

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE POLAR DISPUTE.

The Governor of Newfoundland has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, congratulating Capt. Bartlett and the Newfoundland crew of the Roosevelt on the Arctic record. The passengers who have arrived at St. John's by the Labrador mail boat, which spoke Com. Peary's vessel on the coast, state that the explorer claims that there is an unbroken chain of observations, supported by the evidence of white men, as far as the 88th parallel, where Capt. Bartlett stopped, after planting the Newfoundland flag. Hensen, Peary's coloured companion, proceeded 70 miles further, from which point Peary himself, with one Eskimo, advanced to the Pole. Peary found no drift at the Pole during a stay of 30 hours, whereas Dr. Cook says he found a decided drift the previous year.

A CONVINCING PARALLEL.

The New York Herald, which continues to champion Dr. Cook, very tritely enquires, "why are Dr. Cook's statements criticised and those of Commander Peary accepted?" It is pointed out that both men are experienced in Arctic exploration, both had worked out a route plan which gave every promise of success, both were well equipped. Their two narratives are stamped with sincerity, and all the objections that can be made to the claims of Dr. Cook are applicable with even greater force to the claims of Commander Peary.

We give below in parallel some of the most striking points of agreement in the narratives of the rival explorers:

DR. COOK.	COMMANDER PEARY.
Reached the Pole accompanied by two Eskimos.	Reached the Pole accompanied by one Eskimo.
Stopped at the Pole 48 hours.	Stopped at the Pole 30 hours.
Made an average daily speed of 15 miles.	Made an average daily speed of 25 miles.
Found a temperature at the Pole of 38deg. Fahr. below zero.	Found a temperature at the Pole of 33deg. Fahr. below zero.
Mentions the "endless fields of purple snow."	Mentions the "sapphire ice of the previous summer's lakes."
Remarks that the ice about the 88th parallel "resembled a glacial surface."	Remarks that the ice about the 88th parallel "was as level as the glacial fringe."
States that the Pole was situated on a floating ice-field.	States that the Pole was situated on a floating ice-field.

These parallelisms could be added to. But those instanced above are sufficient to show that each explorer virtually corroborates the other. And they should convince the world that both reports are entitled to the same reception. Both must be accepted—or rejected.

DR. COOK'S HOME LIFE.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

The little town of Calicoon, lying among the hills of Sullivan County, N.Y., has suddenly acquired historical importance through the feat of one of its townsmen, Dr. Frederick Cook. Hitherto it has been a quiet place, far from the turmoil of big-city life, and intimately known, outside its own immediate neighbourhood, only to summer visitors who fly to the Calicoon hills from New York and other cities when the hot weather sets in. The news of the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook electrified the Calicoon people, generally so absorbed in their own business affairs. Calicoon and the country for ten miles around is inhabited by a population of German origin. In the year 1850 hundreds of German immigrants arrived in Calicoon county, having heard in New York of the fertility of the soil and the charms of the scenery. The journey from New York then took three days. Many of these original Calicooners are still alive; among them was Dr. Theodore Koch, the father of the North Pole discoverer. Dr. Koch came from Hamburg to Calicoon about 1850. Hitherto the fact that Dr. Frederick Cook came of a German stock has been but little known, although he has generally chosen a German district when he wanted a permanent residence. His last home was in a purely German quarter in Brooklyn. In the last few days the people of Calicoon have had a great deal to say of the young Cook's activity, his wanderings about the wild and romantic surroundings of the town; of long tramps in which his daring and love of adventure and exploration showed themselves; how he used to climb the highest peaks and penetrate into the darkest ravines. In later years Dr. Cook's name appears among the members of important expeditions of re-



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

search. None of his fellow townsmen who knew him well were in the least degree surprised when they heard of his having reached the North Pole, though few, if any, knew that when he started on his last journey northwards he had any thought of making the attempt. Now that Cook's name is on every tongue, tragic episodes of his life are made public. The present Mrs. Cook is the explorer's second wife. In 1890 he married a Brooklyn lady who bore him a child a year later. But both the mother and her infant died. Some time afterwards Dr. Cook became engaged to his sister in law, a school teacher, who besought him to give up his Arctic voyaging. But he had agreed to accompany the Belgian Antarctic expedition in the capacity of medical officer, and the tears of his betrothed failed to keep him from fulfilling that agreement. The pair took a heart-rending farewell of each other; and when Dr. Cook returned, he heard at Montevideo that his intended wife had died of grief at his long absence.

