

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

# 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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## WEEK-END JOTTINGS.

The place of honour in the news of the world last week was still maintained by the reputed double discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook and Commander Peary respectively. We regret, however, that purely scientific comment was completely ousted by volumes of undignified language uttered by the partisans of the two explorers. The New York *Evening Post* quite justly points out that "the most dramatic achievement in the scientific annals of the age is being written down in Billingsgate. We cannot hold Commander Peary entirely blameless. If the painfully won crown of his life's work were really in danger of being snatched from him by an imposter, the temper of his challenge to Dr. Cook might be excused. But faith in his own cause and in the ultimate triumph of truth should have lent him patience." Only those interested people who enjoy the personal friendship of Commander Peary, or who invested cash in his expedition, attempt to justify the vitriolic character of the telegrams which he continues to send relative to Dr. Cook. Some of the best American papers do not hesitate to point out that an essentially ignominious dispute such as this could have occurred in no other country. We shudder to think what might have happened had Dr. Cook had the misfortune to be of any other nationality than American. Dr. Cook is now on his way to New York, and Commander Peary is expected there this week, so that further developments of a nature rather more satisfactory than mere abuse may be confidently expected to transpire without much delay. The only other news of interest in connection with the subject is a statement made by Dr. Cook last Saturday. This was to the effect that, fearing for his valuable diary, containing observations, reckonings, and other scientific data, during his return voyage to civilisation, he placed this book, together with his instruments, in the hands of a Mr. Whitney, who is now in New York. For our own part we confess to a sincere hope that Dr. Cook will be able to completely refute the malicious insinuations made against him. His bearing in a period of unexampled provocation cannot fail to have most favourably impressed every impartial observer.

An immense sensation was caused throughout the United Kingdom on Friday by Lord Rosebery's famous anti-Budget speech. This veteran statesman, speaking with his usual eloquence, lucidity, and forensic argument, stripped from the obnoxious Finance Bill many of its most cherished robes. He declared bluntly that the present Government had entered on the path of Socialism, which in his opinion led straight to national perdition. He contended, with conviction, that this Government proposal, ostensibly framed for the purpose of imposing heavier burdens on the wealthy classes and lightening that of the poor, would actually press with equal, if not enhanced, severity on the working classes. Quite naturally, the Radical press attempts to make light of his Lordship's crushing attack, but it is noteworthy that in no case are his arguments answered. Incidentally, the Budget fight has gained new interest owing to an exposure of Radical methods published in London last week. This appeared in the form of a large advertisement, inserted in many Unionist journals, offering £100 reward for trustworthy information leading to the apprehension of certain parties responsible for the forgery of tickets admitting to Budget protest meetings. Some time ago our London correspondent drew attention to the magnificent organisation of the Radical army, evidenced in the breaking-up of many Budget protest meetings. It now appears that the Government's supporters have gone to the length of having forged admission tickets printed and distributed among gangs of hooligans for the purpose of obtaining admission in order to create disturbances, and to prevent the speakers from stating their case. "It is to the interests of clean political life," runs the advertisement, "and of fair play that an exposure should be made of the organisers of this and similar disturbances." That the Liberalism of Gladstone and his upright henchmen should have sunk to depths as degrading as these is more a matter of regret than surprise. A bad measure can only be supported by bad methods, and judging the Budget on this standard we can only wonder that Lord Rosebery's remarks were not couched in still stronger terms.



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## THE ARCTIC CONTROVERSY. AMERICA'S CLAIM TO THE POLE.

From Washington.—The following dispatch has been sent by Commander Peary to the State Department here:—"Respectfully report that I hoisted the Stars and Stripes at the Pole on April 6, and formally took possession of the entire region in the name of the President of the United States. I record that United States flag was left in possession."

From New York.—The *Herald* publishes a telegram from Com. Peary, dated from Battle Harbour, saying that Dr. Cook has simply handed the public a gold brick. Com. Peary adds that he will prove at the proper time that Dr. Cook was not at the Pole on April 21, 1908, nor at any other time.

From Christiansund.—The steamer *Melchior* arrived here at 11.30 on Saturday morning. The municipal authorities went on board and greeted Dr. Cook, and after Dr. Cook had been presented to the Burgomaster, the latter welcomed him, saying that while he had the honour to bid him welcome he regretted that his (Dr. Cook's) time did not permit of their according him the proposed formal reception. Alluding to the pride taken in the success achieved by Norwegians in Arctic research, the Burgomaster said that the news of Dr. Cook's exploit had therefore flown with great celerity all over Norway. He concluded by heartily congratulating the explorer. Dr. Cook replied in a speech eulogising Norwegian explorers. The steamer *Oscar II.*, with Dr. Cook on board, sailed from here at 12.30 on Saturday afternoon for New York.

