

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE NORTH POLE.

### DR. COOK'S REPORTED DISCOVERY.

The brief telegram from Copenhagen that we were able to publish yesterday was the first news of what bids fair to be the most astounding discovery of modern times. To even outline the history of Arctic research would require a good-sized volume. Suffice it to say that some of the most daring explorers have hailed from America, and if the laurels have finally gone to that country, they will be well deserved. It is regrettable that a certain section of the non-American press treats the news in a satirical manner, and openly imputes to Dr. Cook the characteristics of Baron Munchausen. While it is true that at present we have only the explorer's own word to go upon, and the testimony of certain Esquimaux who are said to have accompanied him, it should be remembered that proved scientists, such as the doctor undoubtedly is, are not as a rule given to the fabrication of fairy tales, especially when their reputation is at stake.

The London Times published yesterday a telegram from Lerwick giving additional details of the Danish steamer's arrival there. For some time it did not become generally known that the American explorer was on board, and during the time the steamer was in harbour the strictest secrecy was maintained. Dr. Cook himself went ashore to despatch a lengthy cablegram to New York, the contents of which we give below. Later in the day it leaked out that the despatch contained an account of Dr. Cook's discovery of the "Magnetic Pole."

The New York cablegram runs as follows: "After a long contest against hunger and cold, we have finally reached the North Pole by a new route and discovered rich material for scientific research. We found districts swarming with big game, and entered unknown country situate on the northern-most extremity of the earth. Our expedition was decided upon in connection with a summer cruise in the Arctic Sea. Our yacht, the Bradley, arrived at Smith's Sound at the end of August 1907, and the time appeared to us auspicious for an attempt to reach the pole.

"The equipment and provisions with which we were provided were sufficient for a much longer journey than the event proved necessary. A large number of Esquimaux had assembled at Annotok for hunting purposes and brought with them quantities of prepared meat and numerous dogs. The meeting was in every way fortunate, occurring as it did at a point only 700 miles distant from our goal. We had excellent guides, a supply of powerful dogs, and ample provisions. Thanks to the assistance of these Esquimaux, we were enabled to build a house from packing-cases to act as headquarters, and at the conclusion of the Arctic night all was ready for the start.

"Our plan was to find a way through Greenland, following the western coast as far as the Polar Sea, and at sunrise on February 19, 1908, the expedition started. It was composed of eleven men and 103 dogs, drawing eleven heavily-laden sledges. We left the coast of Greenland and pressed towards the West. We had only a few hours of daylight every day, and for the rest were enshrouded in semi-darkness. The cold was intense, and we felt it severely as we progressed; the temperature sank to 83 degrees below zero. Several of our dogs were frozen and we all suffered greatly, but soon came across the tracks of great animals which we followed through Nansen's Sound. During this march we shot 101 musk oxen, seven bears, and 335 Arctic hares. On March 18th we reached the Polar Sea and progressed towards the southern point of Hetberg island. Three days later began our journey across the pack ice. Two of the Esquimaux turned back at this point, and we sorted out our ranks so as to take only the most hardy among us. Two Esquimaux were chosen, on account of their great strength, and 26 of the best dogs for the last stretch across 460 miles of absolutely unknown land.

"The first day we made encouraging progress, seeking shelter from the piercing blasts in trenches hollowed out of the snow. Our meals consisted of dried meat and hot tea, so that we did not suffer from hunger. On March 30th the horizon cleared, and we saw new land towards the West. We had passed the 84th degree. Desiring to proceed as



## DRESDEN CHINA

Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::  
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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.

rapidly as possible, we were unable to investigate the distant coast. From that date onwards we saw no other land, nor did we come across any trace of living thing. Our route led through the dead monotony of the moving ice-packs." On April 8th the expedition had arrived within 200 miles of the Pole. By that time most of the dogs had been killed and eaten as provisions were exhausted, but hope was not abandoned as the ice became more solid and was unmistakably shore ice. On April 14th the 88th degree was crossed. The sufferings of the explorers were now very severe, and were enhanced by the mirages of land which daily appeared before their vision, only to disappear on closer approach. Each member was almost dead with weariness and moved like a lifeless automaton. Reckonings were taken on April 21st, the instruments showing 39 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The locality of the Pole was in sight! Gaining renewed strength and encouragement from their proximity to the goal, the party pressed forward eagerly, and very soon the flag was hoisted at the North Pole. The temperature at this time showed 38 degrees below zero. Scientific memoranda were prepared on the first day of arrival, the second being devoted to sleep. Somewhat recovered, the party set out on the return journey on April 23rd.