COMMANDER PEARY AND BARTLETT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Commander Peary's conscience would appear to have smitten him with regard to his conduct in not allowing Bartlett—to whose management of the Roosevelt and energetic pioneer work on the march over the ice to and from the Pole he has attributed a full share of his own success—to accompany him all the way, but sending him back at the eleventh hour. In an interview with a Reuter representative at Battle Harbour, reported by cablegram from St. John's dated Thursday, he expressed his regret at not having taken Bartlett with him to the Pole; but said he had had no reason to alter the programme that had been arranged beforehand, and according to which Bartlett was to turn back as soon as the 88th parallel of latitude was reached. He thought the evidence and the notes taken by his comrades would prove that he had crossed the 88th parallel, and that the evidence of his black servant and of the Esquimaux would suffice to confirm his claim to have reached the Pole. Commander Peary went on to tell the Reuter interviewer that Dr. Cook has no proof of his having reached any point beyond the coast; and that, when he himself came South in the Roosevelt in August a witness informed him that he had heard from Dr. Cook at Etah in April that he had reached the Pole with two Esquimaux. The two Esquimaux, the witness had added, were then at Etah, and he, Commander Peary, had found them there on his arrival. From them he had received statements and rough sketches which showed that Dr. Cook and the two Esquimaux had only made a two-days' march over the Polar ice and had then returned. Commander Peary concluded by assuring the interviewer that on this last journey he had proceeded just as he had done on his previous journeys, on which no doubts had been cast. On the other hand, he remarked, Dr. Cook's claim to have ascended Mount Mackinley had been disputed.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The Fifth International Esperantist Congress, notwithstanding the recent disturbances in Barcelona, proved a success. The experiences of some of the English delegates are somewhat amusing. At Port Bou the authorities apparently had made no special preparation for the extra traffic between the border town and Barcelona; the supply of tickets ran out, the train was filled, and many delegates were left to pass the night in the station. Even among the "fortunate" who succeeded in boarding the train to Barcelona, several were unable to find beds for the night owing to the fact that the train due at Barcelona at 7.26 p.m. did not arrive until 1 a.m. the following morning. The Catalans, it would seem, are not particularly precise in their time arrangements. The concert, which should have commenced at 9.30, actually began at 10.45 p.m., and was nearly half through at 1 a.m. the following morning.

A good deal of interest is likely to be aroused by a cabled statement from Honolulu, published at New York, that Mr. W. C. Irwin, a British subject, has laid claim to the ownership of Lanai, one of the small islands of the Sandwich group. Mr. Irwin, it is stated, has filed a deed proving the purchase of the territory, the document being apparently in order, but the question is raised whether or not the sale was legally permissible. The claim, of course, affects the United States vitally. Lanai is only about 180 square miles in extent, and its population is dwindling with extraordinary rapidity, but from a strategic point of view it has considerable importance, being less than a hundred miles distant from the American naval station at Honolulu and lying close to the route to and from Panama.

It is announced that a group of well-known American yachtsmen, including Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, jun., Mr. R. Rainey, Mr. W. S. Kilner, and Mr. L. V. Harkness, have decided to bring a combined action in the Courts, in order to test the legality of the new tariff on foreign-built yachts. They contend that the Shipping Agreement arrived at with Great Britain in 1815, and still in force, forbids any tariff discrimination against British-built vessels.

Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs:—Reports continue to arrive of the extraordinary havoc wrought by the storm on Sunday night. At Nancy, between Paris and Fontainebleau, the railway line was covered with hailstones to a depth of over six feet. At other points the line was torn up. Whole districts were ravaged and the crops destroyed and swept away. The vineyards in the Jura district were blotted out. In the department of Aveyron eleven bridges were swept away. It is curious that, while this devastating storm was raging within 20 miles of Paris and over the whole of the south, the Sunday evening promenaders on the boulevards were conscious only of distant summer lightning.

A despatch published by the New York Tribune on Thursday states that Capt. Thomas Phelan, a retired Irish sea captain, who gained great notoriety in the sixties by his exploits as a Fenian raider, died on Tuesday at Bremerton. Later in life Phelan became a loyal subject, and it was he who revealed to the British Government the plot of the Clan-na-Gael to blow up the ship Queen.

Mr. Thompson, the United States Ambassador at Mexico City, has secured control of the Pan-American railway by the purchase of 9,600,000 dollars of stock.