From New York to the *Globe*.—It is presumed that one of the first things that Peary will do on his arrival here this week will be to give the reporters a full statement of his reasons for denouncing Cook. Dr. Cook's friends are still standing by him. They are arranging a big reception in his honour on his arrival on Wednesday week, and are taking steps to prevent the National Geographical Society from giving public recognition to Peary, unless it is also extended to Cook. There is also some talk of Cook taking legal proceedings against Peary in vindication of his honour.

A proposal which is gaining considerable support has been made in the newspapers that the two explorers should submit their claims to an international commission of geographical and scientific experts, membership of which should include Sir Clements Markham, Capt. Scott, Lieut. Shackleton, and Nansen. This suggestion, however, is received with contumely by the Pearyites. Dr. Cook now explains his delay in producing his daily journals and observations as due to the fact that he has only copies, and that the originals which he entrusted to Mr. Harry Whitney, will probably be in New York on his arrival. Dr. Cook continues to refer to Peary in "more in sorrow than in anger" fashion, and this does not improve the temper of the Pearyites.

## HUNT FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

A London telegram of yesterday announces that Captain Scott, who led the Antarctic Expedition

of 1900-1904, proposes to start in June 1910 on another expedition, whose object will be to penetrate to the South Pole and to explore King Edward VII. Land. The cost is estimated at £40,000, and Captain Scott asks for subscriptions. Most of the newspapers support the plan.

## BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The Duke of the Abruzzi arrived at Marseilles on Sunday morning at the conclusion of his expedition to the Himalayas. He was received by the committee of the local Geographical Society, whom he informed that he had made a record by ascending the mountains to a height of 7600 metres. His Highness refused to be interviewed by newspaper men, and left in the evening for Italy.

The balloon *Giulio Verne*, with MM. Uselli, Borzalino, and Nicoli on board, ascended at Venice on Sunday afternoon in an attempt to cross the Adriatic.

Grand Admiral von Koester, who will represent the German Emperor at the forthcoming Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York, sailed from Cuxhaven on Sunday by the S.S. *Blücher*. The protected turbine cruiser *Dresden* has also left Wilhelmshaven for New York to take part in the naval celebration on the Hudson.

The French battleships *Justice*, *Vérité*, and *Liberté*, which are to take part in the Hudson Fête at New York on the 25th instant, sailed from Brest early on Monday morning.

From Rotterdam comes the welcome announcement that the cholera epidemic is apparently at an end. All persons held under supervision were released on Sunday, and since the 4th inst. no new cases have been reported. In the whole country there is at the present moment only one cholera case.

A telegram from Berne reports the occurrence of a violent snowstorm during the week-end in the high Alps, resulting in serious loss of life. On Saturday a young Marburg student and his guide fell down a precipice on the Jungfrau, and both were dead when found. Another party while climbing the Jungfrau found two tourists nearly frozen to death. The men were conveyed in a grave condition to hospital.

The Secretary of State for Commerce and Labor at Washington has issued a circular letter, drawing the attention of American manufacturers to the pending American Exhibition in Berlin.

The Brescia aviation meeting closed on Sunday evening, the results being as follow: Prize donated by the city of Brescia for a race of 50 kilometres, won by Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss; second, M. Rougier. Grand Prix for altitude won by M. Rougier (110 metres); second, Mr. Curtiss (51 metres). Prize for flight with passenger, M. Calderara. It will be seen that the Brescia meeting, like that at Rheims, has ended in more triumphs for the American aviator, Curtiss, who, it should be remembered, is said to use a machine almost exactly like that invented by the Wright brothers.

The Cook-Peary discovery of the Pole does not appear to have daunted the ambitions of other would-be Arctic explorers. On Sunday at Hemmelmark Prince Henry of Prussia presided at the formation of a working committee of the German Arctic airship expedition, which includes such men as Zeppelin, Hergesell, etc. The patron is the Kaiser. We are informed that in the course of an exhaustive discussion the organisation of the undertaking was thoroughly planned out. The expedition will partake of the character of a broad national enterprise, and an honorary committee will be formed of prominent personages in scientific, financial, and industrial circles. The object of the expedition is the scientific exploration of the unknown Arctic sea by means of a dirigible airship. It is to be hoped that the organisers of this novel scheme have not forgotten the fate of André.

President Taft has appointed a Commission to investigate the tariff methods of foreign countries, as provided for in the Payne Tariff Law.

