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

# The Daily Record

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
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1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,091.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## 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!  
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corner Prager Strasse.  
*The Continental*  
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Own workmanship!  
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## 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.)



## BERLIN

Mrs. David Jayne Hill is entertaining this evening (Friday) at a large dinner in honour of her friend Mrs. Frances Fearn, the widow of the late Honorable Walker Fearn, who is spending a month in Berlin (at Bellevue Strasse 12A) inspecting the work done in this city for the blind.

Mrs. Fearn has not a few intimate German friends in Berlin, including Baroness Heyking, the celebrated authoress of *Briefe die ihn nicht erreicht*; and the Princess zu Wied, whose husband is a nephew of the Queen of Roumania, with whom Mrs. Fearn stands in the closest friendship and co-operation.

The reception given by Mrs. Alexander Thackara, the wife of the American Consul-General, on Tuesday afternoon, in honour of Miss Katherine Wright was thronged with guests from five till after seven.

This was the case despite the fact that Miss Wright's brother was running (or rather flying) an opposition on the Tempelhofer Feld, in the shape of the longest flight he has yet accomplished in Berlin.

Ambassador Hill; Mr. Gustave Scholle, 3rd Secretary of the Embassy; Captain Shartle and Captain Belknap, the naval and military attachés, were all on the great parade ground witnessing their countryman's remarkable demonstrations. Simultaneously Mrs. Hill with the ladies of the Embassy were honouring Miss Wright socially at Bayrischer Platz 2. It was astonishing to find that so many Americans were in Berlin thus early in the season. Miss Wright must have shaken hands with about 150 in the course of the afternoon. Her bright interesting personality made friends on all sides.

Mrs. Thackara was assisted by Mrs. Scholle, Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Shartle, who presided over the refreshments. An exquisite basket of Japanese chrysanthemums and maidenhair stood on the central table, presented by Mrs. Adelaide von Rathgen-Gotshall. Mrs. A. N. Davis assisted Mrs. Thackara in receiving, together with the Misses Thackara and the Misses Rupley, Forcier, Fitger, and Griswold. Amongst the guests were Mrs. David Jayne Hill, and her friend Mrs. Walker Fearn; Mme. de Hegermann-Lindencrone; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin; Herr Hermann Schmiechen, a well known artist, formerly of London, who has painted innumerable English portraits; Baroness von Lutwitz, with her sister Mrs. Rattle, of Cleveland; Mrs. Sutro, of New York, the sister-in-law of Mrs. Gustave Scholle; Mrs. Rupley; Mme. Hanna Mara; Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Fensterer; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Lovett, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Foster Randolph, of Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Dreher; Mr. Twells, ex-Consul, of Carlsbad; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carpenter; Mrs. Clinton L. Babcock; Mrs. Phipps-Miller; Mrs. S. E. Bennett; Frau Dr. von Burchard; Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith; Mrs. F. W. Wile; Mrs. I. K. Hendry; Professor Stillman Kelley; Miss Caroline V. Kerr; Mrs. Arthur Abbott, and Mrs. Fish Griffin.

The portrait of Consul-General Thackara, by Mrs. Hendry, which had just been hung excited great admiration on the part of most people present. More exacting observers thought that it by no means did justice to the genial Consul-General, although the likeness as regards expression had been splendidly caught.

Several Americans, coming from the Tempelhofer Feld, arrived late in the afternoon at Bayrischer Platz 2, reporting that Orville Wright had been flying for forty minutes when they left the parade ground, and was still in the air. It was also stated that the enthusiasm at Mr. Wright's aerial feats almost equalled in intensity that aroused by the recent achievements of Zeppelin in Berlin. A large crowd of Americans were present, and the American flag was much in evidence.

There has been considerable amusement here over an incident that happened on the first day of the demonstrations. Mr. Wright and his sister could not find the entrance to the Tempelhofer Feld in the crowd. They were finally obliged to creep through the fence after forcing their way through the spectators. Nobody recognised Mr. Orville Wright in the young man who was thus defying police regulations, and he and Miss Katherine Wright emerged on the inner side of the fence both highly amused at the adventure.

Mr. Orville Wright made two successful trial flights on the Tempelhof ground on Wednesday. In the first he attained a height of 250 feet and remained 36 minutes in the air; in the second he took Hauptmann Hildebrand with him as a passenger, and flew for 17 minutes. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Yesterday morning Mr. Orville Wright again made two short and successful flights, the second time with a passenger.