The death is just reported from Queenstown, South Africa, of Desirez Cornelius Mesdom, who was born on 2nd August, 1805. As a boy of ten he was a drummer in Napoleon's Army at the Battle of Waterloo, his father, Josephus Mesdom, being also present as a soldier in the ranks. Desirez fought for the cause of France in the Crimea, during the course of which his nine brothers were killed and he was wounded ten times. After wanderings in various parts of the globe, he arrived with the German Legion in South Africa in 1857. Finding his way to Queenstown, he became a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which shortly afterwards he became caretaker, a post he held for nearly 40 years.

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

Count von Bernstorff, Germany's Ambassador to Washington, has been in Berlin at the Palast Hotel for the past eight days, awaiting instructions from the Emperor regarding an audience. In conversation with the *Daily Record* representative the other day, the Ambassador said that he certainly hoped to be present at the American base-ball match in the Alter Botanischer Garten this afternoon. Count von Bernstorff showed his interest in American Colony doings by voluntarily referring to the base-ball event. The Ambassador was, moreover, surprised and interested to learn that the Anglo-American Colony in Berlin can boast the dignity of a daily paper, published in Germany in the English language.

Asked how long he would be in Berlin, Count von Bernstorff said that was the one thing he did not know. Everything depended upon the Emperor's claims upon him. If the Imperial audience were to be postponed for some days he would temporarily return to his summer home on Lake Starnberg in the Bavarian Mountains. Count Bernstorff thinks nothing now, he says, of the night's journey to Munich from Berlin, having once become accustomed to distances in America, where he has learned to think lightly of the 18 hours' trip from Washington to Chicago for the sake of a day or two's stay.

His chief occupation in Berlin, Count von Bernstorff confesses, has been to talk about the new United States tariff,—a subject which the German official world has naturally been eagerly waiting to discuss with the Ambassador in person. With the optimism of diplomacy, Count von Bernstorff is confident that some satisfactory settlement will be made in regard to a new Commercial Agreement between this country and America, although he emphasises the fact that he is not in Berlin with the object of considering amendments.

Count von Bernstorff is obviously a member of the younger school of German diplomats. He has a reputation for the thoroughly diplomatic spirit in which, as ambassador, he makes himself accessible on all sides, as does the American Ambassador in Germany. He also, by the way, has a reputation for making friends of all who speak with him. Needless to say, his presence will add much to the prestige and pleasure of the occasion if he attends the much talked of base-ball event this afternoon.

Dr. William Law, the prominent dental surgeon, will act as umpire in the base-ball game this afternoon. As Dr. Law enjoys the *ne plus ultra* distinction of being thrice captain of the great Ann Arbor team, spectators may be assured of expert and efficient arbitration—an element sadly lacking in the Fourth of July game.

Lieutenant-Commander Belknap, the Chairman of the Base-ball Game Committee, has ordered all players to report at the Alter Botanischer Garten at two o'clock sharp.

At 2.30 p.m. the medical corps will take the field for a quarter of an hour's preliminary practice. The Colony team will then, for fifteen minutes, be accorded the privilege of getting their muscles into working order. At 3 p.m. sharp Dr. Law will start the game.

Ambassador Hill's action in tossing the first ball, as Honorary Chairman of the game, will indicate the start. This will be the signal, as we are told in base-ball vernacular, that "fans, rooters, bleachers, and even the pea-nut man" are privileged to yell themselves hoarse for their favourite teams.

The Medical contingent means to achieve a record at least in cheering, if no other honours are to fall to them. The doctors appear to be enthusiastic in this direction, and have been rehearsing most faithfully for some time. Most of the members of the Association will attend on Saturday afternoon.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill have issued cards for an evening reception on Monday, September 20. There will be music.

Ambassador and Mrs. Hill expect to sail for America on September 25 by the George Washington for a few weeks' stay in the States. One of the chief objects of the visit is to permit of the Ambassador's paying his respects to Mr. Taft as President of the United States, an honour upon which he has not yet been able to offer his personal congratulations.

The receptions at the American Embassy this afternoon, and on Monday evening are in the nature of farewell entertainments prior to Dr. and Mrs. Hill's trip to the States.

Lady Vincent, the President of the Girls' Friendly Society in Europe and abroad, will arrive in Berlin on Monday, staying at the Esplanade Hotel. Lady Vincent will address a meeting at the Esplanade on Thursday, September 23, when she will explain the aims and work of the G.F.S.

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Mrs. M. K. Allen van Höveln Carpe is one of the ladies of old Ohio family who returned to Berlin in time to be one of the few from her own State to welcome Miss Wright, Orville Wright's sister, at the American Woman's Club reception on September 10. Mrs. Carpe, who in spite of being a "Daughter of the Revolution" looks quite a little Frenchwoman, has just returned from Paris and is temporarily at the Hotel Esplanade.

