

out of
Never-
time in
mutator
profit
hought
placed
na and
kisses.
quilly
med to
ate his

id said:
I there
st re-
se, not
ach me
e. The
fficient-
ou and
A.

B. & L.
a Oeser.
ing.

CO.
stearns
hberg.
drangh.

romantic
dust.

III.
culsine.
44, I.
prices.

ool
erman,
bridge.

enstuck
7, corner
culsine.
ition.

erman,
an and
Villa).

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

The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,091.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 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.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Amidst all the excitement engendered by the reported double discovery of the North Pole, a still small voice has been heard—not, let us hope, crying in the wilderness—on behalf of a revival of the armament limitation proposal. It has been most audible at Berlin, where a progressive contemporary of ours, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has published a series of articles by men of unimpeachable authority—ex-Ambassadors, politicians, publicists, etc.—all dealing with the same question. The general trend of these most valuable articles has been in favour of reconsidering Germany's position towards the proposal to arrive at an agreement with England in respect to naval competition. Many of the writers openly deplored the uncompromising attitude of Germany as displayed at The Hague Conference. It is hinted that the opportunity contained in the British proposals was exceptional, and that it can never return under such favourable circumstances. Putting aside for the moment all thought of the ulterior motive which may have underlain Britain's offer, its summary rejection entailed a rebuff which the British Government is by no means likely to accept again.

The first mention of an agreement having as its object the cessation of armament competition was made by the late Premier of England, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in his famous article contributed to the *Nation*. That article was widely criticised at home and abroad, but its sincerity was not questioned by responsible commentators. Of course, the stock argument that an agreement of these lines would simply mean the ensuring to England of permanent unchallenged naval supremacy was immediately advanced in many quarters. For our part, we are unable to see the difference between the situation at that time and at the present moment. England's Navy is proportionately more powerful than the German, and we have the word of responsible statesmen that it will remain so in the future, whatever sacrifices have to be made. As to the financial ability of the two nations to outbuild each other, we believe England's superiority in this respect is also unquestionable. The German Government on more than one occasion has stated that the Imperial Navy is not being constructed with a view to undermining British supremacy, but merely for the adequate protection of Germany's overseas trade and colonies. None but a blind jingoist can deny to England the need of a stronger fleet than Germany requires. Britain, or the British Empire, is vulnerable at a hundred points, each one of which requires naval protection if the integrity of the whole is not to be threatened. Germany, on the other hand, is vulnerable only at home, and to guard against invasion she has the most efficient army in the world. It needs a good deal of argument to controvert these facts.

The *Tageblatt's* lead has found a prompt echo in the House of Commons, where the matter was discussed on Tuesday. The Prime Minister significantly declared that England had already taken the initiative,—that is to say, she does not feel herself in a position to make further proposals. That attitude is natural and unexceptional, and it was qualified by the earnest assurance that "every indication that the German Government wishes to come to such an agreement will be heartily reciprocated by the British Government." There the matter stands. It would be instructive to know whether the *Tageblatt's* voice is the voice of inspiration or not. If the former, then the prospects of a diminution of the burden imposed upon the peoples of England and Germany by this mad race in battleships have never been brighter. If un-inspired, the *Tageblatt's* lead is nevertheless worthy of the very highest traditions of international journalism, and one that should be followed by self-respecting papers both in England and Germany. One of the prime causes of Anglo-German friction is indubitably the publication of thoughtless or deliberately malicious statements in regard to the policy of either country. The guilt is very fairly divided, and the number of irresponsible sensation-mongers is probably equal in London and Berlin. All honour to the great paper which has put its foot down on these vicious elements.

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Cobler -
Cocktail etc. Whisky & Soda.
Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.
in glasses! Champagne!
14, Waisenhaus Strasse
corner Prager Strasse.
The Continental
Bodega Company

DRESDEN CHINA.
Own workmanship!
Clearance sale of entire stock at extraordinary reductions!
Inspection invited by:
Heufel & Co., Bürgerwiese 12.

DRESDEN CHINA
of all kinds. Lowest prices. Sherbet cups, wall plaques, dinner plates,
bouillon cups and saucers. Mocha and tea cups and saucers, etc.
Large stock. Best references.
Richard Wehsener, Dresden China painter, Zinzendorf Str. 16.

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

THE POLAR MYSTERY.

"HAVE NAILED COOK," SAYS PEARY.

From the despatches we print below it will be seen that telegrams, ostensibly from Commander Peary, continue to arrive in New York, all couched in highly confident terms. "Do not worry, I have nailed Cook!" he telegraphs to his wife; to a friend he says: "I have met two Esquimaux who declare Cook never went any appreciable distance, etc." These are serious allegations. If true, there is bound to be a perfectly terrific revulsion of feeling against Dr. Cook, who has been feted and honoured as the discoverer of the North Pole by monarchs and leading scientists of the age. If false, they will convict Commander Peary of jealousy and unworthiness. Upon the date to hand it is impossible to arrive at a definite decision. We can but express our regret at the intense acrimony of this most painful dispute, which does credit to nobody and tends to alienate the interest of purely scientific authorities. Science admits of no personalities. The cable message from New York we publish today throw unexpected light on the completeness of Dr. Cook's equipment, thus controverting one of the strongest arguments advanced by his critics. The following despatches speak for themselves.