The American Woman's Club has issued cards for a reception in honour of Miss Wright this (Friday) evening.

Mrs. Walker Fearn, whose husband was a former Minister to Greece, has arrived in Berlin and is staying at Mrs. Bennett's "American Home," at Bellevue Strasse 12A. Mrs. Fearn is well known

### Mrs. Bennett's American Home. Bellevue Str. 12a. BERLIN.

to all Americans, not least on account of her intimate friendship with the Queen of Roumania. Mrs. Fearn's friendship with Mrs. David Jayne Hill is also of long standing. They passed a winter together in Rome three years ago, and were together received by the Pope. Mrs. Fearn also lived in Geneva at the time of Dr. and Mrs. Hill's residence there.

Mr. MacPherson, a member of the National Waterways Commission, who remained in Berlin to look after business of the Commission in this city, gave an opera-party at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night at which about twenty American guests were present, including Ambassador and Mrs. Hill. "Madama Butterfly" was the opera given. The host afterwards entertained at a truly "elegant" supper at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. MacPherson has now left for Frankfurt to join his colleagues of the Commission in that city.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickie when last heard from were re-visiting Rothenburg. Their return to Berlin is expected shortly.

Mrs. Joseph C. Grew and her children are expected to return on Saturday from their summer holiday in Normandy.

Mr. Southward Warner, American Consul to Leipzig, who has recently been transferred to take the post of Consul at Brazil, spent a day or two in Berlin this week and has now returned to Leipzig.

Latest American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, include:—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holder, of Ocala, Fla.; Mr. Ernst F. Knabe, and Mrs. J. S. Rosenthal and daughters, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Garver, Mr. and Mrs. William Brewster, Miss Chapman, and Mr. Hugo Reisinger, of New York; Mr. Fred Mills and Mr. F. W. V. Mills, U.S.A.; Mr. H. Louis, U.S.A.; Mrs. Herrmann Mase-mann and daughter, and Mr. Geo. C. Gaede, of New York; Mr. Horace F. Ferry, of Chicago; Mr. James B. Crow, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. M. Louis Josephthal, of New York; Mr. Hoeffel-finger and son, of Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim and Miss Snyder, of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, of Boston; Mr. Lorenz Andrews, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cohen, of Boston; Mrs. John G. Hill, of Oxnard, California; Mr. F. Loeb and Mr. David Wolf and family, of New York.

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.

### 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. PIER, 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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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

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

#### This evening:

Royal Opera House	Cav. rusticana.—Die Puppenfee	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Man spielt nicht mit der Liebe	7
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	8
	(Kammerspiele) Die Sünde	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Theatre	Emilia Galotti	8
New Schauspielhaus	closed.	
Comic Opera	Manon Lescaut	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Doctor Klaus	8
	Charlotten-	
	burg	
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Biberpelz	8
Kleines Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft	8
Urania Theatre	Moral	8
	Die Insel Rügen	8

### THE POLAR MYSTERY. (Continued.)

The extract runs: "The Roosevelt left New York on the 6th of July 1908, touched at Sidney on the 17th, and arrived at Cape York, Greenland, on August 1; left Etah, Greenland, on August 8 and reached Cape Sheridan, Grantland, on September 1. Wintered there. On the 15th of February, 1909 Commander Peary left the Roosevelt with his sledge party; struck northwards from Cape Columbia on March 1; beat the English record on March 2, but was stopped by open water from that day until March 11; crossed the 84th parallel of latitude on March 11; reached an open channel in the ice on March 15; crossed the 85th parallel on March 18, and the 86th four days later; came to an open channel on March 23, and beat the Norwegian record on the same date; on the following day beat the Italian record, and on March 26 was stopped again by open water; crossed the 87th parallel on March 27; beat the American record on March 28; stopped by open water March 28 and again on March 29; crossed the 88th parallel on April 2, and the 89th on April 4. The Pole was reached on April 6, and left on April 7. On April 23 the party arrived at Cape Columbia, and on April 27 boarded the Roosevelt once more. The Roosevelt left her winter quarters at Cape Sheridan on July 18, passed Cape Sabine on August 18, and left Cape York on August 26. All the members of the expedition reached Indian Harbour in the Roosevelt in good health, except Professor Barwin, who was accidentally drowned on the 11th of April, 45 miles north of Cape Columbia."

### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

A report was received at Paris yesterday from Melilla as follows: Towards morning a strong Spanish column advanced eastward, and blew up some houses of the Questana and Lehardara tribes. The line of advance was then changed towards Mulai Ali Sherif, a place which the Commander of the force intended to destroy because its inhabitants had taken part in the last fighting. But all the people of the village—men, women, and children—came out with white banners to meet the troops, made their submission, and gave up their arms and ammunition. A great number of the inhabitants of Mulai Ali Sherif submitted at Restinga. General Marina will only accept the submissions if all the Moors give up their weapons and show unmistakable signs of sincerity. Good news is received from Colonel Carrea also. He is continuing his march along the left bank of the Muluyu, and the tribesmen are submitting. This district, which is coterminous with Algeria, will soon be pacified. The battery of artillery stationed at Mulai Ali Sherif bombarded the house of the Kaid Chca, the most influential agitator in Rif-land, and the village of Usda Busit. The inhabitants fled to the Gurugu hills. This is the explanation of the last attacks made by the enemy on the Spanish positions having been weaker than usual.

The Turkish Cabinet Council was engaged on Wednesday in considering the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch, and resolved to commute to imprisonment three death sentences pronounced against Armenians but not yet carried out. The Porte will inform the Patriarch that this is a political matter, and that there is no reason why he should resign. At the Patriarchate the proceedings of the Government in the Adana question are declared to be unsatisfactory.

Among the troops engaged in the manoeuvres in Ireland, and particularly among the officers, numerous cases of typhus have occurred as the result of drinking impure milk.

A report issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington gives the averages of this year's harvest as follow: spring wheat, 88.6%; maize, 74.6; oats, 83.8; and barley, 80.5.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Sir Gilbert Parker, Conservative member for Gravesend, asked the Prime Minister whether it was to be assumed that the land at the North Pole belonged to Canada; and if, in case it should be ascertained that Dr. Cook had planted the American flag at the North Pole, that act gave the United States any right to take possession of the territory. Mr. Asquith, rising amid general laughter, said: "In reply to the first part of the honourable member's question I have to say that, so far as I am aware, there is no land at the North Pole. The second part of the question contains so many hypotheses that I cannot give a definite answer."

### THE HEIGHT OF OCEAN WAVES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 30.

The much disputed question of the actual height and length of ocean waves is dealt with in a paper just published by the Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy Department. The publication gives the various methods employed for the scientific determination of the measurements of waves, and affirms that the average height of a storm wave in the North Atlantic is not more than twenty feet, whereas it is usually estimated at forty feet at least.



# DRESDEN

Favoured by splendid weather, King Friedrich August made a voyage yesterday morning in Zeppelin III. His Majesty had reached Friedrichshafen at 10.30 p.m. on the previous day, and been received at the station by Count Zeppelin and the chief civil and military authorities. Soon after 8 o'clock yesterday morning the King and his suite accompanied the Count in the motor boat Württemberg to the Zeppelin's shed, whence the ascent took place at 8.45, the airship heading straight across the lake. After a most successful trip lasting an hour, the party landed and proceeded to inspect the works of the Airshipbuilding Company on Manzell bay, and the Company's grounds in Riedlepark.

At 11.45 a.m. the King ascended in the airship again, which this time remained longer aloft.

Dr. Wilfred Paterson of Chicago, a promising young bacteriologist, who has been spending a few days in Dresden before returning to his home, was kind enough to receive a *Daily Record* representative on Tuesday afternoon and give some facts about the work of the Pasteur Institute, where the doctor has been studying for the past eighteen months. This world-famous establishment, as generally known, exists primarily for the treatment of persons infected by rabid animals with the germs of hydrophobia. Thousands of people bitten by all kinds of rabid animals come to the Institute for treatment, from all over Europe, America, Australasia, and other parts. It may not be so generally known that the death-rate from this frightful disease has now dropped to one per cent.

"Frequently," said Dr. Paterson, "we are called upon to deal with people whose only disease is one of nerves. I have personally seen one case—that of an old lady who had been bitten by a tiny kitten. Being of a highly nervous temperament, she at once conceived the idea of hydrophobia, and developed symptoms which even deluded her physician. She was at once packed off to Paris, where an investigation at the Institute revealed no trace whatever of the dreaded virus. She was assured of this, but apparently did not credit it. The patient's symptoms developed alarmingly, and she finally died in convulsions, the victim of her own imagination. Other patients are treated and depart, cured, without having undergone the slightest inconvenience. There are many people who would have Louis Pasteur canonised, and his memory is certainly held in more veneration than that of many duly created saints."

