



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

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 1,096.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

A QUESTION OF FAITH.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

It is safe to exaggerate when there is nobody to correct you. A reflection similar to this must have entered the minds of all those who, during the last few days, have been following the points of the Cook-Peary dispute. They say that they have been to the Pole, but who is there to prove it? Certainly not the Esquimaux who accompanied them; they lack the knowledge necessary to testify to the accomplishment of a feat which, in reality, can only be controlled scientifically. We do not say that Cook and Peary are imposters; we believe that they are both men of good faith; but when we consider the difficulties which they had to surmount, and the unfavourable conditions, for the purpose of observation, amidst which they found themselves, we are bound not to overlook the possibility of their being mistaken.

We know that in order to ascertain the position which one may happen to occupy on any part of sea or land it is necessary to take the height of the sun, at certain moments during the day, by means of a special instrument of great precision—usually a sextant—and to note the difference in time between that particular place and the time on the first meridian. Thus we find both the longitude and latitude, and the intersection of these two imaginary lines is the precise spot which we may occupy.

The two indispensable instruments concerned, the sextant and the chronometer, are of the most delicate construction, but, however excellent they may be, they are still subject to various influences which interfere in greater or less degree with their working. On the other hand, it is necessary that the sun should be observed when it is a certain height above the horizon, and also that the disk of the luminary should be distinct, but neither of these qualifications is fulfilled in the Arctic regions, and especially during the month of April, during which the two explorers claim to have reached the Pole. At that time of the year the sun rises to very little distance above the horizon and, instead of being round, it appears in oval form, owing to the greater refraction. If to the foregoing we add the material difficulties which the observer has to contend with in regions where the thermometer descends to 80 degrees below freezing point, we see that the value of observations made under such conditions is seriously depreciated. How can a man weighted with clothes which prevent delicate movements; with hands imprisoned in gloves which do not permit him to use his fingers; with spectacles of extraordinary thickness, a man wrapped up, so to speak, in all kinds of indispensable but awkward precautions—make astronomical observations rigorously exact? It is impossible! The least error in the early calculations produces big differences in the result.

On board a ship, for instance, the officers usually make independent observations, so that the risk of error in the calculations may be reduced to a minimum, but it does not appear from the news to hand so far that there was any possibility of such reciprocal checks in the last stages of the expeditions in question. It may be urged, of course, that in the immediate neighbourhood of the Pole, where all longitudes unite, it is only necessary to ascertain the latitude, but this objection is only of relative value, because the use of a delicate instrument is still required.

It is necessary to bring forward these reasons in order to show how difficult it is for isolated explorers, like Cook and Peary, to affirm with exactness that they have reached a theoretical point such as the North Pole. Granted that it was not wholly a sporting instinct which led them to make the attempt, their success is the least important thing. What we need is further knowledge on the subject of terrestrial magnetism—which seems to have its source in those arid regions—and on the distribution and regulation of the ocean-currents in that quarter. This additional knowledge may modify, perhaps profoundly, our imperfect acquaintance with the physiography of our planet. These are the true secrets of the Pole, and it does not yet appear that either Cook or Peary has wrested them from the grip of Nature.

G. A. A.

DRESDEN CHINA

of all kinds. Lowest prices. Sherbet cups, wall plaques, dinner plates, bouillon cups and saucers. Mocha and tea cups and saucers, etc. Large stock. Best references.

Richard Wehsener, Dresden China painter, Zimzendorf Str. 16.



DRESDEN CHINA

Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::

A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A Madrid telegram states that at the Valencia exhibition, in spite of the threatening velocity of a westerly wind, the balloon Mariposa made an ascent, and was swiftly carried far out to sea. Many steamers were at once despatched in pursuit, but up to the present no trace of the balloon has been found. It is feared that Captain Martinez, the sole occupant of the car, has perished by drowning.

Negotiations respecting the forthcoming visit of the Tsar of Russia to Constantinople, according to telegraphic advices from that city, have now been resumed. During next week a Turkish deputation, with the Foreign Minister at its head, will convey to the Tsar at Livadia the Sultan's invitation. The meeting between Tsar and Sultan will probably take place in the Bosphorus before the summer seat of the Russian Embassy.

Telegrams from La Paz, the oldest settlement in California, report that the town has been devastated by a series of tidal waves. A number of houses have collapsed, and the whole town and district is under water. Crops have been ruined, hundreds of cattle drowned, and thousands of people have been rendered homeless. The death roll so far is stated to be seven, and many persons have been injured by falling buildings.

A fatal accident occurred on board the French protected cruiser Descartes on Tuesday, owing to the fracture of a boiler-tube. One sailor was killed and another dangerously injured.