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).
Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
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Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening: Royal Opera House: Die Walküre at 7. Royal Theatre: Der eingebildete Kranke 7. New Royal Opera Theatre: Paragaphen-Schuster 8. Deutsches Theatre: Faust 8. Lessing Theatre: (Kammerspiele) Die Sünde 8. Berliner Theatre: Zwischenspiel 8. New Theatre: Einer von unsere Leut 8. New Schauspielhaus: Das Urbild des Tartüffe 8. Comic Opera: Miss Dudelsack 8. New Operetta Theatre: The Poacher 8. Schiller Theatre O.: Die Dollarprinzessin 8. Schiller Theatre O.: Die von Hochsattel 8. Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre: Die Fihre 8. Kleines Theatre: Das Herz auf der Hand 8. Urania Theatre: Moral 8. Rom und die Campagna 8. Every evening until further notice. Lustspielhaus: Im Klubsessel at 8. Metropol Theatre: Falloh — die grosse Revue 7.30. Apollo Theatre: Spezialitäten 8. Walthalla Theatre: Spezialitäten 8. Reichshallen Theatre: Sietliner Sänge 8. Passage Theatre: Spezialitäten 8. Bernhard Rose Theatre: Die Jägermeisterin 8. Polles 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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60 Office hours 10-3.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

After a long period of calm, Vesuvius is again showing signs of activity. Sudden rumblings are heard in the mountain followed by slight shocks of earthquake, and all the small craters are in a state of abnormal eruption.

The flag of the 334th regiment of French reservists was lately stolen from the room in which it was kept in the Duhesme barracks at Maçon, department Sône et Loire. It has now been found, torn from its staff, cut into shreds, and concealed in a dust-bin. It is supposed that the theft and malicious damage were committed by a soldier quartered in the barracks.

Zeppelin III. left Frankfort early yesterday morning on a special long tour to the manoeuvring ground round Morgentheim for military purposes. Count Zeppelin, General v. Eichhorn, the Commander of the 18th Army Corps, and Oberst Ilse, were seated in one of the cars. The air was cool, and there was a light breeze.

Lord Rosebery, in a preface to his speech at Glasgow, which has now been published in pamphlet form, says that it was not he who left the Liberal party, but the Liberal party who left him behind.

The London *Daily Chronicle* gives prominence to a rumour that the Marquess of Lansdowne will shortly resign the leadership of the Unionists in the House of Lords, as the Tory Peers are dissatisfied at his unwillingness to take the responsibility of advising the House to reject the Finance Bill. The *Chronicle* states that Earl Cawdor will be Lord Lansdowne's successor.

A telegram from Reggio de Calabria of Thursday reports a serious and fatal explosion in a workshop where fireworks were being secretly manufactured at Riaco. The result of the explosion was that three houses collapsed, twelve people were killed, and many injured. The authorities were promptly on the spot to superintend the work of rescue.

The report circulated by the foreign Press that a national movement is on foot in Servia to overthrow the dynasty and to proclaim a republic is officially declared in Belgrade to be absolutely false, and obviously intended to injure the credit of Servia abroad in view of a future loan.

At Thursday's sitting of the House of Commons Mr. Dillon, the Nationalist member for East Mayo, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could give the House any information as to the date of the withdrawal of the Russian troops from North Persia, and whether the Russian troops at Ksswin were preparing to winter there.

Sir Edward Grey replied: "I can add nothing to the answers I have previously given. I hope that Persia is on the way to a better state of things than existed in the last reign; but so long as things remain in a state of transition it is difficult to give definite information as to the withdrawal of the troops."

In answer to a further question by Mr. Dillon, whether the Secretary of State had any reason to suppose that the Russians had only the remotest intention of evacuating North Persia, Sir Edward Grey said: "I am of opinion that the history of these events justifies me in saying that the statements made by the Russians themselves as to their policy are fully entitled to belief."

A further telegram from Cape Town relating to the wreck of the steamer King Uhmali says that the four missing boats have been picked up by the steamer Galeka, and that eleven persons had been drowned owing to the capsizing of another boat; a number of the passengers had been saved by fishermen.

A still later telegram contradicts the above, stating on official authority that one child only is missing.