(Continued on page 2)

# BERLIN

## THE FRIEND OF CARMEN SYLVA.

### MRS. WALKER FEARN INTERVIEWED.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Mrs. Frances Fearn, the widow of the late Hon. Walker Fearn, who served for many years as American Minister to Foreign courts, including Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Egypt, is one of the most interesting personalities whose acquaintance the American Colony in Berlin has made.

Mrs. Fearn has the honour to be the most intimate friend of that remarkable queen and woman, "Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania,—writer, poet, musician, and philanthropist.

This strong friendship sprang up between the poet-Queen of Roumania and Mrs. Fearn when the latter's husband was serving as diplomatic representative in Bucharest. After her American friend's departure for the States, long letters supplemented the talks of many hours. Then Mrs. Fearn's husband died. The Queen was made a confidante of the fact that the woman who for twenty years had shone brilliantly in the society of the courts of Southern Europe now looked upon her career as finished—broken, and believed that for her all happiness and usefulness were at an end.

But Carmen Sylva saw the matter in another light.

Mrs. Walker Fearn had had a reputation in all the Courts in which she had moved, not only for her brilliancy and social charm, but for her goodness. Upon leaving the Court of Greece, for instance, at which her husband served as American Minister for some four years, an absolutely unique distinction was conferred upon Mrs. Fearn. All the leading women of Greece, headed by the Queen herself, united to present an address of highest eulogy and thanks to Mrs. Fearn for her splendid work amongst the poor of Greece during her residence in Athens. It was her intimate knowledge of this devotion to the poor on the part of Mrs. Fearn which gave the Queen of Roumania her clue to the solution of her distressed friend's problem. "I believe," the Queen said to Mrs. Fearn, "that you have a great work before you. I believe that you are called upon to work grandly in the cause of humanity."

Mrs. Fearn admits that she smiled unbelievably. "But how, your Majesty?" she asked.

"I do not yet know how, but it will come to me," replied Carmen Sylva, with her usual conviction. Later the inspiration came.

Of all her philanthropic work the Queen of Roumania puts her heart most yearningly into her work for the blind. In Roumania she has founded a city—the "City of Light"—for the amelioration of the lot of the sightless. The Queen conceived the idea that the future work of her friend, Frances Fearn, lay in carrying her (Carmen Sylva's) message of light to those that live in darkness—and to open the mind's eye of those that have eyes to see and ears to hear. Mrs. Fearn, said the Queen of Roumania, must enter on a lecturing campaign amongst the public, and obtain their help for the help of the blind.

Mrs. Fearn's protestations at the thought of beginning a career as a public lecturer now, in her mature years, were quietly swept aside by Carmen Sylva. She had found her friend's vocation; she knew she was right; and she had her way. It is unnecessary to point out to American readers how eminently Mrs. Fearn has "made good."

But there was one point on which Mrs. Fearn's opinion remained dominant. Carmen Sylva's original intention was to send her emissary in the first place to England. England has always held a special place in the Queen of Roumania's affections—largely on account of her deep affection for the late Queen Victoria. A letter of introduction to the present Queen of England had already been written by the Queen of Roumania to make smooth the path of her coadjutor and friend. But Mrs. Fearn demurred.

"Your Majesty," she said, "if I must commence life anew in this formidable rôle of public lecturer; if I must expose myself to the probability of dreadful failure, at least let the failure take place in my own country, and not abroad. If I should be a success, let the benefit of my work as an American first come to the blind of America. When I have exhausted the field in the United States, I can turn to England and other countries."

Mrs. Fearn's suggestion was acted upon. The Queen of Roumania, in the interests of the cause, equipped her message-bearer with a truly regal lecturing outfit. A royal robe, heavily hung with massive gold and silver, which has been worn by the Queen on three or four high State occasions, was presented to Mrs. Fearn to wear while lecturing. An art-photographer was summoned from Paris to take numerous pictures of the home-life of the Queen—a queen who, quite apart from the fact of her royalty, is the most interesting woman personality in Europe. Mrs. Fearn's description of Carmen Sylva, for whom her admiration is intense, may be reproduced in a few words. "In this unique woman one quality impresses one unceasingly," she says—"that of spirituality. The Queen of Roumania's nature is spiritual in a degree which would seem impossible in any earthly being. I should like to use

the word uncanny in this connection, but fear to be misunderstood. She certainly is a remarkable embodiment of the poet's 'link between earth and heaven.'"