From New York.—Mrs. Peary has received the following telegram from Commander Peary at Indian Harbour: "Detained by storm. Do not worry about the Cook story. I have nailed him."

From Copenhagen.—Dr. Cook has asked Captain Sverdrup to procure a ship and to go in it to Cape York and thence bring the two Esquimaux who accompanied Dr. Cook to New York as soon as possible.

From Copenhagen.—Ritzau's Bureau has received the following letter from Mrs. Dagmar Knud Rasmussen: "The London *Daily Chronicle* of the 7th instant reports that my husband declares Dr. Cook's assertion that his Esquimaux confirmed his discovery of the Pole to be untrue. That report is false from beginning to end, and the more surprising as, in my interview with the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, I said plainly again and again that the only utterance made by my husband on this subject expressed the strongest conviction that Dr. Cook had been at the North Pole. My husband does not entertain the slightest doubt, and therefore requests you to deny the above report."

EQUIPMENT OF COOK'S EXPEDITION.

The *Times* publishes a long cablegram from New York, as follows: Further light on Dr. Cook's Polar expedition is afforded by Mr. John Bradley, the owner of the vessel which carried the explorer to Anaktok, and by Mr. Francke, who was the only member of the crew to remain with Dr. Cook when the vessel returned, but was left behind by Dr. Cook on starting some six months later. Mr. Bradley declares that he spent thousands of dollars on

the equipment of the expedition, and that three years' supplies were landed at Anaktok, including 40 tons of coal, large quantities of pemmican, sugar, tea, coffee, biscuits, dried meats, hickory wood for making sledges, hardware and cooking utensils, 10,000 boxes of matches, 120,000 tins of food, 150 gallons of alcohol, barrels of rice and flour, and gums, sweets, knives, and trinkets as gifts for the Esquimaux. Everything was made as light as possible. Dr. Cook also had a valuable sextant made of aluminium, several compasses, an artificial horizon barometer, thermometer charts, etc. As for the secrecy with which the preparations were made, that was, according to Bradley, in order to forestall Commander Peary, who was then gathering money for a similar expedition, and to escape charges of cowardice should conditions have been found unfavourable for the enterprise. Even the captain of Mr. Bradley's ship—Mr. Moses Bartlett, who had been first officer in Commander Peary's ship, the *Roosevelt*—was not admitted into the secret until they reached Anaktok in August, 1907. There the splendid condition of the little colony of Esquimaux, the abundance of fish and game, the favourable state of the ice, and the ideal weather made Dr. Cook decide to make the attempt.

Mr. Bradley also notes that Dr. Cook, in his choice of season, in not leaving the ship frozen in the ice, and in keeping away from the eastern drift-ice from the Behring Sea, differed from other explorers. He adds that by means of a collapsible canvas boat, which could be used as a tent at night, Dr. Cook was able to cross the lanes of water obstructing his course. As for the speed of his journey, Mr. Bradley reckons that there were 350 miles to be covered from March 17 to April 21, and declares that dog sledges can easily cover 60 miles a day over reasonably good ice. Finally he points to the fact that Dr. Cook was beloved and trusted by the Esquimaux, whose language he can speak, and that he had an abundance of things which are dear to the heart of the Esquimaux.

Mr. Francke, the steward on board Mr. Bradley's ship, is full of admiration for Dr. Cook's ability, describes how they constructed a hut at Anaktok out of specially-constructed boxes containing supplies, how carefully the sledges were built and the dogs trained, and how the friendship of the Esquimaux was won. He says that Dr. Cook started out for the Pole with 900-lb. of pemmican for his party, and 1,700-lb. of walrus meat for the dogs, some of which had been driven sixty miles a day in preliminary excursions.

With regard to the ownership of the new land reported to have been discovered by Dr. Cook, opinions in Washington differ, but experts in international law point out that Dr. Cook was not the official representative of the United States, and also that if the territory is a continuation of Greenland, it would belong to Denmark. The Attorney-General, however, appears to hold the view that the Constitution follows the flag, though he fears that the acquisition will not prove to be very valuable.

A telegram from Geneva says: M. Lecoq, Director of the Observatory at Uccle, near Brussels, states that several of the delegates to the Seismological Congress at Zermatt are perfectly convinced that Dr. Cook reached the North Pole. They, however, anxiously await technical confirmation by Dr. Cook of his discovery.

The Dundee whaling captains, according to a London message, treat Dr. Cook's claim to have reached the North Pole as a huge joke. Capt. McKay, of the whaler *Diana*, smiled when he was told, and exclaimed, "Keep it out of the papers, it's a complete hoax." Capt. McKay has taken part in exploring expeditions both in Arctic and Antarctic regions. Another whaler who had spent over thirty years of his life in the Arctic said it was "a really good yarn, but obviously of American origin."

COMMANDER PEARY'S OWN STORY.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM LONDON.)
From London.—The *Times* published yesterday (September 9th) a supplement containing a short extract from Commander Peary's report of his expedition, telegraphed by him from Battle Harbour as an introduction to his complete report.
(Continued on page 2.)