No less a sum than 1,500,000 rupees, the property of the Bank of Bengal, was in the mail van of the train that was attacked on Wednesday. The police feel sure that the attack was the work of the extremists who, as they have often declared, need money for their political purposes.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Sydney, N.S.W., passed a resolution on Thursday in favour of giving preferential treatment to British goods within the British Empire; and another resolution advocating the organised co-operation of the British colonies in the matter of Imperial defence. The mover of the latter resolution, Mr. Davis, who was one of the delegates to London, remarked that although Great Britain was at peace with the rest of the world, she must keep pace with Germany who was building ships beyond her actual requirements. A third resolution which was passed affirmed the desirability of universal military training for the youth of the British Empire.

The balloon España, which had just been completed to the order of the Spanish Government at the airshipbuilding ground at Beauveau, near Beaux, was filled for the first time on Thursday with hydrogen gas. Unfortunately—owing, it is believed, to want of sufficient care in securing the balloon—the envelope was torn by the net, and burst.

The gross revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in August last was \$7,503,000, an increase of \$678,000 on the amount in August 1908. The net traffic revenue was \$2,702,000, being \$4,000 more than in the corresponding period last year.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Moderate easterly winds, less cloudy, no rain, warmer.

DRESDEN

Mr. James Herbert Garrison, of Chelsea, Mass., accompanied by his two daughters, has arrived in Dresden for a very brief visit.

Mr. Garrison formerly lived at Newburyport, Mass., the birthplace of his renowned relative, William Lloyd Garrison. In conversation with a Daily Record representative he recalled the stirring period anterior to the Civil War, when his father, a cousin of William Lloyd Garrison, energetically assisted the great emancipation advocate in the preparation of those newspaper articles which aroused the wrath of the American pro-slavery adherents.

"But his political opponents," said Mr. James H. Garrison, "soon found that he was to be a permanent thorn in their sides. He was indefatigable. My father used to say that his cousin would sometimes deliver twelve lectures in a day, all varied in form but dealing with the same subject. At Philadelphia he was the recipient of numerous missiles from the enraged audience, and a brickbat intended for the lecturer struck my father, who was on the platform, and laid him up for two weeks.

"His activity, obnoxious to so many of his friends, left him in a constantly impoverished condition, but it was only under great pressure that he accepted the gift of 30,000 dollars presented to him by his admirers on the abolition of slavery in the United States in 1865. One of his most valued remembrances was the reception given him in England, which he visited many times. When in London in 1867 he was entertained to a public breakfast in St. James's Hall, where the guests included such men as the Duke of Argyll and Mr. John Bright.

ing the anti-slavery campaign were foremost in acknowledging the magnificent services he had rendered his country."

Miss Elsa Fitch, of Louisville, Kentucky, has arrived in Dresden on a visit, and is residing at the Pension Görnemann, Reichs Strasse 1.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows. (1) F. Bach. Concerto in D-minor for organ. (2) G. Schreck: Psalm 13, in three movements, for five, six and eight part choir, op. 23; movements I. and II. (3) H. Hofmann: "Gebet um Ruh" Aria for soprano voice with organ accompaniment. (4) R. Strauss: Andante from the Sonata for violoncello, op. 6. (5) L. Mehnardus: "Ein Vögel in klein ohn' Sorgen," song for soprano voice with organ accompaniment. (6) G. Schreck: Psalm 13, as above, movement III. for six part choir. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Doris Walde, soprano; and Herr Knochenhauer, violoncello. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere at 7.30 p.m. will be as follows: (1) Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mendelssohn. (2) Lied, "Noch sind die Tage der Rosen" Baumgartner. (3) "Vergissmännchen," Macbeth. (4) Concert Overture, Rietz. (5) Concert Suite, "Ein Abend im Belvedere," Schiller. (6) Violin Solo, Berceuse, Godard. (7) Waltz, "Am Wäthersee," Koschat. (8) Trombone Solo, Swedish folk-song. (9) "Zug der Gnomes," Blon. (10) Cavalry Trot, Rubinstein.

Young lady, pupil of Professor v. Volkmann, wishes to give lessons in painting (landscapes, still life, flowers) in own studio or at pupil's home. Address: W. 201, Daily Record office.

Mrs. Livingstone Learmonta (Gathrington House, Horndean, Hants.) personally recommends Frau v. Mohrenschildt's refined home for young ladies wishing to finish their education. Every advantage with regard to languages, etc. Interview between 11 and 1 daily: Ackermann Strasse 4, I.