Dr. Cook's description of the return indicates that this was still more dangerous, wearisome, and monotonous than the outward trip. The Pole had been reached on April 21st, 1908, but it was not until February 18th, 1909, that the explorers arrived back at Annotok. During the return journey they passed through territory that was rendered famous by Dr. Nansen's discoveries, and part of which bears his name. Further advices from New York state that the Americans are naturally filled with enthusiasm at this great feat of their compatriot's.

### AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL CLAIM POLE.

A Washington despatch states that Attorney General Wickersham declared yesterday that the Constitution followed the flag, and that, if Dr. Cook's story were confirmed, the United States would claim the land discovered by him.

### FRENCH ROYALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, September 3.

The morning newspapers report the following Royalist fracas. "Thirty 'Camelots du Roy,' led by M. R. de Sarte, arrived yesterday on the Place du Luxembourg, bearing a straw crown, with an insulting inscription attached to it, which they intended to lay on the Scheurer-Kästner monument. On the appearance of the police, M. de Sarte was deserted by his followers, who fled in a body, leaving him to be arrested after a tussle with the officers. Later a larger crowd of Camelots du Roy made an attempt to rescue their leader from the Police station. But a group of Republican students interfered and a fight with sticks ensued. Thirty of the combatants were arrested, and 12 of them detained in custody.

## THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

### NEW PREMIER'S PROGRAMME.

The following is a semi-official communiqué on the military coup of last week, M. Mavromichalis's acceptance of office, and the new Premier's political programme. It is cabled from Athens by Reuter: "Now that the situation has become clearer it becomes plain that the sole object of the military movement was the reorganisation of the Army and the reform and improvement of the administration. The movement was at no time directed against the King or the dynasty, nor had it as its object the diminution of the rights and privileges of the Crown or the violation of the Constitution.

"The request of the Military Committee that the Crown Prince and the Royal Princes should be relieved of their high commands in the Army was only formulated in their Highnesses' interests and with a view to relieve them of grave responsibilities likely to injure their prestige and to avert the discord and hatred which personal favouritism and the sympathies of the Princes would inevitably have engendered among the officers serving under them.

"The movement put M. Mavromichalis in an exceptional position. While condemning the manner in which the officers had sought to impose their demands, he felt he ought to accept office, so that he could negotiate with them with a view to a compromise, and above all things avert a bloody conflict which would have had disastrous consequences for the country and the dynasty. Moreover, the reforms demanded by the officers with regard to the reorganisation and strengthening of the Army form part of the political programme which M. Mavromichalis has often advocated in the Chamber and before the electors, and they are, besides, desired by the whole nation.

"It is for this reason that the Premier, in his declarations, has declared his gratification at having contributed to the pacification of the country and having preserved it from anarchy and serious disorders. He believes that the Chamber, which has a Theotokist majority, will give him its support and confidence, and will unanimously agree to the military measures, the radical economies, the reforms, the purification of the administration, and the proposal for a loan which he will submit to it, for the Chamber will understand that these measures are not only demanded by the officers, but also respond to the imperious wish of the nation.

"He has decided to make no concessions from this programme and to resign if he perceives any hesitation or party intrigues, leaving with those who would overthrow him the responsibility for the events which will ensue."

### LADY'S AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Miss Bacon, who has made many balloon ascents for scientific observation, was the only lady to fly at Rheims. She is delighted with her experience, and most grateful to the gallant young Frenchman, M. Sommer, who gave her a seat on his biplane. "I went to Rheims," said Miss Bacon, "determined to fly at all hazards. I wrote to twelve of the flying men, and next morning received a visit from M. Sommer, who promised to take me up. I sat in his shed all Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and at last, on Sunday evening, when all the races were over and the aviators were flying about like bats in the dusk for their own amusement, he said I might come. I was, I believe, the first passenger he had ever carried, but he rose with me and flew for three or four miles at thirty miles an hour without the slightest difficulty. I had no special seat—I just sat behind him, with my back to the radiator. Ballooning is nothing in comparison with flying. On the aeroplane you have a sensation of immense motion. It is the most lovely sensation you can possibly imagine. I was only aware by experiencing this sensation that we had left the earth. I was only conscious by the cessation of it that we had returned to earth again. There was no jerk or jar on rising or landing. We flew under beautiful conditions, with the moon rising, the grand stand illuminated in the distance, and other flying men all around. On one turn we just missed Parman, who said afterwards it was the 'closest shave' he ever had. Another time we flew over horses, sending them scampering in the dark."



