

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

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,097.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 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.

## THE NEW YORK CUSTOMS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, September 6.

The greatly increased revenue resulting from the activity of customs officials is causing a rapid diminution of the United States Treasury deficit. The increasing profits of the Custom House, however, are in no way attributable to the new Tariff Law, but wholly and solely to the sudden access of zeal visible on the part of customs officials. Mr. William Loeb, junior, formerly Mr. Roosevelt's private secretary, upon his appointment as Harbour Collector lost no time in announcing that under his régime smuggling would become impossible, and that the regulations relating to the searching of suspected people would be guided by no respect of persons. He reckoned that every year immense sums were lost to the Treasury owing to the free entry of dutiable articles brought back from Europe by returning American tourists. Formerly many returning tourists, people of social or political influence, escaped a searching examination by a word in the right quarter, and were permitted to leave the pier after a perfunctory investigation; and unless there was definite cause for suspicion, the bare word of returning travellers that they had nothing dutiable was accepted by the officials. But Mr. Loeb and his myrmidons have changed all that. With the eyes of an Argus every passenger landing at New York is closely scrutinised; their trunks and most cherished belongings are subjected to a minute search, and every dutiable article which had not been declared is confiscated without mercy. Nothing escapes the collector. Every official has received detailed instructions from headquarters to do his duty without fear or favour, and the work of the subordinates is in turn supervised by higher officers. This sharp procedure has already inflicted much suffering on leading members of American society, who, unaware of the new stringency, neglected to fill out their declarations in a manner satisfactory to the Customs. The watchfulness of the officials does not cease even when baggage has been thoroughly examined and passed with the release stamp. Frequently passengers are handed over for personal search when their traps have already left the pier, and anything discovered in the pockets of a dutiable nature is confiscated.

This tyrannical behaviour of the officials is ascribed to the following announcement made by Mr. Loeb: "We shall not hesitate to strip a passenger to the skin if we consider it necessary for the maintenance of the Customs regulations. The Government has the right to search every person arriving here if they arouse our suspicion." A well-known leader of New York society had to undergo the humiliation of a personal search last week, because several articles of jewellery had been found in his hand-bag. Many wealthy ladies now arrive clothed in costly furs, despite the intense heat. They were told in France, where the goods were purchased, that the furs would be allowed into America duty-free providing they were worn at disembarkation. But, alas! for shattered hopes. The Customs pounce upon the furs and charge double duty for every piece not declared. Quite recently a judge of the Supreme Court landed here on his return from Europe, but even his position did not deter a Customs officer from opening and examining his private suitcase. Mr. Loeb states that within three weeks there have been no fewer than 250 cases where passengers endeavoured to smuggle in dutiable articles. One man was found to have the lining of his coat stuffed with fourteen small boxes, which contained jewellery and meerschaum pipes. Mr. Loeb's energy has no limits. He has just made an order that members of the bands on German liners arriving at Hoboken must no longer go ashore to delight the people with their music. That is to say, the men themselves may go ashore, but they must leave their instruments behind. This order, which deprives the Jerseyites of many a musical treat, is based on the fact that more than once the capacious wind instruments have been found to contain dutiable articles. All the above happenings are occupying the close attention of the local press, which unanimously condemns in strongest language the arbitrary exercise of his powers by Mr. Loeb. The New York Custom House regulations, it is declared, would be considered tyrannical even in Russia. And this is the land of the free!

**Mixed Drinks:** Port - Sherry Cobler -  
Coddtail etc. Whisky & Soda.  
Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.  
in glasses! Champagne!  
14, Waisenhaus Strasse  
corner Prager Strasse.

The Continental  
Bodega Company

## DRESDEN CHINA

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

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



## DRESDEN CHINA

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

A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse  
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.  
Trade Mark. Establ. 1848.

## DRESDEN CHINA.

Own workmanship!  
Clearance sale of entire stock at extraordinary reductions!  
Inspection invited by:

Heufel & Co., Bürgerwiese 12.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

According to a correspondent of the *Gil Blas*, who is stated to be in a position to be well informed, the British Minister at Athens offered King George of Greece, on the occasion of the recent mutiny of Greek officers, refuge for himself and the Royal Family with the British squadron, which lay at anchor, seven battleships in number, in Phaleron Bay. The British Minister states, the correspondent added, that he would have men landed from the squadron to restore order. The King refused the double proposal, saying he would rather abdicate than keep the throne by force of foreign arms.