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NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS: In order to enhance the usefulness of The Daily Record as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45. Rigoletto. Opera in four acts. Music by Giuseppe Verdi. Cast: The Duke of Mantua... Herr Sembach. Rigoletto, his court fool... Herr Scheidemantel. Gilda, Rigoletto's daughter... Frau Slemm. Sparafucile, a bandit... Herr Puttlitz. Maddalena, his sister... Frau Bender-Schäfer. Count Monterone... Herr Lordmann. Count Ceprano... Herr Trede. Countess Ceprano... Frau Sachse. Marullo, Cavalier... Herr Nebuschka. Borsa, courtier... Herr Büssel.

Giovanna, Gilda's companion... Frau Eibenschütz. An usher... Herr Löschke. A page of the Duchess... Frau Keldorfer. PLOT. The Duke of Mantua, a libertine, assisted by his jester, the hump-backed Rigoletto, is trying to seduce the wife of Count Monterone, who curses them with such vigour that Rigoletto is frightened. The latter's one good point is his love for his daughter Gilda, whom he keeps in seclusion; but the Duke discovers her, and coaxes her under the assumed name of Madda. Count Ceprano abducts her, aided by Rigoletto, who believes they are taking away Ceprano's wife. When he finds out his mistake he swears vengeance and engages Sparafucile to kill the Duke. The former decoys the Duke to his inn, where Sparafucile's sister Maddalena falls in love with him and begs her brother for his life. He promises to spare his life if another victim is found before midnight. Gilda, brought by Rigoletto to assure herself of her lover's unfaithfulness, overhears the conversation between Sparafucile and his sister, and determines to save her lover. She enters the inn, is half-filled and put in a sack, which Rigoletto carries away, believing it to contain the Duke's corpse; but suddenly he hears the Duke singing. He tears open the sack, finds his daughter at the point of death, and when she expires he falls prostrate on her corpse. Composer: Verdi, born 1813, died 1901.

Table with columns for dates from September 12 to 19 and rows for various theatres: Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Central-Theatre, Residenz-Theatre, and Royal Belvedere. Each row lists the performance for that day and time.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken. 4, See Strasse 4, corner of Zahns Gasse.

Combinations, Drawers, and Undershirts of Crêpe de sauté. Woollen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists. English and German Knitted Goods. Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

THE FUTURE OF THE DRESDEN GALLERY.

(BY OUR ART CRITIC.)

The future of the Royal Picture Gallery, which has long been a cause of anxiety to those who know the conditions, has recently been made a matter of public discussion since the report that the present Director, Gen. Hofrat Professor Dr. Woermann, is likely to retire from his post at no distant date. A Berlin journal curtly announced that Professor Hermann Prell had been selected as a possible successor to Dr. Woermann, and protested in anticipation against the appointment of a painter to the highly important office. The author of that announcement pointed out that an influential group in Dresden had a special interest in the change of officials, and that therein lay a great danger to the future of the Gallery. Professor Prell now states that he has no knowledge of these proceedings, and that the only person whom he would consider competent to undertake the office which Dr. Woermann has filled and continues to fill so ably, would be an art-historian. The announcement of the Berlin journal was a pure invention.

In this state of affairs, the question whether Dr. Woermann's successor should be a practical painter or a theoretical art-historian is brought into clear relief. If one considers that the importance and character of the Dresden Gallery is essentially historical, that its centre of gravity is the germ of the collection at the time of its origin under the splendour-loving Electors of the XVIII. century, the historical value is emphasised and the necessity of a scientifically trained head becomes evident. The purely artistic importance of the collection is of far less consequence. The Dresden Gallery contains such an abundance of most valuable and less valuable historical material—in particular the Dutch painters are assembled with so little regard for the selection of the best and the exclusion of those of second and third rank—that, in the re-arrangement which is urgently necessary, a learned art-historian must make a beginning here.

The equally necessary supplementing of the works of later date could only be effected by an art-historical expert, if the Gallery has anything to hope for in this direction. It may be said with truth that we possess something of everything: a few French painters, like Courbet, Couture, Puvis de Chavannes; a few representatives of the latest German art, like Böcklin, Uhde, Klinger, Kalkreuth, and, indeed, Leo Putz; but hardly any English or Scottish artists. In the representation of German art of the first half of the XIX. century there are many gaps and much want of system. Here there would be much to do and to gain, if, on the one hand the will, and on the other the means, were available. Large sums seem to have been spent in acquiring new works of quite inferior value; for instance, Richard Müller is represented, a painter who is not to be seriously thought of as such but is a Professor in Dresden. If a painter, and he a native of Dresden, were to be appointed Director of the Gallery, there would be reason to fear that the historical gaps might be left unfilled, and that still more than heretofore the friendly enthusiasm for the productions of colleagues might play havoc. It is a great advantage in Dresden to have powerful influence at one's back.