# BERLIN

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 29, 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.

The Rev. L. H. Murlin, who has recently been appointed minister *pro tem.* of the American Church in Berlin, was kind enough to grant a *Daily Record* representative an interview the other day.

The reverend gentleman, who is president of the Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, is over in Europe during a year's leave of absence, the greater part of which he hopes to pass in Berlin. The Baker University has about 800 students and thirty-three professors, and quite recently celebrated its jubilee as the oldest college in Kansas.

Mrs. Murlin is here with her husband and her cousin; Mrs. Fallas and Miss Fallas complete the party. Mrs. Fallas hopes to study the piano under one of the eminent Berlin teachers. "As soon as we are a little more adjusted," said Mr. Murlin, "we shall only be too pleased to welcome any American friends who may be residing in or passing through this city."

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Hill intended to give a tea for Mr. and Mrs. Murlin yesterday (Friday), while they were the principal guests at an afternoon reception Mrs. G. D. F. Watson gave to welcome the reverend gentleman and his wife to his new work in Berlin.

Mr. Robert S. McClelland, who is making a tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany, has spent a few days in Berlin as the guest of Miss Worfolk at the Pension Belmont.

Miss Worfolk, by the way, has been enjoying a holiday at Munich and Vienna, and is now in Carlsbad with Miss Harding, of Washington, D.C. The travellers hope to return to Berlin about Sept. 10th.

Dr. W. H. Crawford, President of Allegheny College, Penn., is spending a month in Berlin, staying at Potsdamer Strasse 13. The learned gentleman, who is on a year's leave of absence from his College, is here with Mrs. Crawford and his mother-in-law. He hopes to join his son in Rome after some little time. Tomorrow (Sunday) Dr. Crawford has promised to fill the pulpit of the American Church.

Miss Katherine Giltanan of St. Paul, Mo., left Berlin and sailed for home on the North German Lloyd steamer Rhine on Wednesday. She has been studying with Lhevinne during the summer and stayed at Nassauische Strasse 57.

Among other American guests staying at Pension Belmont at present are: The Misses McClintock, of Denver; Mr. Norman Tooker, of East Orange, N.J.; Miss Mabel Bashore, of Harrisburg, Penn.; and Miss Ada Clements, of San Francisco.

The two last-named ladies are here to study music. Miss Bashore obtained a year's leave from her college for that specific purpose.

Mrs. Farrar and her talented daughter, Miss Geraldine Farrar, left Bellagio on September 2nd for Paris. They motored the whole distance.

Frl. Eva Wilcke, the well known German diction teacher, had been Miss Farrar's guest for some time at Bellagio. She arrived in Berlin on September 2nd, and is ready to resume her teaching at Neue Ansbacher Strasse 14.

Miss Lucy Gates is staying with Mme. Corelli at Prinz Regenten Strasse.

Dr. Perkins, of Steglitz, Ahorn Strasse 13, gave a little tea on Thursday to some ladies of the colony, and then took the party over the new Botanical Garden in Dahlem.

In view of the cross-Channel flight accomplished by M. Blériot but a short time ago, it is of the highest interest to residents in Berlin to have an opportunity of seeing the Blériot aeroplane No. 9, which now is on view at the well-known department stores, "Kaufhaus des Westens."

Although the machine is not the actual one in which the gallant Frenchman conquered Great Britain's insularity, yet it is constructed on almost exactly the same plan as the historical No. 11 aeroplane, and the only differences lie in small details of the motor and the size of the machine,—the one on show at the Kaufhaus being somewhat larger. Simplicity seems its chief characteristic, the whole apparatus being controlled by a single lever.

As the aeroplane lay folded up in the goods yard of the Potsdamer Bahnhof, where our representative saw it, one could hardly believe that such a piece of machinery could carry men through the air, at a rate far exceeding that of the average express train. But seeing is believing, and those who witnessed Mr. Orville Wright's flights last Thursday in Berlin—for which 250,000 tickets had been issued—and which were witnessed by the heads of the

military and civil authorities, know that such a thing is feasible and, indeed, looks quite simple when seen with an outsider's eyes.