Over 200 pilgrims left London on Tuesday for Lourdes. They travelled by the 10 a.m. train from Charing-cross, special carriages being reserved for them, and were to reach Lourdes the following evening. Nearly every part of the United Kingdom was represented in the pilgrimage; while one or two colonials were also in the party. The leader of the pilgrimage was Dr. Brindle, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham.

The *Paris Journal's* correspondent at Tangier says: "The capture of the Pretender is said to be a pure myth, and merely a farce got up by Muley Hafid with the help of El Bagdadi, for the benefit of his subjects. The man who was put into a cage for the rest of his natural life is stated not to have been identified as the Pretender. Persons who have arrived at Tangier from Fez even assert that Muley Hafid is conniving with the Pretender, who has advanced him considerable sums of money."

An official statement issued this week shows that during the year ended June 30, 1909, the gross earning of the railways of the United States amounted to 2,437,385,841 dollars. The net income shows an increase of 90,718,317 dollars, as compared with the previous twelve months.

The havoc in Spain wrought by the great storms of last week is only just commencing to be appreciated. In Valencia more than ten million kilogrammes of rice have been destroyed. The fruit crops are practically ruined, and many villages are plunged into the most acute distress. At Seo de Urgel the crops have been wholly destroyed, and the Government is being asked for assistance. At Somorostro the rising waters suddenly invaded the Town Hall, where a sitting of the Municipal Council was in progress, the result being that the alarmed Councillors had to beat a hasty retreat in a boat.

According to advices received at Odessa, via Tiflis, the plight of the Russian soldiers remaining in Tabriz is a deplorable one. Their uniforms are reduced to rags. Some are walking about clad in make-shift Persian garments. The home administration, as during the war with Japan, is again at fault, and is bitterly condemned by the officers, who have made urgent representations by telegraph.

A New York cablegram to the *Globe* says it has been definitely decided that Judge Gaynor shall be the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York at the local elections which take place in November. The Fusionists, or Republican and Democratic Reformers, have not yet found a man of the right calibre willing to accept their nominations. All the indications point to the success of Tammany, whose organisation is even more perfect than ever. Judge Gaynor is admittedly a strong candidate for various reasons, chief among which is that he will unite the sometimes rival democracies of New York and Brooklyn. Months ago it was stated that the Judge had started on a campaign of denunciation of Police Commissioner Bingham, and it was stated that that action was the opening move in the game. This is now beyond doubt. Judge Gaynor's attack upon the Commissioner was unexpectedly successful, as it resulted in the dismissal of that able and fearless administrator. It is not improbable that Gen. Bingham may be nominated by the Reformers for Mayor, but he has little hope of success, for he has antagonised every so-called "interest" in New York in his efforts to secure honest administration and a non-political police force. Had he remained in office he might have succeeded to some extent, and certainly he would have made Tammany's task in this year's elections infinitely harder.

A serious state of affairs prevails at Calcutta, according to a cable received yesterday, where an old feud between drivers of the street-cars and students became acute on Wednesday evening. Several students attacked one of the drivers, dragged him from the car, and stabbed him to death. The city is in a state of excitement and police patrol the streets.

Another cablegram, to hand yesterday afternoon, reported a serious outrage on an Indian mail train. Fifty-seven miles from Calcutta a bomb was thrown at the train, which was crowded with passengers, and the roof of the mail van was torn off by the explosion. No one was killed or injured.

Lord Tweedmouth, whose grave condition we mentioned in our last issue, died on Wednesday night at Dublin, Ireland.

An automobile accident at Sheffield on Wednesday resulted in the death of two children and serious injuries to five others.

From Marseilles comes news of an extraordinary affair which is just now filling columns in the French press. On Tuesday a splendid tigress, while being embarked at the port, managed to escape from its cage, and apparently is still enjoying its liberty. The beast escaped at four o'clock in the morning, and made its way to the pilot-house situated at the foot of the light-house, where one of the four occupants was on watch. The man, misled by the half light of early morning, took the beast for a large dog, and approached with the intention of driving it away. Instantly his face was laid open by a blow from the tigress's claws. The other men rushed to their comrade's assistance, and the animal prepared to spring; but presumably it was somewhat awed by the strangeness of its surroundings, for it eventually turned tail and fled away in long leaps. Plunging without hesitation into the sea, the beast swam across the roads and clambered up on to the mole, where it still remains. All thoroughfares leading to the town have been closed, and are watched by men with rifles. Soldiers and gendarmes with weapons ready are on guard in boats, waiting till the animal leaves its refuge. Up to now the watch has been in vain, and the owner of the tigress thinks it can subsist for two or three days more before coming out into the open for food. An old animal trainer has volunteered to recover the beast, and armed only with a knife he is searching the mole to discover its hiding place.

