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Office: Struve Str. 5, I. DresdenA. Telephone 1755.

# The Daily Record

Office: Struve Str. 5, I. DresdenA. Telephone: 1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## PEARY AT THE POLE.

The *Times* correspondent at Sydney, Nova Scotia, cables that Commander Peary is still at Battle Harbour, and is not expected at Sydney now before the beginning of this week. The town is commencing to don gala attire, the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes flying from scores of buildings and ships in the harbour. The bustle which has been characteristic of the Sydney Hotel for nearly a week disappeared with the departure for Battle Harbour of 40 newspaper correspondents in the Government steamer *Tyrian*. The vessel can accommodate about 10 persons in addition to the officers and crew, and as a large number of the citizens of North Sydney also took advantage of the excursion, the passengers are bound to suffer some discomfort, especially as a high sea is reported to be running in the gulf. There is no limit to the enterprise and assurance of the American Press. When it was discovered that there were no other vessels available at Sydney, one New York newspaper made overtures to Commandant Durand, of the French cruiser *Isly*, for the use of the warship. Commandant Durand promptly refused the request. Not to be balked, it then sought permission from the French Minister of Marine through the Ambassador, M. Jusserand, to secure the *Isly* to make a trip to Battle Harbour.

A despatch from Battle Harbour to the *Montreal Star* states that the Roosevelt is still there, cleaning and overhauling before returning to Sydney. When Commander Peary was asked "What is your view of Dr. Cook's claim?" he replied, "It is simply untrue." Asked as to the chief incidents of his journey, Commander Peary said:—

"It was less eventful than any of my previous journeys. The actual reaching of the 90th parallel and the fact that I was able to take observations at the Pole itself were events of supreme importance to science—events which quite naturally make us all feel an exultation which I hope is pardonable. But there was less adventure, less of the thrilling and hairbreadth escapes, than in earlier days before we had as thorough a knowledge of the Arctic regions as we have now. The chief danger was one which could not be guarded against. We just had to take our chances and trust to Providence. Care in the selection of our men and dogs to see that we had none lacking in strength; courage and endurance; watchfulness over the condition of the sledges and how they were packed; knowledge of the quantity and kind of food required and of the points at which plentiful supplies were needed—all these tend to lessen what might be called the preventable dangers of starvation, freezing, and becoming lost. But one risk which all Arctic explorers on frozen seas can only watch for and hope will not catch them is the sudden opening up of leads. Ice which appears to be as solid as a mountain of granite may suddenly crack and engulf you."

Commander Peary attributed his remarkable record over ice to the "excellent pioneer work done by Bartlett and others who were sent in advance to cut a trail." Asked if there was any land at the Pole, or anything to indicate especially that it was the extreme northern point of the world, the explorer replied:—"No. It is very much the same as any other part of the frozen Arctic sea in appearance. There is a noticeable motion of the ice, however, and a groaning, grating sound which we attributed to ice movements. We found the sea unfathomable. After placing the United States flag at the point which observations told us was the apex of the world, we turned south for our homeward journey."

On the arrival at St. John's of the Labrador mail-boat, it was stated on what is described as absolutely authentic information, that Commander Peary and Capt. Bartlett have already decided on an expedition to the South Pole. They have now on board the Roosevelt furs, sledges, and other equipment for use on the journey.

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### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who is now making a tour of Canada, according to a cablegram from New York to hand yesterday has delivered an important speech at the Legal Club, in the course of which he emphatically declared that, in view of the present European situation, Great Britain had no other alternative than to prepare a comprehensive scheme of national defence. Supremacy of the sea was for England a matter of life or death.