Other incidents narrated here and there by Mrs. Fearn, give striking glimpses into the romantic life of this poet-musician-queen. "Sometime the Queen would take me into the palace-chapel. She would sit down at the Church organ, and compose as she went along. You can imagine the picture. The Chapel, in its sanctified beauty. The exquisite organ, with its silver pipes, built for the Queen herself. Finally the figure of Carmen Sylva—draped in the white she almost always wears; a personification of grace and holiness, drawing strains of music from that organ which to me at least seemed to rend the heart-strings. I never yet heard music which suggested so strongly that sadly-hackneyed epithet, 'an imprisoned soul.'"

Mrs. Fearn conferred a highly-valued privilege upon the *Daily Record* representative. Explaining that she had come to Berlin direct from spending a fortnight with the Queen in Schloss Pelisch at Sinaia (in Roumania), the distinguished American lady produced a dozen coloured photograph slides. They were pictures, only just taken, of the Queen in her home-life at the Castle, each picture bearing its description in her Majesty's own hand-writing. Amongst the beautiful pictures two, of a very different nature, were particularly striking. One showed the Queen, a majestic figure in heavy lilac robe, with the familiar white head-dress almost reminiscent of the snowy hood of a nun; she is seen in profile, standing on the upward slope of a forest pathway shut in by tall pines; just one opening in the trees lets in a broad shaft of light, which falls full upon the figure and devoutly upturned face.

The second picture shows Carmen Sylva in her study. She is sitting—at her type-writer. Or rather at one of her type-writers, for there are two other machines on the table. The Hammond is for her English correspondence. Upon the Adler she writes in German. The third machine is that upon which she writes, in Braille raised lettering, to her blind friends.

Speaking of type-writers, here is a recent incident characteristic of Carmen Sylva. The Queen's appreciation of the labour saving qualities of the type-writer—especially for the reader—is so great that she long since persuaded Mrs. Fearn to use a machine for her lengthy correspondence. But Mrs. Fearn on coming to Europe left her type-writer in America. "What am I to do about my long letters now that you are without your machine?" asked the Queen. "Well, I will do my best without it, Your Majesty," Mrs. Fearn assured her.

But the Queen, apparently, was not altogether satisfied. The other morning a telegram from Carmen Sylva arrived for Mrs. Fearn at Bellevue Str. 12A. It gave warning of the arrival of a present, in the shape of the newest thing in type-writers,—a travelling-machine, with its parts constructed of aluminium.

The Queen of Roumania's health is by no means so good as it might be, and for this reason Mrs. Fearn's plans are at present uncertain. The gifted lecturer intends, in any case, to make a lecturing tour in Wales at the close of her four weeks' stay in Berlin. Carmen Sylva, by the way, is the present "Bard of Wales," and possesses the harp which is conferred by the Welsh upon the bearer of this distinction. It is possible that Mrs. Fearn will turn her attention from Wales to England, at last putting her letter introductory into the hands of the Queen Alexandra, and lecturing under her royal auspices.

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. FAY, 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.  
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### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS. (Continued.)

No fewer than ten thousand people are said to have lost their lives in the floods at Monterey (Mexico), according to a New York cablegram to hand yesterday. The material damage runs into millions of dollars.

The Tsar and Tsarina of Russia have arrived at Sebastopol where they intend to remain for a few days. During his sojourn the Tsar will review the Black Sea Fleet and the troops of the fortress.

An alarming incident marked the Austrian manoeuvres on Friday night. From some cause unknown a hundred cavalry chargers broke loose and galloped through the bivouac of the 6th Dragoon regiment, injuring a number of men. Most of the animals have since been recovered. It is stated that reports contrary to the above are without foundation.

The Zeppelin III. landed in Frankfurt at 9.48 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The *Athenai*, an Athens newspaper, published in its Saturday issue, an interview with the former Prime Minister M. Theotokis, who is represented as having emphatically condemned the movement among the officers, and expressed his opinion that the Chamber will have to be dissolved, in order that the will of the people may be obtained as to the wishes of the officers. M. Theotokis and his party, according to the interviewer, will vote against the abolition of the Command-in-Chief.

M. Hanoteaux, formerly the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a letter to the *Paris Journal* strongly advocates the enrolment of natives in the French Colonies for military service. France, he argues, might train an army of 300,000 incomparable and loyal troops in Africa, and it is only by disciplining the people that Africa can be won for civilisation.

At Vesoul, Department Haute Saone, on Sunday, a demonstration made by Royalists on the discharge of a Camelot du Roi from prison led to an encounter between the Royalist party and Socialists in which many of the combatants on both sides were wounded. The police seized the Royalists' flag, and arrested several of the party, including a woman.