From a Prague source we learn that 13 grammes of from five to ten per cent. radium chloride will shortly be sent by the Government mining department at Joachimsthal to Vienna. This, the largest quantity of that substance hitherto obtained, is valued by hundreds of thousands of kronen, and will be devoted exclusively to scientific purposes.

(Continued on page 2)

## BERLIN

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 Seimar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

An interesting oasis of English business life in the midst of the German commercial world is presented by the branch of the North British Rubber Company recently established in Berlin.

Located in one of the fine business houses of Berlin C., the presence of the British Company is conspicuously announced. "North British Rubber Company, Castle Mills, Edinburgh," is the sign accompanying the large "jumbo" trademark on a vivid yellow ground—an elephant in rubber boots, striding through a jungle marsh.

Mr. Alfred E. Baker, the Director of the Berlin Company, in an interview with the *Daily Record* correspondent, gave some interesting details regarding the establishment of the branch British Company in Berlin, and also in respect to the original German agency set up three years ago to test the German market.

Notwithstanding the fact that the North British Rubber Company is the largest in the world, it looked at first, Mr. Baker admitted, as if it would be all but impossible to gain a responsible foothold in Germany. First because the rubber companies which already held the field are firms which have supplied the German market for years. Secondly, because they are favoured by easier tariff conditions than British manufacturers. The North British Rubber Company, under Germany's protection system, is confronted by a duty of 25% on every manufactured rubber article imported into this country.

"Perhaps our most serious rivalry in Germany is furnished by the Russian rubber output," Mr. Baker stated. "The Russian factories have a home-market so immense that they can afford to sell their superfluous stock at a ridiculously low profit in Germany. Notwithstanding these various obstacles, however, the North British Company decided to risk the experiment, and, through the medium of an agent, started to test the market three years ago.

"The results," Mr. Baker added, "were highly satisfactory. So satisfactory, indeed, that it was decided to develop the agency into a full-fledged company (Aktiengesellschaft), and run it under English direction,—in which form you see it now."

The reason why the British Rubber Company, notwithstanding the odds against them, can successfully compete against the Russian rubber firms, lies in the different class of goods manufactured by the Russian and British companies. The Russians manufacture only the very highest class of expensive goods. The British firm manufactures an excellent class of goods of a durable but less superfluous class, and can thus help to supply the needs of the great middle-class population of Germany. The articles to be placed on the German market by the British company are of immense variety, ranging from goloshes and rubber-soled shoes to articles for surgical use. The company expects to develop a large trade in sport-articles and motor-car and bicycle tyres. It was, by the way, the North British Rubber Company which originated the world-famous "clincher" tyre, for which it held the master-patent.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickie returned at the latter part of last week from their extended tour in Southern Germany.

Mr. Thomas Levan Brickel, of Philadelphia, has arrived to spend the winter studying in Berlin, and is at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39-40.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wheeler, Miss Ella Wheeler, and Mr. Julian Wheeler, of Mobile, Ala., have come to make a short sojourn in Berlin after a pleasant visit to Dresden, where they were guests at Pension von Boeckmann, Reichs Strasse 14.

The party intends to take the Rhine trip after leaving Berlin.

Miss Olive Weed has returned from Gremsmühlen where she has been studying during the past months with Richard Burmeister. Miss Weed is settled for the winter en pension at Luther Strasse 29.

Miss Eva von Straub, accompanying Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Campbell, of Washington, D.C., with their daughter and two sons, has been spending six weeks in travelling through Germany and Switzerland. Miss von Straub has now returned to Berlin and will spend the winter at Prager Strasse 21.

Baron and Baroness von Gregory, of Königgrätzer Strasse 104, returned to Berlin on September 11 after a delightful summer spent on the island of Rügen. Dr. von Gregory has resumed his dental practice at Königgrätzer Strasse 104.

Latest American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon include:—

Mr. P. T. Bery and family, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Schiffmann and family, of Huntsville; Mr. O. W. Donner, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Higgins, of Worcester, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Ph.

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

### To Sublet

**A fully furnished apartment** (which can be divided) of seven rooms, at once to April 1st or longer suitable for family or party of students. Housekeeper if desired. Apply: Mrs. Heinemann, Motz Strasse 36, Berlin.