"An illuminated screed bearing one of Pasteur's most noted sayings hangs in the students' quarters at the Institute. It reads: 'Ces trois choses, la volonté, le travail, le succès, se partagent toute l'existence humaine. La volonté ouvre la porte aux carrières brillantes et heureuses; le travail les franchit, et une fois arrivé au terme du voyage, le succès vient couronner l'œuvre.' The master's motto, 'Travailler, travailler toujours,' is adopted and followed by every student at the Institute.

"We invariably have a large contingent of Anglo-American students, many of whom are also taking courses at the Sorbonne."

One of the finest contributions to the problem of war and peace was made by Pasteur in his speech at the inauguration of the Institute bearing his name:

"Two opposing laws seem to me now in contest," he said. "The one, a law of blood and death, opening out each day new modes of destruction, forces nations to be always ready for the battle. The other, a law of peace, work, and health, whose only aim is to deliver man from the calamities which beset

him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of mankind. The one places a single life above all victories, the other sacrifices hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of a single individual. The law of which we are the instruments strives even through the carnage to cure the wounds due to the law of war. Treatment by our antiseptic methods may preserve the lives of thousands of soldiers. Which of these two laws will prevail? God only knows! But of this we may be sure, that science, in obeying the law of humanity, will always labour to enlarge the frontiers of life."

Dr. Paterson sails from Antwerp next week for New York and hopes to be married in Chicago. It is his intention to return to Europe for a further course of study, before settling down in America to put into practice the experience he has gained over here.

Mrs. John Miller Horton, who has been making a long stay at the Hotel Bellevue, was interviewed yesterday by a representative of the *Daily Record*, as to the progress and influence in America achieved by that great woman's organisation, "The Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Horton is a prominent member of the Buffalo, N.Y., branch of that body.

"This patriotic society was founded eighteen years ago," said Mrs. Horton; "and as a qualification for membership it is necessary that the candidate should prove descent from ancestors who took part in the Revolutionary War. It now numbers 75,000 members, and the organisation throughout the United States takes the lead in all movements of a patriotic, educational, and philanthropic character. Its influence is admittedly very powerful, and our Government has recognised us in many ways. The Buffalo Chapter, of which I have been Regent for seven years, numbers over 600 members. It is the second largest in the Union, and the largest in the State of New York."

Mrs. Horton expressed herself as delighted with Dresden and its environs, and has almost been a nightly attendant at the Opera since her arrival in Dresden. She was chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies and Entertainments of the Woman's Board of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. By the Governor of New York she was appointed Commissioner to the Charleston Exposition, and was also on the Board of Lady Managers at the St. Louis World's Fair and the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. She is actively identified with most of the patriotic and educational societies in the United States.

Mrs. Horton leaves for Paris within a few days, and will sail for New York early in October. On Sunday she was the guest of Consul-General and Mrs. Gaffney on an automobile excursion, which included visits to the castles at Stolpen and Moritzburg.

Baroness von Humboldt and Baroness Louise von Humboldt, the wife and daughter of the German Consul-General at Cape Town, South Africa, have arrived for a long sojourn in Dresden, and have taken apartments at the Pension Le Riche, Nürnberger Platz.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick L. Cromwell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, are in town for a week's stay, awaiting the arrival of their daughter who is coming from Weimar. Mr. Cromwell is a large shipping agent of Nova Scotia, and his eldest son is a captain in the local militia. Mrs. Cromwell informed

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our representative that since the withdrawal of the British garrison from the citadel at Halifax the lustre of the city's former social life had been appreciably dimmed. The winter balls held bi-annually during the garrison time used to attract every grade of society, and it was not infrequent that people came from the great cities of Canada to attend these festivities. Mr. Cromwell stated that Nova Scotian public opinion had never sanctioned the British evacuation, and hopes were still entertained that Halifax will regain its former strategical importance in the near future.

