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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,096.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

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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.

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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 Sigra, 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.)

B E R L I N

Ambassador Hill has consented to throw the first ball in the coming great base-ball match—American Colony vs. the American doctors of Berlin.

The doctors, it is said, still carry about with them a vivid memory of their horrible defeat on the Fourth of July, and are determined to make good by coming off victorious this time.

At the close of last Saturday's meeting of the Anglo-American Medical Association, Dr. Swift, the President, called special attention to the coming base-ball game, and arranged a cheering section. The doctors were enthusiastic on the subject, and are meeting three times this week to rehearse songs, cheers, and yells to be used in urging their comrades on to victory next Saturday, when the game comes off.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements was held on Wednesday evening at the residence of the American naval attaché, Lieut.-Commander Belknap.

Although Mrs. David Jayne Hill's reception for the American Colony at the Embassy on Saturday next falls on the same day as the much-talked-of base-ball match, there is no indication that the arrangements will clash with each other. The general reception at the Embassy is, indeed, likely to prove a happy supplement to the exciting Colony event earlier in the day. The base-ball game, which commences at 3 p.m., will, Dr. Matt assures the *Record* correspondent, certainly be over by five o'clock. Those witnessing the match will thus have abundant time, after the game is over, to proceed from the Botanischer Garten to the reception at the Embassy, which commences at five o'clock.

The Medical Association held an unusually well attended and interesting meeting last Saturday. The President of the Association, Dr. Walter B. Swift, had invited as guest of the evening Dr. R. W. Lovett, Professor of Orthopaedics in the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Lovett made a short address, speaking on his recent investigations regarding the good effects of wearing a certain combination of corsets and high-heeled shoes. The regular lecture of the evening was given by Dr. Cohnheim. There were in all forty-five members at the meeting.

The "Café Lunch," the new feature just introduced into the Anglo-American Medical Association, is proving a great success. This past week some forty men have visited the Café between the hours appointed for the Club Table to be reserved, viz. between 12 and 2. Medical men likely to become members of the Association are informed that the Café in question is the well known Kaiser Kronen, corner of Friedrich and Karl Strasse. A table, bearing the American flag, is reserved there daily for members of the Association from 12 to 2 o'clock. Doctors can thus meet old friends and new medical men, and discuss medical matters in general.

Mr. John Steel Twells, the well known American Consul at Carlsbad, lately recalled from this post, has been spending some ten days in Berlin, at the Hotel Bristol, en route for Washington.

Mr. Twells has seen seven years' service in Carlsbad as head of a Consulate which has become known among tourist-Americans as the "Hall of Lamentations"—so many tales of woe has it heard. "There is only one Carlsbad in the world," say the German residents of the famous "Kurort." Only one Carlsbad; therefore people *must* come; therefore, why lose the golden opportunity? "Foreigners free booty," might be written down as the motto of this summer city, which stands as a monument to the wealth of other nations.

Mr. Twells gave the *Daily Record* representative numerous interesting instances of the sorry treatment doled out to Americans who did not know the ways of Carlsbad. Notably he quoted the case of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, which has recently been so well ventilated in the American press. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, it will be remembered, had an unpurchased ornament delivered at their hotel, payment being insisted upon with the aid of the law. To ward off unpleasantness, the money was paid. But the case is now, at Mr. Williams' instance, undergoing a second hearing. Mr. Twells declares his conviction that, thanks to American newspapers' timely interference, Mr. Williams will this time gain the verdict.

Yet it is not only shop-keepers, but money-makers of all classes—shoe-makers and boarding-house keepers, doctors and dressmakers, who are continually made the subject of American complaints.

Carlsbad as it was in 1871 is a memory held by few Americans. Mr. Twells was there in that year, however, in the course of his wedding-trip. Carlsbad, he says, was a mere village then, with hardly a token by which to foretell its coming splendour. The Grand Hotel Pupp did not then exist. Mr. Twells thinks he remembers a certain modest "Restaurant de Saxe" as the leading hostelry of the place. Herr Pupp had still to rise from obscurity as a simple baker to his present dignity as the multi-millionaire, who controls not only the Grand Hotel which bears his name, but also, to a large extent, the affairs of Carlsbad itself.

But there are indications that the Pupp régime—with its strongly Hebraic flavour—will not be of permanent duration as the ruling factor in Carlsbad. Already the foundation-stones are being laid for two

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large and stately hotels, high up on the hill overlooking Carlsbad, near the Restaurant Helenshof. An underground railway will connect with this fine location. For English readers it is of especial interest to note that it is an Englishman, Lord Westbury, who is financing this new hotel undertaking, which is likely to draw up on to the heights the very finest class of Carlsbad visitors.