R. Kilby, of Anniston; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mr. Francis E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Alpeshatton, Mr. Kallman Martin, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Greer, U.S.A.; Mr. Tentress Hill, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. Kast, Messrs. James and Jack Conway, and Mr. Paul Haterland, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Miller and daughter, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold L. Edwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Bruch, and Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Masemann, of New York; Ruth Winters, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Teagle, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Siegel and Mr. Josef Siegel, U.S.A.

#### 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. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

**AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Dr. THOMAS HALL, Minister in charge.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN**  
Berlin W. S. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.  
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany  
Americans welcome.  
Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Carmen	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Karolinger	closed.
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	7
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	8
	(Kammerspiele) Die Sünde	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsre Leut.	8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	closed.	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	8
New Opera Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Bresters Millionen	8
Charlottenburg	Doctor Klaus	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das Herz auf der Hand	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Urania Theatre	Der Kampf um Nord-Südpol	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel	at 8
Metropol Theatre	Die oberst Zehntausend	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Jägermeisterin	8
Folies 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. Paul 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. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

#### TIME BY TELEPHONE.

It is no longer necessary for weary, watchless hotel guests to climb out of bed and call to the telephone central when they wish to discover the time. The whole laborious business is eliminated in America by a new device which may be attached to the bedpost or placed under the pillow. It consists of a small telephone receiver, connected with a master clock situated in the hotel. The sleeper wakes up, but is averse from rising. He reaches to the telephone receiver, places it to his ear and presses a button. A set of gongs will then strike the hour, the quarter and the number of minutes past the quarter.

#### NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

The Japanese Premier, Marquis Katsura, made a speech at the Tokio Bankers' Club on Wednesday evening on the Japanese financial situation, and expressed himself very confidently in regard to the financial outlook. A sum of over 53 million yen would be devoted to the liquidation of bonds in the coming year, he stated. The Anglo-Japanese alliance would continue to rest on a foundation of fast friendship. The Premier laid emphasis on the present close relations between Japan and the United States, and said that too much significance had been attributed to the misunderstanding with China. The differences between the two countries had been settled by mutual concessions.

A Washington cablegram, to hand yesterday, states that the attempt on the part of the French Government to prolong the commercial agreement with the United States, whose termination was announced to take place in a few months, has not yet been sanctioned by the State Department.—Dr. Emery, Professor at Yale University, who is a member of the newly appointed Tariff Commission, is an advocate of Free Trade. Of the other members of the Commission, Mr. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, is a Protectionist; while Mr. Sanders, owner of the *Breeders' Gazette*, represents agricultural interests.

The little town of Dingwall, in the Scottish Highlands, was clothed in festive garb on Wednesday in honour of the marriage between Prince Miguel de Braganza and Miss Anita Stewart. The ceremony at the Catholic Church of St. Lawrence was of the simplest character, but the small building was beautifully decorated with flowers. The Prince wore the uniform of the Knights of Malta, while the bride looked charming in a costly robe of mousseline de soie. Mr. William Rhinclander Stewart, the bride's brother, who was clothed in orthodox kilts, gave her away. The two pages were the nephews of the bridegroom. The bride carried no orange blossoms. Among the guests were the father and stepmother of the bridegroom, the Duke and Duchess de Braganza, and other members of the ducal family; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, of New York, and many of the county aristocracy. After the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were held at Tulloch Castle, a palatial mansion taken for the season by Mrs. Stewart, the bride's mother. It is stated that Dom Miguel and his bride will reside on their Austrian estate under the name of Duque and Duquesa de Vizen.

The French autumn manoeuvres at La Palisse began on Wednesday, with an advance of the 13th Army Corps to attack the 14th Corps, which held a strong position on the Saône above Chalons. The airship *La République* made a reconnaissance from a height of over 3,000 feet; covering over 60 miles in two hours, although going at only a moderate speed in order the better to carry out the objects of the reconnaissance. The officers in the car threw out bags from time to time, conveying to the troops below the information obtained.

According to detailed news from the scene of the French manoeuvres, the military dirigible balloon *La République* made an ascent for scouting purposes on Wednesday afternoon, and the flight was in every respect most conspicuously successful. The balloon remained in the air for 2½ hours at an average altitude of 2,250 feet, and in the course of its cruises over the manoeuvring troops covered a distance of more than 60 miles. The observations taken from the car of the balloon were transmitted below to the major of the aeronautical detachment by means of despatches fastened to ballast sacks which were then thrown out and recovered by the occupants of an automobile detailed to follow the dirigible. General Creneau, who is commanding the troops taking part in the exercises, expressed himself as most gratified at the *La République's* performance and the efficiency and accuracy of the observations taken by the officers in the car of the balloon.