The French airship République made a successful trial trip of half an hour's duration at Lapallise, Department Allier, yesterday.

Three Turkish soldiers were executed at Constantinople early yesterday morning, in accordance with the sentence of a Court Martial, for the murder of four officers on April 13.

A later Frankfurt telegram describes the start of Zeppelin III. from the Ila Exhibition on its first trip at 1 o'clock with a full cargo of twenty souls, 13 passengers besides the crew of 7. In the fore car were the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin with two companions and Oberbürgermeister Adickes, Frau von Mumm; Countess Zeppelin; Professor Darmstädter, of Berlin; and Geh. Kommerzienrat Ganz were also passengers. The course was set for Homburg. Nauheim was also to be visited, and the whole trip to last three hours.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg . . . 7
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Faust . . . 8
	(Kammerspiele) Die Sünde . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Frau vom Meere . . . 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut. . . 8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartuffe . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack . . . 8
Comic Opera	The Poacher . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die von Hochsattel . . . 8
	Charlotten-
	burg
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Ehre . . . 8
Kleines Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Der Mitmensch . . . 8
	Durch Dänemark u. Südschweden . . . 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel . . . at 8
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend . . . 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Café Noblesse . . . 8
Folles Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick . . . 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. Paal 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.

DRESDEN

Mr. Thompson Martin, of Glasgow, who is known to the world as the author of several informative works on Russia and the Far East, has been in Dresden for a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Malcolm Enderby. Mr. Martin entertains many pleasant recollections of this city as it was forty years ago, when as a youth he visited here with his parents.

In conversation with a Daily Record representative on Thursday evening, Mr. Martin stated that six months ago he made an extensive tour in Siberia, taking up his headquarters at Petropavlovsk. He is engaged on a work describing the history and traditions of Kamtschatka, and with this object in view went furnished with many letters of recommendation to the local authorities. One expedition was made to the mountains which run from north to south of the peninsula, probably the most volcanic range in existence. It is said that fifteen active volcanoes and twenty-six extinct ones have been discovered, and Mr. Martin himself saw one in eruption.

The Russian influx is gradually submerging the natives, who still retain many barbarous customs. Mission work is actively carried on amongst them, and a large percentage are professing Christians,—that is to say, they listen earnestly to the teaching of missionaries and conform to the Christian faith in many ways, but they are still deeply imbued with superstition and, in some parts, are suspected of cannibalism. Excessively idle as they are, the really benevolent efforts of the Russian Government to provide them with adequate agricultural facilities have been useless, and the average Kamtschadale spends the greater part of his time in fishing, hunting, beating his wife, smoking native-grown tobacco, and imbibing vile spirits which he procures from unscrupulous Russian traders. Their constitutions, debilitated by alcoholic excess—are becoming vulnerable to the severity of the climate, and it is estimated that in less than thirty years they will almost be extinct.

"At Outkinskaia," said Mr. Martin, "I had the unexpected pleasure of meeting the Rev. William McCall, a devoted American missionary who controls the large mission station at that point. He was one of the few intelligent individuals, excepting the higher Russian officials, with whom I conversed during my long journey. I spent two days in his company, inspected the mission buildings and their occupants, and gained a thorough insight into the peculiar methods utilised in winning over the wild-looking, shaggy Kamtschadales. Here, as elsewhere, the women are most helpful. Their sympathy is quickly gained by Mr. McCall and his assistants—one of them a native—who frequently render timely medical aid to the sick. Two hundred and seven children were treated in the little field hospital during 1908, and the prompt application of modern remedies considerably reduced the death-rate among these infants."

"I asked Mr. McCall why he chose to settle down in that hopelessly dreary corner of the world, and he informed me that he first decided to settle there in consequence of a conversation he had with a friend at Tokio, Japan, many years ago. At that time Mr. McCall was engaged in Japanese mission work, but found the results disappointing; moreover, the supply of American missionaries was then greatly in excess of the demand. His friend had travelled largely in Siberia, and graphically described the miserable condition and moral confusion of the Kamtschadales, who were practically without outside assistance.

"Mr. McCall immediately saw his duty clearly before him. Influential friends guaranteed the necessary financial aid, and within two months he was established at Gutkinskaia, where, with the exception of one hurried visit to the United States in 1905, he has been ever since. He speaks both Russian and the Kamtschatka dialects with fluency, and told me that he is quite contented with his present and future. He impressed me as a splendid example of missionary zeal and devotion to duty, and I contrasted him with some missionaries of American and English origin I have met elsewhere off the beaten track of civilisation who, under much more favourable circumstances, did not maintain the cheery demeanour and hopeful optimism of this voluntary exile."