English people, by the way, have fallen off considerably in latter years as summer visitors to Carlsbad. Mr. Twells attributes this fact chiefly to the enormous expense connected with a "cure" at Carlsbad. There is one class of English people, however, who never fail in their faithfulness to the Carlsbad waters. These are the English people resident in India, who are traditionally affected with liver-complaint.

It is amongst the Americans, the German-Americans, and Polish Jews that Carlsbad finds an ever-faithful, ever-growing, and ever-profitable constituency. This reason, Mr. Twells asserts, has probably been a record one as regards American visitors to Carlsbad.

"The reason for Carlsbad's popularity?" Mr. Twells smiles. "There are reasons and reasons," he says. "Some people think it is the waters. But I incline to the opinion that if it were not for the shrewdness of the Carlsbad doctors; if it were not for the strictness of their regimen, with an hour's walk before a light breakfast, a simple lunch, simple evening meal, and to bed at nine, there would not be much beneficial result from the drinking of the Carlsbad waters." With such a regimen, the Carlsbad Consul intimated, one could, in four weeks, become invigorated almost anywhere—"Even in Berlin," put in the *Daily Record* correspondent, and fell to wondering whether any one would be valiant enough to give the experiment a trial.

Mr. Twells' daughter, Miss Julia H. Twells, is a resident of Berlin, and is doing literary work here. Miss Twells has lately completed a play which is at present in the hands of two leading London and New York managers.

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.

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This evening:	
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Royal Theatre	Die Jounalisten 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Faust 8
	(Kammerspiele) Die Sände 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Gefährtin Hannele 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut 8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartuffe 8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack 8
Comic Opera	Tosca 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Macbeth 8
Charlotten-	
burg	Die Ehre 8

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

The Camelots du Roi in Paris have again sought notoriety as disturbers of the public peace. On Tuesday evening a party of about 30 of them entered the meeting-place of the Republican youths of one of the Paris districts, and assaulted some of the members. The Police arrested seven of the rioters.

Zeppelin III. left Frankfurt o. M. at 9.5 yesterday morning for Mannheim, with Count Zeppelin himself as pilot in charge. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince and Princess August Wilhelm of Prussia, Prince Philip of Coburg, Mr. Orville Wright, and Herr von Meister, the chief Government official of the Wiesbaden district, were the passengers. The Parseval, which had ascended earlier and was cruising over the Exhibition flying grounds, escorted the big airship a part of the way.

A later telegram states that Parseval landed at Darmstadt shortly before 11 o'clock; and that Zeppelin III., after passing over Worms amid the ringing of church bells and the cheers of the inhabitants, landed at 11.17 a.m. on Friesenheim island.

The Persian people have been much disquieted, according to a report published by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* yesterday, by a report that the ex-Shah had stopped on his way to Russia and refused to go further. The people are afraid that the reactionary tribes will take the opportunity of making fresh trouble.

In the House of Commons, the clauses of the Budget Bill relating to the taxation of landed property have been passed. The sitting that began on Monday was carried on until nearly half-past four o'clock yesterday morning.

With reference to a telegram published in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* stating that the Hankau-Tchetchuan Railway loan had not been signed because the British Government wanted to come to an agreement on a subject altogether outside the loan, Reuter's Bureau in London learns that the statement is entirely misleading. Nothing more has happened in the position of the loan matter. The signing has been postponed pending the settlement of questions concerning the engineers, questions that arose in connection with the partition of the loan among the financial groups interested. It is hoped that a settlement will soon be reached.

The official Gazette of Constantinople publishes an act of Parliament empowering the Government to sign a contract granting to America a concession for building a railway from Siwas via Diabekr to Van, with branch lines to Jumuralik, on the Gulf of Alexandretta and to Suleimanieh on the Persian frontier. No guarantee per kilometer, and no mining rights will attach to the concession.

According to our latest advices from London, Lord Tweedmouth—who, before his elevation to the peerage, was chief Liberal whip in the House of Commons from 1902 to 1904, and afterwards, as First Lord of the Admiralty, was the recipient of a much talked-of letter from the German Emperor—is ill beyond hope of recovery.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria arrived at Copenhagen yesterday morning in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

President Taft, who is making a tour through the United States, was entertained at dinner on Tuesday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In responding to the toast of his health, the President said the money system of the country was a piece of patchwork that satisfied no one fully. No proof was needed that the banking system required amendment. He sincerely hoped that the Boston Chamber of Commerce would use all its influence to secure the adoption by Congress of a satisfactory system during the present Administration.