The Parisian newspapers of yesterday published reports from Grand Bassam, French West Africa, to the effect that a certain native named Alis Seck, who formerly served in the Senegal police, recently murdered his wife from motives of jealousy. After the crime he gave himself up to the French military detachment at Oussu, whence he was handed over to the tender mercies of his own tribesmen. For three days the unfortunate man was subjected to most frightful tortures, and then butchered. The Colonial Ministry has ordered a searching investigation into the circumstances of this case.

Yesterday's edition of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* contained a cablegram from New York stating that the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Paul Railroad Company has issued bonds to the amount of 20 million dollars. The same journal reports that the New York Telephone Company has increased its capital from 50 to 100 million dollars.

An important instruction of the Russian Cabinet, sanctioned by the Tsar and published in St. Petersburg on Wednesday, ordains that all legislative questions affecting the organisation of the land and sea forces and defences of the Empire, and all questions of military and naval administration that do

not require further references, shall be submitted for the direct approval of the Tsar.

A lad of 18 who was one of the spectators of the ascent of the Parseval airship at Frankfurt, had a novel experience and, thanks to the handiness of the airship and the efficiency of its crew, an escape from what might have been the serious consequences of his carelessness. Standing too close to the car when the order was given to "Let go," he became entangled in a rope and was carried up into the air. He was able, however, and had the presence of mind, to step into a loop of rope hanging from the airship, and to hold on tight. A white flag waved from below attracted the notice of the crew, and in five minutes the lad was safe again on terra firma.

An anonymous correspondent, a proponent of Mr. Winston Churchill's presence at the German army manoeuvres, writes to the Times as follows: "Mr. Winston Churchill's Labour friends at Ipswich—should they in accordance with his own use of the term at Leicester be called his 'employers'?—have passed resolutions condemning the Territorial Army as a dangerous instrument of militarism. They represent in England the type of citizen that the German Emperor denounces in his country as 'enemies of the State', and 'men without a fatherland.' Mr. Churchill himself, on the other hand, goes to attend the manoeuvres of the German army, the most formidable of all modern engines of militarism, by special invitation of its War Lord. Perhaps on his return to England Mr. Churchill will take as the text of his next public oration the following sentence from the address delivered by his Imperial host on Saturday at Karlsruhe:—'We Germans are a people glad to bear arms; we carry the burden of our defence lightly and willingly, for we know that it maintains for us the peace in which alone our labour can prosper.'"

A message to hand from Cape Town yesterday evening reported the wreck of the steamer King Umhali, from London to Port Natal, in the vicinity of Cape Point. Of the ship's boats which were launched after she struck, one was capsized, while the occupants of another were picked up by the Union Castle liner Galeka and brought to Cape Town. The fate of four other boats is unknown.

The French airship Liberté ascended yesterday at Moissons, and remained aloft for 5 hours 25 minutes, during which time it covered a distance of 250 kilometres without dropping ballast, cruising over Bonnières, Vernon, and Mantes and manoeuvring with the greatest facility.

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 Litany. 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. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10. Die Dame Kobold. Romantic opera in three acts, freely translated from the comedy of the same title by Pedro Calderon de la Barca; with the music of "Cosi fan tutte," by W. A. Mozart. Arranged by C. Scheidemantel. Cast: Don Julio de Toledo } brothers . . . . . Herr Perron. Don Luis de Toledo } . . . . . Herr Scheidemantel. Donna Angela, their sister, a widow . . . . . Frau. Siems. Donna Beatrix, an orphan, adopted by Angela . . . . . Frau. Seebe. Don Manuel de Enriquez . . . . . Herr Soot. Isabella, maid to Donna Angela . . . . . Frau Nast. Rodrigo, servant to Don Luis . . . . . Herr Rüdiger. Cosme Calibortas, servant to Don Manuel . . . . . Herr Nebuschka. A Doctor . . . . . Herr Trede.