At the conclusion of a most interesting chat with our representative, Mr. Martin and his daughter left on a short excursion to Saxon Switzerland, where they stayed over Thursday night. They leave for Vienna this morning, and hope to be in London within a fortnight.

Mrs. Thos. J. Gargan, of Boston, and Dr. and Mrs. Jung, of Washington, D.C., whose arrival we noted in our last issue, have taken apartments at the Pension von Oertzen, Reichs Strasse 26. Other newcomers at this pension are Mrs. Dracke and daughters, of California.

Mrs. and Miss Klee and Frau Rath Schulze have returned to Dresden from Marienbad, where they took the "cure."

An incident occurring early the other morning at Plauen would appear to indicate that the Zeppelin fever is not confined to the Fatherlanders. Hovering over the fields in the vicinity of Westend Strasse was an enormous box-kite, suspended from which was a large Stars and Stripes. To judge from the temporary excitement of the local inhabitants, they thought that Mr. Orville Wright had made a nocturnal trip from Berlin in his aeroplane. The kite had evidently broken free from its line, as it soared away at will in the direction of the prison buildings.

The glorious weather with which we were favoured last week doubtless has something to do with the large number of English-speaking visitors who are still visible in the streets of Dresden. The season, technically speaking, is practically over, but we understand that most of the hotels and pensions are still entertaining a goodly host of Anglo-Americans. When the results are tallied up it is believed that the season now passing will have been the reverse of disappointing.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Westminster are: Mr. and Mrs. Bogue, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Haas, of Wabash, Ind.; and Mr. G. Schlafkohl, of Monte Video.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4, corner of Zahns Gasse.

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Fräulein Schösser's boarding school, "Rosebery House," is removed to Eisenstuck Strasse 50.

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Comparisons are odious, but there can be no question that the Austrian Section of this Exhibition is of very great merit. In point of quantity, of quality, and of tasteful arrangement; in portraits, landscapes, and coloured reproductions; and in the interesting exhibits of the teaching and experimental institute in Vienna; this department reflects the highest credit on the organisers, represented by Friedrich Freiherr von Haimberger. The manufactures of the Vienna firms Lechner (apparatus for general and scientific photography) and Reichert (opticians), shown in glass cases occupying the central spaces, have attracted an immense amount of notice and been deservedly admired. We hope that, from a business point of view also, these two famous firms have been gratified by their visit to Dresden.

The number of "cure" guests at Bad Elster (Saxony) up to Sunday was 13,316.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out in the restaurant "Zum Russen" at Radebeul and burned fiercely. The local firemen were promptly on the spot and worked with a will, but were unable to save the part of the building in which the fire started. Fortunately, however, the main building, which is separated from the restaurant by a fire-proof wall and in which dancing was going on at the time, escaped damage.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The places of subscribers to last year's Philharmonic concerts will be reserved for them for the coming series of the same concerts until Saturday October 2; up to which date the same places may be secured by showing the coupons of the last concert of last season. From Monday October 4 to Wednesday October 6 inclusive the subscription places remaining unclaimed will be issued to registered applicants. The Philharmonic concerts will take place at the Gewerbehäus on October 19, November 23, and December 7, 1909; and on January 11 and February 15, 1910; with the assistance of the Gewerbehäus orchestra, conducted by Herr W. Olsen. Application for tickets should be made to F. Ries (Kaufhaus) or Ad. Brauer (F. Plötner), Haupt Strasse 2.

The issue to last year's subscribers to the Petri Quartet concerts of tickets for the coming season will continue up to Wednesday the 22nd instant; after which date the unclaimed places will be available for new subscribers whose names are on the register, and single tickets for the first of this year's concerts will be given out. The new series of six concerts will be given at the Palmengarten at 7.30 p.m. on October 4, November 8, December 13, 1909; and on January 17, February 28, and March 21, 1910. Applications for tickets should be made to F. Ries (Kaufhaus) or Ad. Brauer (F. Plötner), Haupt Strasse 2.

The Bachmann Trio—Herr Walter Bachmann, pianoforte; Herr Bärtich, violin; and Herr Stenz, violoncello—will, as in previous years, give a series of chamber music concerts in the coming winter season at the Neustädter Casino. The places of last year's subscribers to these concerts will be reserved for them for a time. Application for new subscriptions should be made to H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

At the Ernst Arnold gallery in Schloss Strasse, the rooms with overhead light contain a collection of pictures by Professor Albert Hauelsen and another by Rudolf Siegmund, besides the special exhibitions of L. Adam Kunz and C. Lambrecht. Single examples by M. Liebermann, Leon Richet, Kricheldorf, W. Leistikov, Ulrich Hübner, Charles Schuch, and others have been recently added.