M. Blériot has been singularly unfortunate in his experiments: a short time before his world-famed Channel flight he was very badly burnt by the explosion of his motor and on the historical 25th of July he had to hobble on a pair of crutches from motor-car to aeroplane, a fact which greatly enhances the courage and daring of the intrepid aviator. A few days ago, at Rheims, M. Blériot's motor again exploded, but fortunately, although the machine was completely destroyed, the aviator escaped with slight injuries.

## 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.

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MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany  
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Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Man spielt nicht mit der Liebe	7.30
Royal Opera Theatre	closed	
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	8
	(Kammerspiele) Die Sünde	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Elner von unsere Leut	8
New Theatre	Emilia Galotti	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	8
Lustspielhaus	Familie Schimek	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Ehre	8
Charlottenburg	Bresters Millionen	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	8
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia bis Korfu	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folles 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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 23.

A gigantic telephone monopoly is in the course of formation in America. The idea is to carry out a plan for the more uniform employment of the Bell telephone system. The first important amalgamation has already been effected in New York, where the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company has been absorbed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Separate companies entirely lose their individual character in the consolidation. The Bell system companies have a total capital of \$970,000,000. There are 6,500,000 telephone apparatuses in operation in America. Of that whole number more than half, or 3,315,000, belong directly to the Bell system, and 7,800 companies using 1,150,000 apparatuses are indirectly controlled by the same system. The wires of the Bell system have a length of 1,270,000 miles in the city, and 450,000 miles for the trunk service. Besides the companies belonging to the Bell system, 1,600 independent companies are in existence in the Union, each of which has, on the average, 62 stations.

## BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The Hotel de Rouen, in the Rue du Convent, Paris, an eighteenth century building which at present contains the national printing establishment, will not, says the *Figaro*, be pulled down but renovated and used to extend the space now available for the State archives.

Zeppelin III. reached Friedrichshafen at 9.30 o'clock on Thursday night, after an uninterrupted journey of 22½ hours from Bülzig. A few minutes later a successful landing was effected, and the vessel conveyed into its hall.

The third race for President Taft's Cup at the Marblehead (Mass.) regatta was won on Thursday afternoon by the German yacht Hevella, of the Seglerhaus Club, Wannsee. The owner is Herr O. Protzen.

The former Chancellor of the German Legation in Santiago de Chile, Herr Beckert, who last February murdered the Legation messenger and set fire to the building, was sentenced to death by the Santiago Court on Thursday.

A Washington telegram announces that the American Government revenue during the month of August amounted to 51 million dollars, and the expenditure to 58½ millions. The National debt was reduced by \$1,071,000. The Treasury gold reserve amounts to \$1,772,230,000.

The ex-Shah of Persia's objections to the taking over by the Government of his property at Aserbeidshan have been overcome. A conference was held on Thursday in the Russian Ministry at Teheran, attended by representatives of the Persian Government and the Russian and British Ministers. A protocol was drawn up, fixing the departure of the ex-Shah from the country within three days of the signing of the same. The ex-monarch will receive an annual pension of 100,000 tomans (approximately £35,000).

A naval Court Martial at Sebastopol on Thursday investigated the collision between the submarine Kambala and the ironclad Rotislav on June 12th last in Sebastopol harbour, whereby two petty officers and 17 seamen were drowned. Captain Sapsai of the ironclad was acquitted, but the commander of the submarine, Lieut. Aquilanoff, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a fortress and fined.

A Munich telegram reports a dramatic Alpine incident as occurring on Thursday. Herr Lutz, who was climbing the Zugspitz with three companions, suddenly saw one of them fall. He instantly braced himself for the shock so that the connecting rope held taut, and his companion was able to regain a footing. The latter was uninjured, but Herr Lutz sustained serious hurt from the tightened rope, and had to undergo elementary medical treatment while being carried down to the valley.

The cholera news from Holland is still very serious. The steamer Egeria from Riga arrived at the Hook on Thursday, and is under medical supervision because one of the crew is suspected to be suffering from the dread disease. A case is reported from Utrecht, where the wife of a shipmaster has died. The senior nurse of the isolation hospital at Rotterdam has also succumbed to the disease. Twenty cases are still under treatment in the hospital, but no further deaths have occurred. Two patients are in a serious condition. All isolated persons remain healthy thus far. It has been proved that the greatest danger lies in the drinking of unfiltered water. The Burgomaster of Rotterdam advises the citizens not to be alarmed at the exaggerated reports published in the papers, as many of the cases are not those of cholera at all and others are only suspected, not proved.