According to advices from New York, the body of Mr. Harriman was interred in a grave hewn out of the solid rock. Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the ceremony private, all the approaches to the church where the service was held being guarded by police. Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. James Stillman, Mr. George W. Perkins, Mr. Charles Peabody, Mr. Jacob Schiff, and many other prominent men attended. By special order all trains on the Harriman lines stopped at 3.30 p.m. on Sunday and remained motionless for one minute as a token of respect. It is learned that Mr. Morgan was one of the last men to talk to Mr. Harriman before his relapse. He conversed for two hours, and it is believed that he arranged plans to support the market in the event of Mr. Harriman's death. How the two financiers who had so long been fighting on opposite sides were brought together is unknown, but the story goes that Mr. Harriman realised that his death was inevitable, and summoned Mr. Morgan as being the only man who could avert the collapse of the market. The cause of the great financier's death, notwithstanding the reports from Vienna attributing it to cancer, remains unknown. According to the death certificate it was chiefly due to "pernicious anemia and cedema of lungs." But whatever the doctors may say, all Mr. Harriman's friends agree that he was worked to death, like Mr. Henry Rogers and Mr. Jay Gould. The example of Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller is hard to follow.

DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, of Columbus, Ohio, have arrived in Dresden in their automobile, and expect to stay here for a week. Yesterday they made a delightful excursion to the Bastei, and will visit Meissen today. Mrs. Parker some years ago spent a winter in Berlin, and is looking forward to renewing many old friendships upon her arrival there next week.

Mr. John Quincy Warren, of Troy, N.Y., is visiting Dresden friends before leaving for St. Petersburg, whither he goes as consulting engineer to a large machine factory. Mr. Warren was born in Russia, where his parents were sojourning 28 years ago, and spent several years of his infancy at Moscow, a circumstance which gave him admirable command of the language. He is a graduate of Princeton University.

Miss Eva May Greenwall, of Aigberth, near Liverpool, has come to Dresden with her parents with a view to deciding arrangements for residence and musical instruction next year. She hopes to be a member of the English colony in the winter of 1910-11.

Mr. and Mrs. George Furnival have arrived in town from Paris for a short stay, and leave Hamburg next week for New York. Their home is at Vigan, capital of the province of South Ilocos, Luzon, P.I., where Mr. Furnival has extensive planting interests. He states that, despite its comparative remoteness, Vigan offers many attractions. It possesses fine streets and many modern conveniences, while its buildings are among the finest in the Philippines excepting those of Manila.

Wakefield, Mass., is represented in Dresden at the moment by Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Warburton, Mrs. John Dennis and her daughters, who are making an European tour in company. They come here from Berlin, and their programme takes them to Munich, the Tyrol, and Italy, whence they sail for the States next month.

Mr. Arthur Snell Temple, of Calcutta, a relative of the late Sir Richard Temple, Bart., is in Dresden for a few days before leaving for Berlin. He informed our representative that, according to the last mail advices, the disturbing outbreak of cholera at Calcutta last month has now been completely suppressed. A subscription has been raised for the benefit of the nursing staff at the Government Hospital there, who behaved nobly during the crisis. Two of the sisters succumbed to the dread disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McDougall, of Plainfield, New Jersey, were in town recently, and have now left for Munich. Mr. McDougall was one of the promoters of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera performances at New York in 1879. The two authors, with D'Oyly Carte, went over to the States in that year in order to produce "H.M.S. Pinafore." To secure the American rights for their next opera they brought out the "Pirates of Penzance" for the first time in New York, and subsequently it ran in London for nearly 400 nights. The operas were most enthusiastically received in America, where even to this day a revival always attracts huge audiences.

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"Between Sunday night and Monday morning," we wrote in our Dresden column of July 6 last, "some miscreants succeeded in obtaining an entrance into All Saints' English church through the coal cellar window, which they broke open. The traces of their operations in the Church vestries prove them to have been unscientific and unskilful thieves. They failed to find the Communion plate or to open the empty safe. They, however, carried off a very handsome presentation Bible and a richly embroidered white silk chasuble, with stole and maniple to match. A metal alms dish, some linen vestments, two altar books, and the contents of a box for alms, have also disappeared."

On July 15 we announced that all the missing articles had been found secreted in various parts of the church before the Chaplain received a letter posted in Bodenbach, expressing regret for the crime and describing the hiding places; and further, that a man named Levandovski, who had been arrested on another charge, had confessed to the burglary.

