraphrase from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner [Kapellmeister Olsen]. [7] Orchestral Suite, "Le Cid," Massenet. [8] Tonbilder, "La Juive," Halévy. [9] Overture, "Mignon," Thomas.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Southerly to south-westerly winds, more cloudy, light showers of rain in the West, no heavy showers in the East, somewhat cooler.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Fantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus	Frau Bender-Schäler.
Nathanael	Herr Löschcke.
Herrmann	Herr Trede.
Lutter	—
Olympia	Frau Keldorfer.
Giuletta	Frau Siems.
Antonia	Frau Nast.
Coppelius	—
Daperutto	Herr Ludikar.
Mirakel	—
Cochemille	—
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Franz	—
Spalanzani	Herr Büssel.
Crepsel	Herr Nebuschka.
Schlehmühl	Herr Büssel.
A voice	Frau Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number, is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unloved in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niklas. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the doll by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realises the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giuletta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Daperutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlehmühl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlehmühl has the key of her room, she leaves them. Hoffmann kills Schlehmühl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giuletta disappears with Daperutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crepsel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable to consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crepsel returns Hoffmann hides, and, from Crepsel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.

Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

August 29 to September 5	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	Hoffmanns-Erzählungen. 7.30 p.m.	Tristan und Isolde. 6 p.m.	Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.	Tiefland. 7.30 p.m.	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg 6 p.m.	Undine. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	closed.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	Kater Lampe, 8 p.m.	closed.	closed.	closed.	Kümmereidich um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	—	—	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.

THE LINCOLN "PENNIES."

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

New York, August 21.

"Lincoln pennies, three for five cents," has lately been a cry heard in New York from innumerable street newsboys who, instead of selling newspapers, are driving a roaring trade in the new Lincoln cent-pieces. The displacement of the time-honoured cent-piece with the Indian's head by a new coin of the value bearing the effigy of the "Martyr President" has begun. The minting of the new coin was ordered during the Roosevelt administration, and it has now been issued through the Federal Treasury in Washington and the Sub-Treasuries in the larger cities. But it had hardly been put in circulation when a question arose as to its legality. In form and weight it is quite different to the Indian's head "penny," and on it are stamped the initials of a New York sculptor who designed it, Mr. D. Brenner. The prominence given to the initials "V.D.B." on the reverse of the coin at once evoked the criticism that they were illegal. Thus the possibility of the withdrawal of the new coins became apparent, and of their acquiring, in consequence, an added value as curiosities. A "run" on the above-named Treasuries followed, by crowds anxious to exchange old "pennies" for the new ones. Long lines of men and boys waited patiently for hours, till their turn came to get their share of the booty, and as the event proved their time of waiting was not wasted. Each new coin was soon sold for from three to five times its face value. In the first few hours of the rush sums from ten cents up to even a dollar were paid for a "Lincoln cent"; and today, when hundreds of thousands of them have been issued, they are being sold all over the city and find ready buyers at the rate of "three for five cents."

The criticism as to the illegality of the three prominent initials evoked in its turn a Treasury announcement that the Lincoln pennies already issued would not be withdrawn from circulation, but that the next issue would have only one small initial, "B," so placed on the reverse of the coins as to be unnoticeable. As a matter of fact, the custom of stamping an initial on a coin has been established in America, not to speak of foreign countries, since 1849; the silver half-dollar, quarter-dollar, and ten-cent piece of that period bearing a B (the initial of the then chief engraver of the Philadelphia mint, Barber), under the "Freedom" head. The critics may, however, be right in their contention that Mr. Brenner's three initials are too prominent. Mr. Brenner himself complains that they are not prominent enough, and that an injustice has been done to him, inasmuch as his design contained his full name, and Mr. Cortelyou, the Secretary of the Treasury to whom it was submitted, promised that the full name should be engraved on the die. Brenner protests against the removal of the three initials and claims compensation. In any case, he has all at once become known. He landed from Russia as a poor man, an engraver by trade, in 1890. His talent soon attracted notice, and some generous Americans sent him to Paris to be further educated.

TITLE PURCHASING IN AMERICA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 21.