PLOT. Two brothers, Don Julio and Don Luis de Toledo, are living in Madrid with their beautiful sister Donna Angela and an orphan, Donna Beatrix, whom she has adopted. Donna Angela is in mourning, outwardly but not inwardly deep, for her recently deceased husband. She is by nature of a lively disposition and, unable to bear the social restraint of her time of mourning, she goes out frequently, unknown to her brothers, and disguised, but always accompanied by her clever maid Isabella. On one of these occasions she meets Don Luis at a public fête, and hurriedly retires. But Don Luis has seen her, and, mistaking her for his fiancée Donna Beatrix, he follows her. Donna Angela becomes alarmed, meets a cavalier, Don Manuel de Enriquez, who is on his way to visit his old school friend Don Julio, and begs him to save her from her pursuer. A dispute, during which Donna Angela and Isabella make good their escape, begins between Don Luis and Don Manuel, and they are about to fight when Don Julio appears, in time to save his brother and his friend from harm. All three go together to Don Julio's house, where Don Manuel is installed as a guest. Donna Angela now begins to amuse herself at the expense of her "rescuer." Isabella has discovered a secret door in the wall by which she and her mistress, in Don Manuel's absence, obtain access to his apartments. When Don Manuel comes back he finds mysterious missives signed "The Fairy Lady," money in a purse changed into bits of coal, etc. This sort of flirtation leads in due time to the betrothal of Don Manuel and Donna Angela. Meanwhile, Donna Beatrix, who has long since found out that she prefers Don Julio to his brother, gives the latter his congé; whereupon Don Julio promptly proposes and is accepted. So all ends well, except for Don Luis.

Table with 9 columns (Sunday to Sunday) and 5 rows (Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Central-Theatre, Residenz-Theatre, Royal Belvedere) listing plays and performance times.

Cosy & home-like furnished flats, 3 to 10 rooms, etc., in Villa; garden and every modern convenience; to let. Apply: Fri. Riese, Sedan Strasse 33.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY REICHS-APOTHEKE ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10.

Cabaret Münchner Hof. Theatre Intime. Ludwig Tellheim, th. Viennese S-rite; Ely Organty, Comedienne, Soubrette; Maximilian Blocher, Elocutionist; Tilly Tasso, Eccentric Soubrette; Anny Ariow, Coloratura Vocalist; Garda Rca, Conversationalist; Gerda-Gerda; Otto Ninow, Concert Master; August Richter, Dir.

Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURGENKELLER. First-class Restaurant.

who smoked and those who didn't. The smokers were sometimes more precocious and nervously intelligent, but when it came to real hard work and mental endurance they were quite out of the running. I have found it so in later life. Some men tell me that if they did not have a cigar they would be no good for anything, but all admit that they have never tried abstinence for a reasonable length of time. That sort of argument is too absurd for words. It pains me to see what a terrible grip the nicotine fiend has obtained over Germany, and Europe generally. I am coming to believe that you smoke more in this country than we do in America. Why, more than half the decent cars on the trains are exclusively devoted to the smoking fraternity. Non-smokers must either herd together in insufficient compartments or suffer nausea without redress. But everybody knows the monumental selfishness of the disciples of nicotine.

In spite of this counterblast, our representative left the presence of Mr. Curtis unconvinced. What the world owes to tobacco may be judged from the appreciations penned by some of its most famous devotees. We cannot accept our informant's statement that the medical faculty is at one in opposing tobacco, nor do we agree that repressive legislation is a practical weapon with which to oppose excessive indulgence in the weed. In some ways the world might be better without it, but the disappearance of tobacco would not be an unmixed blessing.

There must be some innate virtue in a weed which could evoke a poetical inspiration like Byron's famous stanza:

Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe When tipped with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe; Like other charmers, wooing the careless More dazzlingly when daring in full dress; Yet thy true lovers more admire by far Thy naked beauties—give me a cigar!

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sherwood have returned to Dresden from the Tyrol, and are again at the Villa Sherwood, Schweizer Strasse 16, where Mr. Sherwood has resumed his lessons and will begin his course of musical lectures in the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ogilvy, of Melbourne, are among the recent arrivals. They hope to be in Dresden for a couple of weeks, before going to Paris and thence to London for the winter.

Mr. Ralph Hammond, of Fall River, Mass., has been in Dresden for the past few days on business. He is visiting some of the leading German weaving and cloth centres, and expects to sail home from Hamburg next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fraser, of Detroit, Mich., arrived yesterday in their automobile from Munich. They are making a short stay to attend one or two opera performances, and will continue their journey to Berlin tomorrow.