The last scene of the story was enacted in the Dresden Landgericht on Tuesday, when Levandovski was put upon his trial, and convicted, on his own confession, of the above offence and for having stolen on the night of the 11th of July silver vessels valued at about £20 from the church of the Evangelical Verein in Zinzendorf Strasse. The Public Prosecutor's statement showed that the prisoner was born near Bromberg in 1879; that in 1903 he was sentenced in America to 14 years' penal servitude for assault with intent to kill, but was pardoned and released last May; that he lost no time in returning to Germany, and arrived at Dresden on July 2, entirely without means and in search of work. On the night of the 4th, he stole a couple of screwdrivers, a pair of pincers and an old kitchen knife, from a quarryman's hut and a garden arbour, and, being so provided with "unscientific" implements, broke into All Saints' Church, from which all the booty that he actually carried off was the sum of M. 1.95, the contents of the poor box. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Swiss section in the Lands and Peoples department of the International Photographic Exhibition possesses charms as well for the experienced traveller in Switzerland as for those who have not been there. To the former, the section will serve as a memorandum book reminding him of his own experiences; to the latter, the numberless pictures on the walls and in albums will give a more complete view of the wonders of Alpine geology and scenery than he could obtain in a holiday tour. Today a party, meeting at 4.30 p.m. in the domed hall at the main entrance from the Stübel Allee, will

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be conducted through the Professional Photography section and the Studio pavilion. Visitors are recommended to provide themselves with the complete catalogue. The music will be supplied by Freiherr von Burgk's Miners' band. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till 10.30. There is to be a display of fireworks in the evening.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse
Sunday, September 19th. 15th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litsny.
Tuesday, September 21st. S. Mathew. Ap. Ev. & M. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
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. 19th. 15th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
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 Winckelmann Strasse
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
THE BRITISH LEGATION.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cuningham Grant-Duff, Esq.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The Lehmann-Osten Choir will give sacred and secular concerts this winter as in former years with the assistance of eminent professionals. The rehearsals take place on Monday evenings (for ladies and gentlemen) from 8 to 10 o'clock, and on Friday afternoons (for ladies only) from half-past 4 to half-past 6 o'clock. Applications are received daily at the Secretary's office of the Ehrlich School of Music, Walpurgis Strasse 18, where the rules for active and passive members of the Choir may be obtained, and information gratis. Telephone 374.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere at 7.30 p.m. will be as follows: (1) March, "Mit klingendem Spiel," Forwerk. (2) Overture, "Der verlorene Sohn," Auber. (3) Tarantelle, Gossé. (4) Waltz, "Wo die Citronen blühen," Strauss. (5) Overture, "Rienzi," Wagner. (6) The Last Rose of Summer. (7) II. Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt. (8) Overture, "Der Zigeunerbaron," Strauss. (9) "Deutsch und Ungarisch," Moszkowsky. (10) "Moment musical," Schubert. (11) March, "Hei, Hussa!" Jarno.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate northerly winds, cloudy, no heavy showers, cool.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10.30

Götterdämmerung.

Third day of the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen."
By Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Siegfried	Herr v. Bary.
Gunther	Herr Perron.
Hagen	Herr Schwarz.
Alberich	Herr Paschke.
Brünnhilde	Frau Wittich.
Gutrune	Fräul. Seebe.
Waltraute	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Woglinde	Frau Nast.
Wellgunde	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Flosshilde	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Norns	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. The Norns are discovered alone, weaving the fate of the world. When the cord breaks they fly, as the dawn of another world is upon them. Siegfried, wishing to accomplish great deeds, takes farewell of Brünnhilde, trusting her with the Ring. In the hall of the Gibichungs on the Rhine, Hagen, son of Alberich, is scheming to regain the Ring. He suggests to his half brother Gunther to give Siegfried a draught which will make him forget Brünnhilde (of whose existence Gunther is ignorant), and set him free to marry Gutrune, Gunther's sister. All turns out as Hagen wishes: Siegfried arrives, drinks the potion, and promises to win Brünnhilde for Gunther. Waltraute, the Valkyrie, implores Brünnhilde to restore the Ring to the Rhine-maidens, and save Wotan and Valhalla. Brünnhilde refuses, and soon after Siegfried arrives in Gunther's shape, snatches the Ring, and after keeping vigil all night with his sword between him and her, leads her away to Gunther. Alberich appears to Hagen and urges him to kill Siegfried. Siegfried comes back and is welcomed by all, but Brünnhilde recognises the Ring on his finger, and accuses him of having betrayed his friend Gunther by offering her violence. Brünnhilde discloses to Hagen that Siegfried has one vulnerable spot, namely in the back. The Rhine-maidens in vain ask Siegfried for the Ring. When resting from hunting, Hagen brings back Siegfried's memory by another potion. Siegfried tells the story of his life. Hagen kills him. The body is brought to Gunther's hall, where Hagen quarrels with Gunther and kills him. Siegfried's body is placed on a pyre, onto which, when it is lighted, Brünnhilde, after singing a farewell to her dead lover, and proclaiming the end of the old regime and the dawn of a new world ruled by Love, leaps upon the pyre to perish with her dead lover. The Rhine overflows its banks, washing the pyre away, and the Rhine-maidens snatch the Ring. Hagen rushes into the Rhine to get the Ring and is drowned. Valhalla is seen enveloped in flames.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