El Rhogi, Mulai Hatid's captive, according to latest advices from Tangier has fallen on happier days. He is now treated with more consideration, and is no longer publicly exhibited in an iron cage. A rumour is current in Tangier that he has authorised his captor to confiscate certain monies deposited by him in different banks.

A Canea (Crete) telegram says the foreign war-ships have left the roads and steamed southward, after taking on board the bluejackets who were landed on August 18th to remove the obnoxious Greek flag. The Cretan Government is gratified at the departure of the ships. The forts at Canea were occupied by Cretan gendarmes immediately after the departure of the foreign guards.

Terrible floods are reported from the south-eastern provinces of Java. Six hundred natives have been drowned, enormous damage done, and railway bridges swept away by the torrent. The crops have largely been destroyed.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg describing a recent revolt in the historical fortress of Schlüsselburg, where so many Russian political prisoners are incarcerated. It is stated that as the prisoners, supervised by two inspectors, were about to commence work in the courtyard, one of them suddenly attacked Inspector Ravda with a hammer, felling him with a terrible blow. This assault was evidently a pre-arranged signal for a general revolt. The second official drew his revolver and shot down several convicts who rushed at him. The shots alarmed the guard, who speedily overcame the mutiny. Two prisoners were dangerously wounded.

Needless to say, the news of the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook—full details of which we

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publish elsewhere—has created an enormous sensation. Dr. Cook's statements are still unconfirmed, and pending further evidence we remain sceptical.

Later details of the North Pole discovery than those reported on page 1 are as follow: The American Minister at Copenhagen cabled yesterday to the State Department at Washington that M. Dergaard-Jensen, the Inspector of the North Greenland Colonies, had personally confirmed to him the discovery of the Pole by Dr. Cook. Forty-five thousand francs is estimated as the cost of the expedition. The aluminium sledges which Dr. Cook used on the journey weighed only a little over three pounds. Professor Nordenskjöld, the well known polar authority at Stockholm, believes the discovery to be absolutely genuine. Great preparations have been made for Dr. Cook's arrival at the Danish capital, where he will be received by the King.

The forthcoming autumn manoeuvres of the German Army will be of additional interest owing to the fact that this year will witness the assembly of the greatest army ever participating in peace exercises. The Kaiser will entertain several distinguished guests during the manoeuvres, including the Heir Apparent to the Austro-Hungarian Throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and the General Inspector of the Turkish forces, Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, besides military officers of all countries.

Our New York correspondent writes under date of August 24 as follows: The Postmaster-General is about to issue a new two-cent stamp in commemoration of the Hudson-Fulton festival to be held in New York from September 25 to October 9. The inscription round the border of the stamp will be "Hudson-Fulton Centenary," with the dates 1609 and 1909, and under a wavy line "U.S. Postage." The picture on the face will show the Palisades in the background, with Hudson's vessel Half-Moon sailing up-stream and Fulton's steamer Clermont coming down-stream. In the foreground is an Indian in a canoe, and in the distance another canoe with four Indians.

A despatch from Bracciano yesterday reported an ascent there of the Italian military airship, which, at a height of over 3,000 feet, encountered a strong gale of wind and showed remarkable nautical qualities.

The French military airship République ascended from Paris at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with the intention of making the journey direct to Lappalisse, in the Department Allier. It passed Fontainebleau at 9 o'clock, at the rate of 40 kilometres (25 miles) an hour and at a height of 300 feet. The airship, according to later advices, had to stop at Nevers for the night, and resumes the journey this morning.

As some men were employed in completing a new shaft in the Königin Elisabeth mine at Essen, a large piece of rock broke away from one of the sides of the shaft and, crashing through the staging on which the men were standing, fell into the depths below. Six of the men fell with it, some 400 feet, and were killed.

A London telegram reports the finding of explosives among coal already taken on board the scout cruiser Forward at Weymouth on Thursday evening. The vessel was about to leave for a cruise, but immediately the discovery was made known its orders were cancelled, and the entire bunkers will be cleared.

## DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McLaughlin and family, of Tokio, Japan, are newly arrived in this city. Mr. McLaughlin is visiting several European centres partly for business and partly for pleasure. His wife and their two daughters live at San Francisco, but he himself spends six months of every year in the Far East, where he has extensive interests.

Questioned as to present relations between Japan and the United States, Mr. McLaughlin informed our representative that these have become much more agreeable within the last twelve months, a fact he attributes to the cessation of inflammatory matter formerly published in several Pacific Coast journals. He does not think there is much likelihood of a serious rupture between the two countries at any period of the near future, particularly as the Japanese Government has pursued such a conciliatory policy in regard to emigration. There have been no "incidents" of any kind for twelve months now, and as far as Japan is concerned she is spending her money and energy in capturing the Chinese market, and has none to spare for martial adventures.

An automobile party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Priddy, of Nassau, West Indies, their son and daughter, and Mrs. James Neville, of Devonshire, England, and Mrs. Priddy's mother, arrived in Dresden yesterday from Carlsbad, having come via Prague and Bodenbach. They intended to make only a single night's stay here, and leave for Weimar this morning.

Mr. Everett Warrington, an undergraduate of Oxford University, is at present a guest at the Pension Kosmos. Other recent arrivals there are Miss Edna Morris and Miss Agnes Morris, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The many visitors staying at the Grand Union Hotel include: Dr. and Mrs. Richard Rathbone, of Dillon, Montana; Miss Mary Snyder, of Iowa; Dr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson, of Washington, D.C.; Mr. Edward Earl and Mr. John Powell, of Cardiff, South Wales; Mr. Herbert Bingham, of Bristol, England; Mr. Edwin Marriott, of London; Mr. Milton H. Epstein, of San Diego, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Farnsworth and family, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Ricke, of Penobscot, Maine, are visiting friends at Blasewitz. Mr. Ricke is a native of Dresden, but emigrated with his parents at the age of ten. This is his first visit to Europe since boyhood. Mrs. Ricke is a vocalist of some note, and is well known in Maine musical circles.

Mr. George H. Fairchild, a member of the Senate in Hawaii, is now in Dresden with Mrs. Fairchild and their children for a brief stay.

A telegram from London reads as follows: Count Hermann of Ostheim (Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar) was married on Thursday at a registry office to an Italian lady named Wanda Paola Lottero, the daughter of a retired ship's captain. After the ceremony the couple left for their honeymoon in Paris.

## 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.

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Pianist,

Studio: Reichs Strasse 24, II.

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

It will be recalled that we recently published the facts concerning Count Hermann's renunciation of his royal title, following on a career of extravagance. He was formerly known in Dresden.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

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.

### DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows: (1) J. S. Bach: Prelude and Fugue in D, for organ (Peters ed. vol. IV. No. 2) (2) G. Vierling: "Herr, auf den Höhen öffne die Quellen," Motet for five-part choir, op. 72, Nos. 2, 3 (3) M. Gölbins: "Lass Ähren reifen im Sonnenstrahl," song for soprano voice with organ, from "Vater unser," op. 29, No. 5 (4) J. Haydn: Adagio from the Violin concerto No. 2 in C. (5) G. Vierling: "Wenn auf des Meeres Wellen," Motet for six-part choir, op. 67, No. 1. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Elisabeth Förster, soprano; and Herr R. Bärtich, violin. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere at 7.30 p.m. will be as follows: (1) March, "Belvederelänge," Trenkler. (2) Overture, "Zampa," Herold. (3) Two Hungarian Dances Brahms. (4) Peasant scene, "Der Evangelistmann," Kienzl. (5) Fantasia, "Mignon," Thomas (6) Violin Solo. (7) "Walkürenritt," Wagner. (8) Beethoven Overture, Lassen. (9) Flirtation Waltz, Steck. (10) Meditation, "Thais," Massenet. (11) March, "Los Banderillos, Volpatti.

### Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8 .A 0.50. Mondays 9—1 .A 1.50.

Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.

Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 11—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9—2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais) In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee .A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10.30

Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Hans Sachs, a cobbler,	Herr Scheidemann.
Veit Pogner, a goldsmith,	Herr Plaschke.
Kunz Vogelsang, a furrier,	Herr Soot.
Konrad Nachtigall, a tinker,	Herr Büssel.
Sixtus Beckmesser, the town clerk,	Herr Ermold.
Fritz Kothner, a baker,	Herr Nebuschka.
Balthasar Zorn, a pewterer,	Herr Pauli.
Ulrich Eisslinger, an herbalist,	Herr Löschke.
Augustin Moser, a tailor,	Herr Quädde.
Hermann Ortel, a soap-boiler,	Herr Piehler.
Hans Schwarz, a stocking weaver,	Herr Puttlitz.
Hans Polz, a coppersmith,	Herr Ernst.
Walther v. Stolzing, a young Frankish knight	Herr Burrian.
David, apprenticed to Sachs	Herr Rüdiger.
Eva, Pogner's daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Magdalena, Eva's nurse	Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Walther von Stolzing, a young knight, is in love with Eva, the daughter of Master Pogner, a jeweller of Nuremberg. Eva tells him her hand is promised to the winner of the prize for a master-song. David, the apprentice of Hans Sachs, a cobbler, tries to explain to Walther what he must do to comply with the rules of the Guild of Meistersingers; but the rules are so complicated that he resolves to sing in his own way. Beckmesser, a clerk, is confident that he will win the contest and marry Eva. When Walther sings his trial song Beckmesser is made marker, and he gives so many bad marks that Walther fails to obtain entrance into the guild, though Sachs perceives the merit of his song. Walther meets Eva at night outside Sachs' shop. Beckmesser comes to serenade Eva, but Sachs sings at his work so loudly that the other cannot be heard. He implores Sachs to be quiet, and he consents on condition that he be allowed to tap on a shoe whenever Beckmesser makes a mistake in rhythm. The lady at the window whom Beckmesser believes to be Eva is really Magdalena, Eva's nurse, the betrothed of David, and the latter, believing his betrothed is being serenade, sets on Beckmesser with a cudgel. A general uproar ensues, the apprentices joining in the fight. Sachs pulls Walther into the shop and pushes Eva into her father's house. The next morning Walther sings to Sachs a song which he has dreamed, and which delights the old man; he leaves it on the table, where Beckmesser, who has come in, sees it and puts it in his pocket. But Sachs discovering this, allows him to keep it, telling him he can sing it if he likes. The singing contest takes place in the afternoon in a meadow, and after the solemn entry of the master-singers, Beckmesser excites universal derision by his performance of the song, in which he gets the words and tune confused with his own serenade of the evening before. Walther then sings the real song, as it should be sung, and is acclaimed victor and rewarded by Eva's hand, while the crowd cheer Hans Sachs.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

August 29 to September 5	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	—	—	—	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p.m.	Urdine. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	—	—	—	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	—	—	—	—	Variety performance 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kummeredich um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	—	—	—	—	—	—	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.



## THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

## BRUSH WITH THE MOORS.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning the Moorish harka advanced to attack the village of Lattadara. A column composed of a battalion of foot, a battery, and a squadron of cavalry went to meet the enemy, who had cavalry. A heavy fire was opened, and the Riffs offered only a weak resistance, retreating precipitately. The Spanish force returned to camp at 1.30 with one man slightly wounded. The rest of the day passed off quietly save for desultory firing on the camp by the enemy. Twenty-two wells have been opened. A vessel has arrived at Melilla and landed 100 camels.

Madrid, September 1.

A severe engagement took place yesterday near Zoco-el-Arbaa at a point situated between Sheraouit and Lattadara. Kabyles numbering 1,500 infantry and 400 cavalry, under the command of Kaid Hadamar, initiated an attack upon the Spanish troops. The latter, who were operating in two columns, succeeded, with the assistance of the effective Schneider batteries, in their endeavours to hem in the enemy, but this did not prevent the fighting being protracted. The engagement was continued from eight o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon. The Kabyles sustained numerous casualties, whereas the Spanish forces had only three wounded. The Spanish artillery, operating on a wide sandy plain, was horribly deadly in its effect. All the villages, together with the isolated dwelling houses in the neighbourhood, were completely destroyed. This important action is generally regarded as marking the first step in the general advance of the Spanish Army.—Exchange Co.

News has reached Gibraltar, on Tuesday, that after the Moors, who attacked the Spanish position at Zoco-el-Arbaa on Tuesday, had been dispersed by the deadly artillery fire of the Spanish forces, a second aggressive movement was made. This further attack was made by a body of Moors led by the chief El Chaldy, whose followers, however, were repulsed. It has not yet been ascertained what casualties were sustained. The Moors are now erecting strong fortifications at various strategic points. The enemy at Alhucemas have been firing rifles at the Spanish lines. The Spanish sharpshooters and guns replied. On Tuesday the Riffs kept up a hot gun and rifle fire on Sidum, to which the Spanish batteries responded, silencing the enemy's fire in the evening. Occasional firing continued, but without effect.