Seldom, if ever, has so clear an exposition been given of the development of photography as is now arranged in the Science section of the International Photographic Exhibition. Here may be seen the modest first attempts made in 1840 and the multifarious uses to which photography is now put. A noteworthy fact is that Dresden possesses a citizen, Hofrat Professor Krohne, who has practised photography from the beginning, and shows a collection of his productions by means of various processes. The collection includes daguerreotypes, the paper negatives that succeeded them, and the glass negatives that in turn displaced the paper; then the collodion process, and lastly the bromide of silver and gelatine plate which almost exclusively holds the field now. The newest inventions have done away with the stiffness that formerly characterised photographs, and have made it possible to introduce life and feeling into portraits, figure subjects, and landscapes; to say nothing of the work accomplished, with the aid of the camera and plate or film, in all branches of science and industry.

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.

## U.S. NATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Referring to Dr. Grimshaw's account in your issue of Tuesday of the reception tendered and facilities accorded the United States Waterways Commission in Prague—which we have always been led to believe was a town where one got his head bashed in if he spoke no Czechish,—may I ask what the municipal authorities of Dresden, which owes so much to Americans, did for the same Commission?

Enquirer.

Dresden, September 8.

## Museums, etc.

- Royal Picture Gallery.** Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8 . $\mathcal{A}$  0.50. Mondays 9—1 . $\mathcal{A}$  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 10—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 . $\mathcal{A}$  0.50, Saturdays 9—2 . $\mathcal{A}$  1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 . $\mathcal{A}$  0.25.
- Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Coser-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 . $\mathcal{A}$  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 . $\mathcal{A}$  1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays . $\mathcal{A}$  0.50.
- Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse.** Perm. Picture exhibition

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 9.45

### Marie, die Tochter des Regiments.

(The daughter of the regiment.)

Comic opera in two acts. Music by Gaetano Donizetti.

### Cast:

- The Duchess of Craquitordi . . . . . Frau Lehmann.
- Die Marchesa von Maggiorivoglio . . . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.
- Marie . . . . . Fräul. Siems.
- Sulpice, sergeant major . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.
- Tonio, a Tyrolean . . . . . Herr Soot.
- Hortensio, steward . . . . . Herr Erl.

- A corporal . . . . . Herr Büssel.
- A notary . . . . . Herr Markgraf.
- A servant . . . . . Herr Ernst.
- A Tyrolean peasant . . . . . Herr Wolf I.

PLOT. Marie has been found and educated by a French sergeant, Sulpice, and the whole of his regiment worship her. Her lover Tonio is about to be hung as a spy, but Marie intervenes, telling how Tonio saved her life; they are united, and she is allowed to marry him. The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio appears, and claims Marie as her niece, and refusing to hear of her marrying a common soldier, carries her away to her castle, where she is surrounded by instructors in singing, dancing &c.—but her heart is with her soldiers. To her delight they arrive, with Tonio, who has been made an officer, at their head. The Marchesa still refuses to consent to their marriage, and confides to Marie that she is really her mother. A great festival is arranged to celebrate Marie's betrothal with a young Duke, when the soldiers appear and Sulpice tells the story of Marie's life. The Marchesa relents, Tonio and Marie are united, and the English guests retire disgusted.

Composer: Donizetti, born 1797, died 1848.

September 5 to 12	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	Das Rheingold 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	Die Regimentstochter 7.30 p.m.	Die Walküre. 6 p.m.	Carmen. 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	Hamlet. 6.30 p.m.
Central-Theatre	—	—	—	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	—	—	—	Kümmereulch um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	Kümmereulch um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	Kümmereulch um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	Kümmereulch 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. 5 p.m.



### THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

It is manifest from the public utterances of the opponents of some system of Tariff Reform in England that the speakers referred to refuse to believe that wages have risen of recent years in Germany. For their enlightenment (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Globe*) I venture to draw their attention to three little works, which are thoroughly trustworthy sources of information, and which can be obtained easily. The first of J. H. W. Dietz, of Stuttgart, published in November, 1906, a book dealing with the statistics of the German Timber Workers' Union, and entitled "Hours of Labour and Wages in the Timber Trade." On page 118 it will be seen that the average weekly wage rose from 18s. 7d. in 1893 to 25s. 2d. in 1906. Georg Reimer, of Berlin, published for Dr. R. Kuczynski, the Director of the Statistical Office of the town of Schönberg, a book entitled "The Development of Industrial Wages since the Foundation of the German Empire." This work was written at the wish of the Imperial Exchequer; it has seven sections, which deal with the wages paid in the industries connected with mining, building, quarrying, wood work, metal work, printing, and passenger and goods traffic. In every branch there has been a great increase in the wages paid nowadays, as the figures quoted prove. The third work is of an official character, which cannot be doubted, for it is the ninth volume of the contributions towards the statistics concerning workmen, and was prepared by the Imperial Statistical Office; the work is entitled "The Regulation of the Conditions of Labour in German Towns," and is published by Karl Heymanns Verlag, Berlin. The yearly report of the Krupp Works, at Essen, also furnishes abundant proof of the great rise in wages in Germany since 1871. Thus, the average daily wage paid by that firm in 1871 was 3s.; in 1906 it was 5s. 4d. The Krupp annual report is usually published in the leading German newspapers. The *Kölnische Zeitung* said a few weeks ago that the rise in wages has been far greater than the corresponding rise in the cost of living in Germany.