Sultan Mulai Hafid, says a Tangier telegram, will be represented at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations at New York by a special mission. The Minister of Finance, El Mokri, has received orders to visit Europe for the purchase of weapons for the Moroccan army, for which purpose a sum of 300,000 duros has been authorised.

Mr. Eden H. Babbage, a prominent member of the Sydney (N.S.W.) business community, an interview with whom we recently published, now writes to the *Daily Record* from Lucerne as follows: "I am sending your paper to Australia and also to England to add my mite to dispel the idea of the German invasion. We have received every kindness in Germany, and can see no signs of any feeling against the British nation."

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was opened at Sydney (N.S.W.) on Tuesday by the Governor-General of Australia, the Earl of Dudley, who officially greeted the delegates. In the course of his speech his Excellency said that, even compared with her most powerful rivals, Great Britain was still the leading commercial nation of the world, but her lead became smaller year by year. In view of that fact it had become necessary in the sphere of commerce and other spheres to organise, and to substitute united energy for individual effort.

Our New York correspondent writes: Reports are published here of an earthquake having occurred at Panama on August 31st, the disturbance being of sufficient violence to throw the populace into panic and drive them from their houses into the open streets. The Government buildings in Panama and Colon and the office of the American Panama Commission all vibrated in a most alarming manner, and the employes quickly vacated them. No serious damage was caused, however, and the Canal Commission announces that the works did not suffer injury. But this earthquake has revived the ques-

tion as to whether the Panama Canal can be considered secure, traversing as it does a highly volcanic region. In this connection the report of the Canal Commission of 1901, appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the extent of volcanic disturbances and their possible effect on the projected waterway, is recalled. The Commission reported that the entire territory of the Isthmus was obviously of a volcanic character, and that no part of it was secure from subterranean disturbance. But the report further stated that the massive foundations of the canal, built on solid bedrock under the earth's crust, would hardly be effected by seismic vibrations which, up to that time, had never even seriously damaged lofty church towers in the affected territory. History chronicles twenty-eight earthquakes in all as having occurred in the Isthmus. Twelve of these took place between 1882 and 1884, and the single disastrous disturbance was that in the year 1621, when practically every building in Panama was destroyed.

The marriage of Prince Miguel de Braganza with Miss Anita Stewart, an American heiress, was celebrated yesterday at Dingwall, Scotland, in the Catholic church. The numerous and brilliant assembly of wedding guests included the bridegroom's sister, Duchess Maria Theresa of Austria, Archduchess Anunziata, Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza (the bridegroom's brother), Senhor John Alex. Salvanha da Gama, representing the family of the Portuguese Pretender, Count Sigray, and Count Szechenyi (who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt). For several days previous to the ceremony all sorts of wedding presents had been arriving at Dingwall, chiefly from America. The relatives of the bridegroom presented the bride with a marvellous collection of costly jewellery, while her mother sent a string of pearls of fabulous value, a diadem of brilliants, and a number of bracelets. From her brother the bride received a complete dinner service in gold and silver. The Emperor of Austria, who is evidently delighted at the match, recently issued a special decree appointing the bride a Princess of the Imperial House, and it is now stated that his Majesty has invited the young couple to visit Austria and appear at Court.

According to our New York correspondent, the toilet outfit of every self-respecting American cow should now include a tooth-brush. He writes: "A leading New York financier, who cultivates farming as a hobby, owns a herd of New Jersey cows valued at \$75,000. Enterprising in pleasure as in business, this gentleman has now discovered a new sanitary treatment of the animals which is said to add greatly to their health and milk productiveness. Flies, he found, contributed materially to the annoyance and irritation of a cow, and each animal has accordingly been fitted with a cloak reaching to the ground and a large hat, of the 'Merry Widow' shape. Moreover, he had reason to believe that cows whose teeth were clean were not only healthier, but gave more milk. In consequence each cow has its teeth cleaned three times a day with a special tooth-brush, of which each beast possesses its own. Since this treatment was initiated every cow gives more and better milk than formerly." Agricultural papers please copy!

The American National Waterways Commission, headed by Senator Burton of Ohio, reached Duisburg on Tuesday for an inspection of the harbour and wharfage arrangements. After a tour of the works a local engineer gave the Commission in account of the projected Rhine-Herne canal. The members of the Commission left in the evening and arrived at Dortmund, where they spent yesterday. They hope to be in Holland tomorrow.

It appears that the suicide of Mr. John Castles, president of the Union Trust Company of New York, which we briefly reported yesterday, was committed in the corridor of the Grand Union Hotel, 42nd Street, before the eyes of a large number of guests. Mr. Castles for some time past had suffered from nervous hysteria, although he had neither household nor financial worries. His condition necessitated the constant attendance of a female nurse, but he eluded her vigilance for a moment and with a razor, which he had concealed, cut his throat from ear to ear before the horrified spectators could raise a hand to prevent him. (Continued on page 2.)