The Ehrlich School of Music, under the direction of Herr Paul Lehmann-Olsen, will open its 32nd school year on October 1. In this institution, which was founded in 1878, soloists are taught singly throughout; professional musicians are trained by well-known and excellent teachers; and the music of the home is cultivated with great care. Ladies, gentlemen, and children from six years old upwards, may enter at any time for instructions in all branches of the musical art. Applications, whether in person or in writing, should be made, on any forenoon from 11 to 12 o'clock, to the Secretary, Walpurgis Strasse 18, I., who will answer all enquiries promptly and without charge.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.15

Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. (Merry wives of Windsor.)

Opera in three acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:

Sir John Falstaff ..... Herr Lordmann. Mr. Fluth, citizens of Windsor ..... (Herr Trede. Mr. Reich, ..... Herr Puttlitz. Fenton ..... Herr Soot. Mr. Spärlich ..... Herr Erl. Dr. Calus ..... Herr Büssel. Mrs. Fluth ..... Fräul. Siems.

Mrs. Reich ..... Frau Bender-Schäfer. Mistress Anna Reich ..... Fräul. Keldorfer. A waiter from the Garter Inn ..... Herr Selzer. First citizens ..... Herr Niemetz. Second citizens ..... Herr Markgraf. Third citizens ..... Herr Hahn. Fourth citizens ..... Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Fluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her dead cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Calus and Mr. Spärlich. Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1849.

Table with columns for dates from September 12 to 19 and rows for Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Central Theatre, Residenz-Theatre, and Royal Belvedere, listing plays and performance times.

### A HARROW SENSATION. AMERICAN LADY FOUND SHOT.

A mysterious tragedy, for which at present no explanation can be given, occurred early last Saturday in Harrow (near London), a young American lady named Mrs. Jane Perin being found shot in the conservatory attached to the house of Mr. Ackroyd, who is engaged as music master at Harrow School. The young lady had been staying with the Ackroyds for some weeks with her husband, who a short time ago preceded her back to America. So far as is known, she had no financial or other trouble. Early on Saturday, when the servant came down from her bedroom, the young lady was found lying in the conservatory with a revolver by her side, and it was soon discovered that death had been caused by a shot wound in the left breast. A doctor who was called in stated that the bullet had gone through the heart, and she had been dead for some hours. There was no suspicion of foul play, and a curious feature of the case is that Mrs. Perin was leaving Harrow to go into the country prior to leaving for America, her boxes having been packed ready for the departure. Mrs. Perin was about 24 years old, and leaves one son, aged 2 or 3, who was staying with her. Mr. Ackroyd told a representative of the London News Agency that the affair was a mystery. Mrs. Perin left no letter or message of any kind. A possible explanation was that she thought she heard burglars, there having been quite a scare in the district lately through the depredations of housebreakers. Most Americans carried revolvers when abroad, and it is possible that going down in the dark she accidentally shot herself. The Coroner for Harrow has been communicated with as to the holding of the inquest.

According to the Central News account, Mrs. Perin had been staying for some weeks with her brother-in-law (Mr. Ackroyd), at Elmscote, Middle-road, Harrow. Deceased came to this country some time ago with her husband, who returned to New York three weeks ago, and Mrs. Perin's passage had been booked for her return. There was not the slightest suspicion that anything was wrong, and on Friday night the deceased lady appeared to be in high spirits and remained up to a late hour talking to her relatives. She went to bed as usual, but early Saturday morning a servant going into the conservatory was horrified to find Mrs. Perin lying dead. No letters were left behind, and there is nothing to account for the tragic incident. She was to have left her brother-in-law's house on Saturday morning to visit some friends in another part of England prior to leaving for America.

### ALL THE NEWS OF SUNDAY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

*New York, September 3.*  
A Sunday evening "Pink 'Un"—that is to say, a sporting newspaper printed on rose-coloured paper—is the latest thing in publicist circles in Gotham. The sheet, a single one of four sides, is called the *Evening Chronicle*. The straining after novelty inherent in the American, his mania for the newest bit of news, especially if it is sporting news, is proverbial. The most weighty intelligence relating to the world's politics is often eclipsed by a spirited account of the doings of a famous base-ball team. Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia have each a Sunday afternoon news-sheet; and that such publications are not the rule throughout the Union instead of exceptional may be due to two causes at least. In the first place, the editorial departments feel the necessity of securing at least one day's rest in the week, since the work on other days must be strenuous and hurried if competitors are not to be allowed to get ahead; secondly, strong protests have always been made in Church circles, whenever there has been a talk of starting a Sunday afternoon or evening newspaper, against such desecration of the Sabbath. In the opinion of many, too, the American Sunday morning papers contain so much reading matter that even the keenest newspaper-reader has quite enough to do to get through them. The new rosy-hued sheet shuns world-events in order to give more space to Sport. That circumstance should appeal to the inmost heart of every sporting American, and ensure the paper's success. The results of the great base-ball matches played on each Sunday have not hitherto been published until Monday morning. The *Evening Chronicle* is going one better than that.

### THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

*New York, September 3.*

A remarkable fact and sign of the times over here is that, owing to the decrease of German emigration to America, German societies in the States are in difficulties about keeping up the number of their members to the prescribed strength. This is for them a vital question which they find they can only solve at the expense of the German language. German singing societies, for instance, must recruit their ranks with German-Americans of the rising generation who are not fully equipped with the German mother-tongue. They sing the German words but talk English between whiles, and English is the language in which the business of the societies is conducted. Other German-American societies that have not German music to fall back upon are obliged, by way of concession to their younger members, either to exclude German as their official language or to place English on a par with it. German churches, again, have had to introduce additional services in English, lest the young men of their congregations should desert their parental places of worship and go to English churches. Such concessions to the young element seldom fail to give rise to lively discussions among the seniors, who are perturbed by the danger to "Germanism" involved in the policy; in fact, in purely German circles, the concessions are roundly condemned as unnecessary and premature.

A glaring light is thrown on the conditions obtaining in large German societies by a recent resolution of the Administrative Council of the Bavarian National Union, New York, which establishes the rule that in future the affiliated societies will be at liberty to make English their official language, provided that their correspondence with the Union is carried on in German. The Council affirms that this rule is necessary in the interests of the Union.

### SMOKING IN SCHOOL.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

*New York, September 3.*

Mexican school teachers reward the most diligent among their pupils by allowing them to smoke in school. If the work of a whole class is satisfactory, every boy in it may light a cigar; unless it is a lower class, in which case cigarettes only, and not cigars, are *de règle*. The teacher always smokes while giving a lesson. It is no uncommon thing in Mexico to see a cloud of tobacco smoke coming out of the windows of a school-house.

In spite of this idyllic state of things, the discipline in Mexican schools is in other respects strict. The pupils are forbidden to indulge in strong drink, and the prohibition is everywhere observed, although alcohol possesses attractions for the juniors as well as for their elders. The Mexican teacher has always a bottle on his desk, and there is great competition among the pupils for the honour of filling it when it is emptied.

### ENGLISH IN A SWISS INN.

In a small village in Switzerland is a comfortable old inn much frequented by English, and the menu generally includes one dish supposed to be specially British. Though the orthography is peculiar, the meaning is, says the *Manchester Guardian*, generally obvious, as, for example, "rost bif rôti," "rume-steek"; but "aristhiou de mouton à l'Anglais" was puzzling. The first word had a distinctly classical appearance which suggested a Greek origin. But when the dish appeared the meaning flashed into the guests' mind. "Aristhiou" was the Swiss chef's attempt to render phonetically the words "Irish stew."

### SWIMMING.

A French University professor wishes to include swimming in the curriculum in the schools of France. He says that ninety per cent. of the people are unable to swim. On the other hand, he shows that the Swedes who are in the same position only represent 12 per cent. of the population. In England, says the professor, those proficient in the art can be counted by hundreds of thousands; in other words, he asserts that two-thirds of the population are swimmers. The Germans are proficient in the art and instruction therein is given in the schools. In the German Army fully one-half of the effective force can swim.

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### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

September 16.—*Amerika*, from Hamburg, mails due in New York  
September 25. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later  
than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).  
September 19.—*Lusitania*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York  
September 24. Mark letters "Via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard  
Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday,  
September 16.  
September 18.—*Philadelphia*, from Southampton, mails due in  
New York September 25. Mark letters "Via England," and  
with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m.  
on Thursday, September 16.  
September 21.—*Kronprinz Wilhelm*, from Bremen, mails due in  
New York September 28. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post  
not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 20.

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.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), 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.  
On Friday, September 17, by the S. S. La Provence, left New  
York September 9.  
On Saturday, September 18, by the S. S. George Washington,  
left New York September 9.  
On Monday, September 20, by the S. S. St. Paul, and the S. S.  
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, both left New York September 11.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, dull, rain at times,  
cool.