The desire of some American ladies for titles, and the ambition to play a part in European society, have given rise to a new branch of trade, that of the broker of titles. It is not necessary for a lady to marry a title; she can buy it, provided she possesses sufficient will and wherewithal. New York newspapers lately contained an advertisement stating that the Marquise de la Rochebriant was prepared to sell, to any well-to-do American lady desirous of bearing a title, one or more of the 29 titles which attach to the Marquisate of Rochebriant. The Marquise is at present residing in New York whither she has come, as she states, to repair by the sale of some of her titles the family fortune which has been much reduced by her brother. She recommends, as specially high-sounding, her title of "Comtesse d'Autier," which she is willing to transfer in exchange for a million dollars. Half that sum has been already offered, but she cannot part with the title at so low a figure.

GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

Athens, August 28.

M. Ralli has resigned, as the demands of certain Greek officers were rejected. A new Ministry has been formed. M. Mavromichalis becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs and provisionally Minister of War. M. Triantafyllakos is the Minister of the Interior, M. Tofalis Minister of Justice, and M. Erotaxis Minister of Finance. The new Ministers will probably be sworn in tonight. The military movement is supposed to be at an end, and the Chamber is expected to adopt the measures that will be proposed by the Ministry. It is hoped that the officers and soldiers will return to their quarters. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the capital and the country.

Athens, August 29.

A long statement is published by the *Agence d'Athènes* concerning the new Government's policy, which will be conciliatory and peaceful. The Ministry, like their predecessors, will be guided by the advice of the Powers. Reforms of an administrative and economic nature are announced, and a notification is added that the soldiers who met on the field of Gudi returned to their barracks last night after being assured of an amnesty. Public opinion has calmed down. It is confidently expected that the Chamber will meet to carry out the promised reforms with the unity and moderation that animate all classes of the people.

FRIGHTFUL AUTO SMASH NEAR BRUSSELS.

A shocking accident has occurred at a railway crossing near Brussels. As Baron and Baroness Nove were taking a drive, the carriage approached the crossing. A train was in sight, but the barriers were not down and the coachman said he could get over before the train arrived and whipped up his horses. He was wrong. The locomotive caught the forepart of the carriage, and both the Baron and Baroness were killed, the Baron's head being severed from his body and the Baroness succumbing immediately to her fearful injuries. The coachman was thrown off the box by the shock, but escaped unhurt.

FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT IN BAVARIA.

Regensburg, August 30.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the automobile of Justizrat Hauser, of Regensburg, came into collision with a Post automobile between Geissling and Pfatter. Herr Hauser and a friend were seriously injured, the chauffeur and another occupant of the car only slightly hurt. Justizrat Hauser survived the accident only a short time.

MINE DISASTER IN WEST RUSSIA.

Sosnowice, August 29.

A mine near the village of Dombrovo, in which 26 men were at work, was suddenly flooded at 4 o'clock this morning by an inrush of water from an old shaft. It is feared that all the 26 men must have been drowned.

FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE SEQUEL.

M. Millerand signed on Sunday a decree reinstating 146 postal officials who had been discharged for participation in the recent strike. In some quarters this is regarded as a sign of weakness on the part of the new Cabinet.

WHAT ADVERTISING WILL DO.

Advertising, its necessity in the conduct of every big business and its legitimate place in American commerce was discussed in all its phases at the fifth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which met in Louisville last week. One of the delegates, Mr. F. Van Camp, states that he is spending \$2,000,000 a year "in order to create and stimulate a demand for something people haven't bought very largely before." "I spent \$100,000 in a week in New York," said Mr. Van Camp, "and before the week was over I had cut out advertising and give day and night orders to my factories."

DRESDEN

Pension Kosmos DRESDEN-A. Schön Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptstr. Elegantly furnished rooms with exc. board 4.4 a day. English cooking. English conversation. Anglo-American Family Home.

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 Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.



SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets. Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers between Leitmeritz, 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 von Oertzen

old established house

Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.

Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. surrny rooms, best cuisine.

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. R. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

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

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

September 2.—Deutschland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York September 9. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow [Wednesday]

September 5.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 10. Mark letters "via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 2.

September 4.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 11. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 2.

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-pennig 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. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York August 24.

Thursday, September 2, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York August 25.

Saturday, September 4, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York, August 26.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

Hch. 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.

Proprietors, Printers, and Publishers: RECORD VERLAG, G. M. B. H. IN DRESDEN.—Responsible Editor: WILHE BAUMFRIEDER.