### AN AUTOMATIC POINT-SETTER.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 30.

The human pointsman will soon be replaced, so far as street railways are concerned, by an automatic apparatus recently patented in Washington. The inventor is Mr. Adolph Vaitauer, a Viennese, living in New York. The apparatus is in three separate parts, all worked by electricity; two of them being fixed behind the front and hind wheel frames under the side of the car, forming in each case an X-shaped projection near the rail, movable and with two small wheels at the lower extremities. The third part is a long narrow box bedded in the earth and containing the electric point-setter. If a street-car has to be diverted from one line to another, the motorman turns a small handle. The side projection is thus lowered and presses down a steel rod that lies alongside the rail and rests on strong springs in the point-setter box. The point-setter at the other end of the box is then set in motion by the electric current, and holds the points open until the front wheel has passed. The process is repeated as the hind wheel reaches the points.

### A HOUSE BUILT OF BEER BOTTLES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 30.

In the small township Rhyolite, in Nevada, there has been until lately a great want of building stone but no lack of empty beer-bottles. A few years ago one of the settlers in the place began to sell bottled beer. Trade increased, and the empty beer bottles had accumulated to an inconvenient extent, when the idea occurred to "mine host" to build a house with them. The house has been completed—a one-storied mansion, containing four rooms and a kitchen, which has been very much admired and proved very cool in summer. Seven thousand bottles were used in the building, with clay instead of mortar to hold them together. All the Rhyoliters now want to build bottle houses, and the demand for empty bottles exceeds the supply.

### TIPPING AND TRADE UNIONISM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 30.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, who has been studying industrial conditions in Europe, has published an article in the official organ of the Federation, severely condemning the practice of "tipping" on board the ocean steamers, as regarded from a corporate point of view. "In retaining the tipping system," the article runs, "as an established custom, the steamship Companies have an eye to their own interests. Employés who receive tips seldom strike; each one of them diligently studies the shortest and surest way of getting the shilling or dollar out of the liberal passenger. The eloquent words of the tip-earner, his gestures of complete submission, his method of forcing finely conceived but wholly unnecessary attentions on the selected victim, his studied demeanour of respect—these are the means by which the most successful among the tipped attain their ends with the smallest degree of manliness and good-heartedness. Is not that an unfortunate, if not degrading employment which the majority of employés should avoid in the practice of their calling? I have no hesitation in answering the question in the affirmative, as the result of my own observation. These employés also will be organised under the protecting mantle of the Trade Union movement."

### ANIMALS LEARN BY EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Zell, a German naturalist, has collected many instances to prove that animals learn by experience, and thus become wiser than their uninstructed parents. Game animals of all kinds, he avers, have learned the range of modern rifles. Greyhounds quickly learn to let rabbits alone, and foxhounds pay no attention to either rabbits or hares. Killer whales and gulls follow whaling vessels, just as vultures follow an army. Dr. Zell also refers to the facts that birds and quadrupeds have learned to disregard passing railway trains, as horses quickly cease to be frightened by automobiles.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

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-gram 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.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. *Campania*, 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.

On Wednesday, September 15, by the S.S. *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, left New York September 7.

On Thursday, September 16, by the S.S. *Lusitania*, left New York September 8.

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.

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### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.  
Sunday, September 12th. 14th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m.  
and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Ser-  
mon. 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. 12th. 14th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion  
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon  
Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially  
invited.  
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 Caning-  
ham 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.  
South-easterly wind bright, dry, and warm, with  
tendency to thunder.