September 12 to 19	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Carmen. 7 p.m.	Siegfried. 6 p.m.	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. 7.30 p.m.	Fra Diavolo. 7.30 p.m.	Götterdämmerung. 6 p.m.	Die Dame Kobold. 7.30 p.m.	Rigoletto. 7.30 p.m.	La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Hamlet. 6.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Die Rabensteinerin. 7.30 p.m.	College Crampton. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d Narr 7 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d Narr 7 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.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Rosenmontag. 8.30. Kümmeredich um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	Sodoms Ende. 7.30 p.m.	Kümmeredich um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	Kümmeredich um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	Kümmeredich um Amelie. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Belvedere	Concert. 5 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	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 POLAR WAR.

From New York.—Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at Battle Harbour on Tuesday, Commander Peary made the following statement: "I am the only man who has reached the North Pole. I am ready to prove my claim, but I refuse to enter into a discussion as to details. These will be published in due course. I have proved that Dr. Cook did not reach the Pole, and am in possession of positive proofs to that effect. A lengthy history of my expedition, supplemented by specific data, will probably be published in six months' time. It would be impolitic for me to take part in the dispute now proceeding, as I would then have to give facts and information which might be put to improper use. It is my intention to await the published narrative of Dr. Cook before giving to the world my own information, and the scientists can then judge as to our respective merits. When that judgment is given it will be seen that nothing remains of Dr. Cook's 'proofs'."

From New York.—The following special telegram from Battle Harbour has been received by the *New York American*:—"I have no knowledge of Cook having given Mr. Whitney any records. There are no Cook records on the Roosevelt.—Signed, Peary."

From New York.—A cablegram from Ottawa announces it is stated on semi-official authority that the Canadian Government will demand that all territory lying between the North American boundary and the North Pole shall be recognised as the hinterland of Canada. This is the immediate outcome of Commander Peary's announcement that he had taken possession of the Polar region on behalf of the United States.

From New York.—It is stated that Dr. Cook has intimated his intention to serve a writ for libel on Commander Peary as soon as that gentleman arrives in New York, and that heavy damages will be claimed. Dr. Cook's friends say that they will back him with all their money and influence in such an effort to vindicate his honour, and there is reason to believe that the *Herald* will also champion the Doctor to the full extent of its power. It is generally believed that all attempts to reconcile the two men will fail, and that the matter must eventually come before the Courts. Commander Peary has already refused the invitation of the Arctic Club to be present at a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria, in celebration of the discovery of the North Pole, for the reason that Dr. Cook and his wife have also been invited. This confirms the statement cabled as to Peary's deliberate determination to share no honour with Dr. Cook. It will cause serious embarrassment to a good many influential people and organisations, who refuse to reject Cook's claims pending the production of convincing evidence against them.

From New York to the *Times*:—

The "Polar War," as it is termed here, eclipses all other topics with the Press and public alike. It is a conflict, says the *New York World*, "which will not only shake the scientific world, but will elicit everywhere the keenest popular interest." An atmosphere thickly loaded with charges and counter-charges is not favourable to that judicious attitude which alone can settle the controversy, and it is regrettable that the rivalry between the two explorers has already spread to the newspapers here as well as in London. Today the *New York Times* flatly declares that Commander Peary "has been the first to reach the long-sought Pole," while the *New York Herald* remains faithful to Dr. Cook.