Mrs. John Turnbull Walker and her daughter, Miss Mary Walker, are staying in town with friends, having come on a short visit from Weimar, where they have resided for the past twelve months. Miss Walker attends school at Weimar, but will leave Germany with her mother next spring to enter college in the United States.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today a party, meeting at 4.30 p.m. at the entrance of the Industrial pavilion, will be conducted through that section. The music will be supplied by the band of the I. Pioneer battalion No. 12.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-easterly winds, sky clearing by degrees, no heavy showers, somewhat warmer.

### THE RIVAL EXPLORERS.

A Reuter telegram from New York says that the Associated Press has received a telegram from Battle Harbour which contains a detailed account obtained from the crew of the Roosevelt of Com. Peary's experiences. This account does not differ greatly from the explorer's story published in the New York Times. The average distance covered daily is given as 25 miles. The only men who actually reached the Pole were Com. Peary and one Eskimo named Ging Wah. The other members of the party were sent back as the explorer neared the Pole. Haason, a negro, and three Eskimos were left one day's march south of the Pole.

The story of Professor Marvin's death was obtained from one of the Eskimos. Marvin left Commander Peary on March 28 to return to the ship with two Eskimos and 17 dogs. On April 10 he was 45 miles from Cape Columbia. On this day the Eskimos took a longer time than usual to pack the sledges, and thus Professor Marvin had a good start of them. When the Eskimos arrived at an open lead they noticed that the young ice was broken, and 25 yards out they saw what looked like a man's body floating. Owing to the treacherous condition of the ice the Eskimos did not venture out, but returned to the Roosevelt, and reported what they had seen.

Capt. Bartlett went back to the point designated by the Eskimos and recovered Professor Marvin's body. His spare boots and clothing and personal belongings were still on the ice, where the Eskimos had left them, acting on the superstition of their race, which prevented them from bringing away the dead man's effects. Professor Marvin's records and observations were saved.

Capt. John K. Davis, commander of the South Polar Expedition's ship Nimrod, in the course of an interview, said he hoped the Yankees would not be able to get to the South Pole. He wished them luck with the one they had got, and that was enough for them. He thought Peary's conduct towards Cook was undignified. Why didn't the two men wait until they met, instead of rushing into print, and saying unkind things about each other? Captain Davis, who is himself only twenty-five years of age, recalled the fact that all on board the Nimrod were young men, the average age being not more than 26. Young men alone were wanted on Polar voyages, being better able to withstand the cold, and to endure the hardships necessarily involved in such expeditions.

A New York cable reads: In the course of a further interview granted by Commander Peary to an Associated Press representative at Battle Harbour, the explorer stated that he had hoisted the Stars and Stripes, the banner of the United States Navy League, and the Banner of Peace on a tent-pole at the North Pole. He had also taken photographs and enclosed these, together with scientific documents, in a waterproof book, which had been left at the Pole.

The New York Herald yesterday commenced the publication of Dr. Cook's narrative, entitled "The Conquest of the Pole." The first chapter, according to a telegram from Paris, gives one an impression of literary ability which is conspicuously lacking in Peary's published accounts. Dr. Cook reports how on July 3rd, 1907, his expedition was fully equipped and made ready, and started off without the usual public bombast (apparently referring to Peary's genius for advertising). The first stage of the journey to North Star Bay occurred without any unusual incident. Interesting pen pictures of Eskimo life at Umanoi, where Dr. Cook met M. Knud Rasmussen, and where he renewed his old acquaintances among the natives, conclude the first part of this unique narrative.

### SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

#### CAPTAIN SCOTT'S PLANS.

Capt. R. F. Scott, R.N., said on Tuesday night to a Press representative, in answer to the question, "Do you expect to reach the Pole?"—

"I am naturally hopeful, or I should not be undertaking the work, but I do not overlook the fact, or try to avoid it, that it is not the easy problem that might be imagined. Something more than a larger supply of food is required to cover the extra

distance. It seems likely that the transport of animals will have to be dropped at the same place as it was abandoned by Lieut. Shackleton, and from that point it will probably be, as with him, a question of man haulage. One can be quite certain that Mr. Shackleton's marching records can only be beaten by having a larger number of men, who advance by relays. Besides this there is always the chance of having exceptionally severe weather conditions, or some slight accident which it would be impossible to foresee, but which might have momentous consequences."