The future of the Dresden gallery demands an organising talent, an expert of mature knowledge, an objective man of science, for the accomplishment of the coming and inevitable tasks, among the foremost of which is the extension of the rooms. Where is such a combination of those qualities to be found, now that a man like Tschudi has been secured for the Bavarian galleries?

So far as Professor Prell is concerned, it is to be hoped that his present conviction that only an art-historian can fill Dr. Woermann's place will not waver if his friends in Dresden should make another effort in his favour when the time arrives. Herr Prell, whose "Judas Iscariot" hangs in the Gallery, is an excellent representative of the old defunct decorative fresco painting, and has gained deserved renown by his large works on the staircase of the Albertinum, in the Breslau Museum, the Palace Cafferelli in Rome, etc.; but he could never be an efficient head of the Dresden Royal Gallery. Felix Zimmermann.

PARIS

Notice: The address of the Paris agency of the *The Daily Record* is No. 45, Boulevard Haussmann, where visitors are requested to apply for any information concerning conditions in Paris, etc. All new arrivals in Paris from Berlin and Dresden should send in their names and addresses to the above agency, for publication in *The Daily Record*.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, September 15.

The Note-Book of A Bohemian.

Culled from a newspaper article on the subject of the fire at the railway-station at Moulins:

"One may form an idea of the fierceness of the conflagration in the station, by the fact that the under-structure of a wagon was reduced to ashes and shapeless metal. On the other hand, another wagon filled with matches from the national factory, which formed part of the convoy of twenty wagons destroyed, remains intact."

Well, that doesn't astonish me. That matches should be able to resist where wagon-springs and axles melt, would have seemed astounding to the inventors of matches, who made them merely for lighting purposes. Today, as everybody knows, matches light no more. By the foregoing we learn that they are even stronger than we had imagined, as they obstinately refused to burn in the midst of the most ardent furnace.

The State, it seems to me, should award itself a medal for having discovered incombustible matches. Indeed, we now find that if they no longer serve us as illuminants, they can be well utilised for putting out fires. The State, pretending to furnish us with means for lighting our cigars, has actually given us, without wishing to do so, a method of preserving ourselves from fire. We ought to be grateful.

All the same it is doubtful if this result is really an involuntary one. There are quite a lot of people who would believe that if the State makes matches which will not light it is in order that we may use more of them, as in the case of the State tobacco, the packages of which grow larger the more unsmokable it becomes in quality.

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

"Chez Les Artists."

Paris is the Mecca of artists. I cannot say if they ever go thither to die, as in the case of good Americans, but their reputations, at least, frequently expire there. I have often wondered what is the number of the floating population of foreign art-students—painting, sculpture, music, and literature—who flock hither each fall. I have heard the figure put as high as 20,000, but this, I should think, is an exaggeration. The Latin Quarter, which also includes the ordinary colleges of Paris, consists almost wholly of students *en masse*, a vast welter of young effort, seething with hope and ambition and good spirits. The very atmosphere is charged with inspiration and stirs the will of the most sluggish to "do things." The Latin Quarter of the present day is the vast, straggling district which lies, roughly, between the Boulevard Montparnasse and the south bank of the river. Paris has a very warm corner in its heart for the students, and when the pent-up energy of the Quarter bubbles over into joyous demonstrations in the street, as in the case of the famous fancy-costume procession of the Beaux-Arts, the authorities smile good-humouredly and are sympathetically blind to the extravagances which occur. I shall have more to say about this procession on another occasion. The Anglo-Saxon section in the quarter bulks very largely indeed, and perhaps it is the most serious of all, especially in the case of the Americans, who travel such great distances to pursue their studies. But Australia, Canada, South Africa, and even New Zealand, are also well represented, and there is also a small group of Japanese artists. Many of the students, however, can hardly be described as "serious," and one is compelled to think that they have been attracted to Paris by the prospect of a Bohemian existence, but if they do not lend artistic lustre to the Quarter they certainly add to its gaiety, and are not wanting in efforts to make their surroundings picturesque. Of late years a smaller art quarter has sprung up around the Arc de Triomphe, but this consists chiefly of moneyed Americans and, at its best, it is hot-house art, and not nearly so interesting or Bohemian as that which flourishes on the classic ground, in the old, romantic purlieus of the Rive Gauche, made famous by Du Maurier and Thackeray and a host of minor writers. Many of