However, it must be confessed that the tide seems to be setting against the latter; it must also be confessed that Dr. Cook's refusal to enter into any controversy with Commander Peary and his intention, as reported in the *New York Herald*, to send an expedition to find the two Eskimos who are said to have accompanied him to the Pole are highly commendable, although in the end the testimony of the natives is unlikely to weigh heavily against scientific data. In contrast is the direct lie given to Commander Peary by Mr. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic Club of America. He says:—

"As soon as he sets foot in New York, Mr. Bradley, myself, and others will make public affidavits and facts which will stamp Commander Peary as the most colossal faker this country has ever produced. I have an affidavit stating that Commander Peary opened Dr. Cook's trunk, took out his observations and data and read them; and that he

opened a letter which Dr. Cook had written to Mrs. Cook, read it, and then sealed it up again."

In this connexion the *New York Times* points out that Mr. Harry Whitney, with whom Dr. Cook is reported to have left his documentary proofs for conveyance to New York, is now nonchalantly going off to North Greenland to hunt, according to a telegram from him received here.

President Taft has sent his congratulations to Commander Peary, expressing the hope that "your observations will contribute substantially to scientific knowledge." A few days ago he sent his congratulations to Dr. Cook. He, presumably, believes that both men reached the Pole. This is a charitable attitude to assume. To pronounce judgment now is impossible and unjust, and a little charity is just what is needed if the controversy, already deplorable, is not to become degrading to all concerned. At present the case is being tried by the newspapers in the absence of one of the disputants and of all evidence, legal or scientific.

THE SOUTH POLE.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.

Capt. Scott, leader of the Discovery expedition, writes:—

The main object of the Antarctic Expedition for 1910 is to reach the South Pole, and to secure for the British Empire the honour of that achievement. The base hitherto used is in McMurdo Sound, and it might at first appear natural to confine a fresh effort to this region. But the cause of science and the tradition of British exploration make it desirable that every fresh effort should be directed to breaking new ground. For this reason it is proposed to endeavour to establish a second base in King Edward VII. Land, 400 miles to the east of McMurdo Sound. The attack on the Pole will be made from one or other of these bases according to circumstances. The problem of reaching the South Pole from a wintering station is a problem of transport. The distance to be covered there and back is about 1,500 miles; the time at disposal in a single season is about 150 travelling days. There are three means by which the traction for heavy sledge loads can be provided—viz., ponies, dogs, and motors. Mr. Shackleton has shown the brilliant results which may be achieved by pony traction on the Barrier surface, but he has also shown their unsuitability for work on glaciers. Dogs, if not overladen, could be used for glacier work, and might travel the whole distance to the Pole if properly husbanded by being lightly laden and well fed on the lower plateau. The motor sledge is a new development, and bids fair to become the most promising means of Polar transport.

As the result of two years' experiments a motor-sledge has been evolved which has undergone satisfactory trials on the snows of Norway, and can now be seen in London on application. A motor was taken on Mr. Shackleton's recent expedition, and it is instructive to note that it was found possible to run it in the lowest temperature. Its use on a prolonged journey was prohibited only by the fact that its wheels were not sufficient to support it on the soft snow of the Barrier. The motor-sledge is adapted for such a surface, and its advantages may be briefly stated as follows:—It is capable of accomplishing more work for the fuel expended than either the pony or the dog. It is sufficiently long to bridge dangerous crevasses. The plan for the journey to the South Pole from King Edward VII. Land includes the use of the three means of sledge traction described—ponies will be taken in sufficient numbers to ensure a thoroughly adequate amount of food being taken to the base of the glacier. A dog team with a relay of men will transport the loads over the glacier surface, and a picked party of men and dogs will make the final dash across the inland ice sheet. Motor-sledges will, according to their proved capacity, be a main agent or useful auxiliary to the transport plan. If they reach the foot of the glacier there can be little doubt they will ascend it, and greatly simplify the difficulties of the further journey. If they fail to reach the glacier they will at least, as far as they can be taken, relieve the ponies and dogs of weights.

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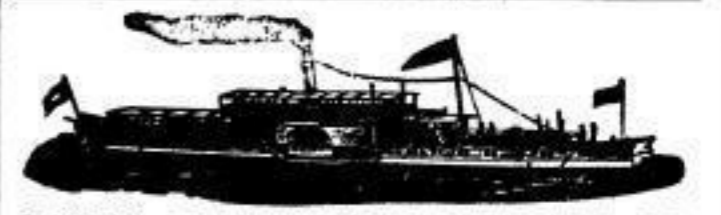
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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. today (Thursday).
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.
today (Thursday).
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-pennig 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 (Thursday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York
September 8.

Tomorrow (Friday), 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.