Asked as to his plans for equipping the expedition, Capt. Scott said, of course, everything depended on the promise of financial support. He thought £40,000 was the minimum amount which would be necessary to meet the requirements of the expedition, as he had planned it. But he would like in this matter to say how anxious he was that the overseas dominions might take their share in the undertaking. Australia and New Zealand, to whom the problem of the South Pole was of vital interest, would be well represented on his staff, and he felt certain that they would be prepared to furnish a good sum as an offering to the cost of the enterprise.

Capt. Scott went on to explain that in November he hoped to go to Norway, to secure the sledges and other equipment, including fur clothing and boots for the expedition.

"We are not losing time," he added, "for on Saturday last we had no office and no properly established organisation, and it is therefore not easy yet to discuss details, but I can assure you we have dealt provisionally with many of our arrangements, and all we want is an assurance that the British people have set their minds on properly equipping this purely British and national enterprise. I cannot think people will be slow to help in this patriotic matter. We do not want the Americans to get everything their own way. If we hang back others will make the attempt. We have all the machinery now ready for receiving subscriptions, a good cause, and good prospects of success—all we want is the money. We must cut our coat according to our cloth, but I hope that cloth will be liberal."

Asked as to his means of reaching the Pole, Capt. Scott said his hopes would be obtained from Manchuria, which, after Lieut. Shackleton's experience, must be regarded as the best adapted for the work. The dogs would be either of the Ostyak, Samoyed, or Esquimaux breeds. The motor-sledges, specimens of which would, he hoped, be on view at some place in London before the expedition started, were regarded with some interest. He hoped that they would prove as useful as anticipated. It was a new departure, and too much reliance would not be placed upon them, but a great deal of thought had been devoted to their construction.

In answer to a question as to the staff, Capt. Scott said these were early days to talk about its composition, but many applications had been made by old Discovery men, and probably a very good proportion would be accepted. He hoped the scientific staff would be thoroughly well organised, so that the best possible results which the circumstances warranted might be achieved. "There is one interesting point I might mention," interjected Capt. Scott, "and that is the probability of using wireless telegraphy for transmitting messages from ship to shore. We are not carrying a portable installation, but we hope to make some experiments."

Finally, Capt. Scott said he hoped to start from England at the end of July or the beginning of August, and did not yet know from what port he would sail in New Zealand—possibly either Lyttelton or Dunedin—but he expected to enter the ice late in December. "So much depends upon a liberal and quick response to our appeal," he again added, "and I hope that response will not be held back."

### HOMEWARD FLIGHT OF AMERICANS.

The White Star steamer Celtic left Liverpool and Holyhead for New York on Saturday with every first and second class berth taken, American tourists now being in full homeward flight. Two thousand six hundred and fifty first-class and 3,000 second-class passengers crossed the Atlantic from British shores during the past month by the White Star vessels alone.

**H<sup>ch</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Bassenge & Co., Bank.**  
Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

**PAYMENTS ON ALL LETTERS OF CREDIT.**  
Exchange of Circular-Notes.

Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates.

**Postal Orders. English and American newspapers.**  
Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

Proprietors, Printers, and Publishers: RECORD VERLAG, G. M. B. H. in DRESDEN.—Responsible Editor: WILLIE BAUMFELDER.

:: DRESDEN ::

**Pension Kosmos** DRESDEN-A.  
Schnorr Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptb.  
Excell. board 4. K a day; also  
eleg. compl. furn. flats for fa-  
mily housekeeping. Engl. convers.

Anglo-American Family Home.

**SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.**

Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets.  
Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers  
between Leitmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg.  
First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins free from draughts.  
Railway connection at all principal stations.  
Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic  
Elbe valley.—Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

**Pension Cronheim,** Villa: Eisenstuck  
Strasse 47, corner  
of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine.  
Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

**SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,  
French, and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and  
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

**Pension von Oertzen**  
old established house  
Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.  
Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisinr.

**PENSION BEHNCKE** Lindenau  
Strasse 11, I.  
Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

**Worcester House School**

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse.

preparatory for Schools and Universities.  
Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,  
French, etc. in class or privately.  
Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

**PENSION JAHN,** Nürnberger Str. 44, I.  
Most beautiful location in the city.  
Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

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.  
September 23.—Teutonic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 30. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 20.  
September 23.—Cleveland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 4. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, September 22.  
September 26.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 1. Mark letters "via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 23.  
September 25.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York October 2. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 23.

#### 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.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. La Provence, left New York September 9.  
Tomorrow (Saturday), 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.  
On Wednesday, September 22, by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York September 14.  
On Thursday, September 23, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York September 15.  
On Saturday, September 25, by the S.S. La Savoie, left New York September 16.