the favourite haunts of the two firstnamed still exist, and are pointed out with due gravity to the reverent enquirer. In the Latin Quarter the great masters have their studios, and impress upon their little band of disciples their own individualities and points of view. Great is the rivalry between the followers of the different schools. Every autumn welcomes a thousand new faces and bids adieu to as many old ones. In the summer the Quarter is deserted and the few students who remain do so largely for the same reason which prevented the celebrated Jew from leaving Aberdeen,—"too poor to get away." A lot of the students, French and English ones, go home, but the great majority troop out to the countryside and lead the life economical in the leafy recesses of Fontainebleau, or in rock-bound eyries on the Breton coast, accumulating out-of-doors material to be worked up more thoroughly during the following winter. Three years is about the average length of each student's course. The painters are the strongest element and they form the backbone, so to speak, of the Latin Quarter. Economy is a highly important factor in their lives, as many of them come to Paris on their savings, or on small grants from their relatives and friends. I am acquainted with one artist who is living on funds put by from his earnings as a cattle-rancher in New Zealand. The terms of the art-masters are fairly high and painting materials also represent a big outlay. Each autumn there is a wild rush for rooms and studios, and the narrow streets on the Rive Gauche, with their tortuous alleys and high, ramshackle buildings, are ransacked all day long by eager bands of perspiring, long-haired, velvet-jacketed gentry, tramping up and down the dark staircases in search of the enticing sign "Atelier à louer" and pestering the worried concierges with questions frequently couched in French which would be more correctly described as "pulverised" than "broken." The majority of the artists provide for themselves, and in that way they live very cheaply indeed, although their meal-hours have a tendency to become highly irregular and their methods in the cuisine revolutionary to the last degree.

The Real Bohemia.

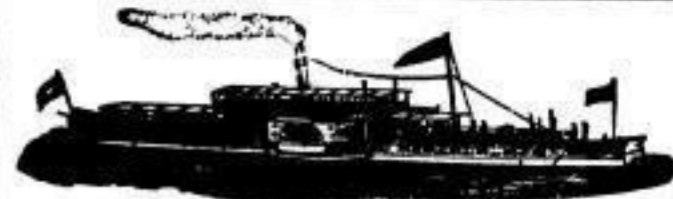
Nevertheless, many of them become expert cooks and housekeepers, developing talents which surprise even themselves, and gaining an experience which is doubtless invaluable to them, although what their doting mothers and sisters and aunts would say if they could inspect the condition of the "dear boys" studios, may be better imagined than described. One may drop in at a studio and find the occupant sitting cross-legged in front of his stove patiently mending his socks, or even conscientiously washing the floor, although the second-year man has usually weaned himself from the needless fuss of these operations. It goes without saying that the demon of chaos holds high revelry there and that the all-pervading odour of paint soon creeps into the food and gives it strange tastes and odours, not necessarily unpalatable. In turpentine, as a flavouring, there are possibilities which the world at large has yet to learn. I recollect sharing in an omelette prepared in a frying-pan which had been visited by rats overnight and was hastily scoured out with a toothbrush, but politeness, of course, forbids the visitor to comment, although the omelette had a fine, rich pungency about it which one misses in the more professional kind. If plates, etc., run short, the dish is placed on the centre of the table, and, armed with a spoon, you help yourself. Beans, which are very cheap and easily cooked, are a great staple food, and I know some artists who spend Sunday in boiling sufficient quantities of the article to last them during the week. It seems a monotonous diet, but there are so many varieties of beans that they never lack a change. It will be seen, however, that in Bohemia a good digestion is absolutely indispensable, and especially in regard to such standard meals as omelette, beans, cheese, jam, chocolate creams, buttered rolls and tea, a bill of fare which I have frequently encountered. A spoon, too, as you may have noticed, is a useful implement with which to punctuate an argument, and it is no uncommon sight to see the host, possibly still in the pyjamas in which he rose from sleep, rise from the table, pick up a crayon, and sketch on the studio-wall an illustration of the particular theory he happens to be advancing, just as "Little Billee" sketched the foot of "Trilby." In this way the walls of most studios become covered with sketches, far more interesting than conventions in framed glass. The typical studio, of course, has a top light, and con-

sequently it is on the highest floor, among the chimney-pots, with wonderful views of Paris stretching away below. It is by no means easy for an outsider to get into intimate touch with the artists, as they are particularly clannish, but by frequenting the cafés which they patronise, and showing a disposition to talk Art, one may work the oracle.

G. A. A.

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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 Camard 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 (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.

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