## ZEPPELIN III: ARRIVAL AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

Friedrichshafen, September 3.

As the airship was being hauled into its shed, Count Zeppelin called for cheers for the brave crew, and, before leaving the shed, handed a grand laurel wreath to Chief Engineer Dürr and a bouquet to each of the men. The Count and the crew then proceeded in the airship's motor tender to the shore at Friedrichshafen; but, during the landing, the Count remained behind and managed to elude observation, leaving all the honours of the reception to the men who had accomplished the voyage.

The last preparations for tomorrow's visit of the Federal Council and Reichstag are being made today; the whole of the premises and works of the Airshipbuilding Company will be festively decorated. The representatives of the Press will leave Friedrichshafen at 11.15 tomorrow forenoon in the Baden steamer Stadt Meersburg, which will have a band on board. The other two steamers—Friedrichshafen and Württemberg—provided for the guests will leave the harbour at 11.40.

Count Zeppelin intends today to receive a deputation which will arrive from Munich to confer upon him the freedom of that city.

## GREAT RADIUM DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 23.

News comes from Kennetta, Cal., of the discovery on the McCloud river of a deposit of pitch-blende so extensive that it will supply the whole world with radium. A syndicate is being formed to exploit the discovery.

## DEATH OF LORD DE CLIFFORD.

Lord De Clifford, who has a Sussex residence at Cowfold, near Horsham, was killed on Wednesday afternoon in a motor accident at Small Dole, about two and a half miles from Steyning.

We published a brief telegram mentioning the mishap yesterday, and the following details are since to hand. His Lordship was travelling with a chauffeur from Beeding towards Cowfold, and when on a narrow road he suddenly came across two market vans. In order to avoid a collision the brake was suddenly applied, the car was overturned, and Lord De Clifford was killed. Death was caused by the bracket of the lamp on the car injuring his head. The body was removed to Cowfold. The chauffeur was thrown on to the opposite bank, and escaped with a shaking. Medical and police assistance were summoned from Steyning.

(Lord De Clifford, the 25th Baron, was the only child of the 24th Baron, and was born in 1884, succeeding to the title ten years later. He was a second-lieutenant in the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry from 1902 to 1905. In February, 1906, he married Miss Eva Carrington, the actress, and his son and heir is the Hon. Edward Southwell Russell, born in January, 1907. Lord De Clifford was an enthusiastic motorist.)

## THE LAZY BUG.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 23.

The Principal Medical Officer of the American army will devote a considerable part of his next annual report to a treatise on the "hook worm" or "lazy bug": a human parasite known to science as *uncinariis*, and first observed in the American army during the campaign in Porto Rico in 1898. The effect of the parasite is to sap the strength of the victim, and it has done a great deal of harm in the Southern States of the Union. Of 140 recruits from those States who were medically examined at Fort Slocum 109 were found to be affected, two being so debilitated in consequence that they could not be admitted to the army. The rest were passed into the service and cured by specific treatment. It is estimated 5,000 human lives are annually saved on the island of Porto Rico by the medical treatment adopted for the extirpation of this parasite.

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

September 7.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York September 14. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 6.  
September 9.—Majestic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 16. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 6.  
September 9.—Cincinnati, from Hamburg, mails due in New York September 20. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, September 8.  
September 12.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 18. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 9.  
September 11.—St. Louis, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 18. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 9.  
September 14.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, mails due in New York September 21. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 13.  
September 16.—Oceanic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 23. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 13.

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.

On Monday, September 6, by the S.S. St. Louis, and the S.S. Amerika, both left New York August 28.  
On Wednesday, September 8, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York August 31.  
On Friday, September 10, by the S.S. Campana, and the S.S. Oceanic, both left New York September 1.  
On Sunday, September 12, by the S.S. La Touraine, left New York September 2.  
On Monday, September 13, by the S.S. Philadelphia, left New York September 4.

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## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, September 5th. 13th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.  
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,

Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, Sept. 5th. 13th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
The Rev. J. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),

Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann 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.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cuningham 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.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Calm, bright, dry, and warm.