A great mass meeting in favour of the Budget was held at Birmingham on Friday evening, no fewer than 70 Members of Parliament being seated on the platform. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and chairman of Kynoch's Ltd., was in the chair. The speaker of the evening was the Prime Minister, who stated that the meeting must demand a fair division of the burdens on wealth. The representatives of the people, continued Mr. Asquith, must have the last word. The Liberal Party had accepted the challenge of the Lords and were prepared to wage battle. The opposition of the Peers at the present juncture represented the most far-reaching revolution of modern times. That opposition would of necessity have results far deeper and wider than the bare demand for a prerogative to interfere in the State finances. The Prime Minister concluded his speech with an attack on Lord Rosebery. Towards the end of the meeting a couple of Suffragettes, who had managed to ascend to the roof of the hall, commenced to loosen bricks and slates with an axe and hurled them down onto the heads of the police standing below. The police replied by turning a powerful hose on the amazons, who were soon driven from their coign of vantage and subsequently arrested.

The Union of Canadian Manufacturers held a banquet at Hamilton, Ont., on Friday evening, at which Mr. Graham, Canadian Minister of Railways, referring to the Canadian tariff system, said that Canada would continue to extend the sphere of its commercial activity without in any way being intimidated by measures taken by other countries. It was the policy of the Dominion Government and of the Canadian people that the Motherland should be afforded a preferential position in Canadian commercial affairs.

A telegram from Tangier reads: According to despatches from Fez dated the 13th instant, El Roghi Buhamara was shot dead on the 12th instant in the presence of the ladies of his harem.

The hopeless confusion of French naval affairs is once again illustrated by the following despatch sent to us from Toulon yesterday: As the Government tugboat *Jean d'Agrère*, which performs mail duties between the Ile d'Hyères and Toulon, was steering towards Toulon yesterday, several shells fired from the battleships *Patrie* and *République*, which were engaged in gunnery practice at the old ironclad *Fulminant*, fell into the water only a few yards distant from the tug, the crew of which were seized with panic. The tugboat was not, it has been proved, within the official danger zone at the time. Complaints have been made to the naval authorities.

The escaped tigress at Marseilles was on Thursday tracked down at the waterside by gendarmes, who fired several shots at her from their rifles. The animal was badly wounded, and leaped into the sea, where she was drowned. The gendarmes subsequently recovered the body.

There are many indications of the important part to be taken in future military operations by the dirigible balloon. According to a telegram from La Palisse, headquarters of the French army manoeuvres, the airship *République* on Friday again proved its utility. Cruising above the manoeuvring troops it covered a distance of 110 kilometres, communicating the result of its observations to the commanding general by wireless telegraphy.

A sensational tragedy is reported from Chicago, where two well-known women fought each other with revolvers for an hour in a fashionable house. The duel ended in the suicide of the victor after she had slain her opponent. It would appear that each was madly jealous of the other, and that a duel was decided upon. There was no talk of a reconciliation, and from the very outset both women are said to have shown the most bitter determination, though in their excitement their shots flew wide time after time. One of the women soon wounded her enemy, but the drawing of blood was not regarded as giving satisfaction, and both went on shooting with redoubled fury, apparently losing all control. The bullets, flying at random, shattered pictures, ornaments, and lamps, splintered furniture and pierced the walls, but still the fight went on, both being wounded. The room in which the duel had started was practically wrecked, and, still firing, and occasionally rushing upon each other, the duellists went into another and then another, shooting in the same amazingly desperate fashion, reducing the luxuriously furnished apartments to a state of chaos. After an hour the combat came to an end. One of the women had been wounded in no fewer than 15 places, and at last dropped dead. The other appears to have realised her terrible situation, and accordingly turned her revolver on herself, and shot herself dead. The house where the fight took place presents an extraordinary sight. Nine rooms have been practically wrecked.

The Zeppelin Airshipbuilding Company issued the following notice yesterday:—"Zeppelin III. will leave Frankfort for Düsseldorf on Sunday morning. The delay caused by the damage sustained by the ship yesterday (Friday) renders necessary the following alterations of the original plan. The route will be from Frankfort to Lüdenscheid via Wetzlar and Siegen Olpe. If the wind and weather conditions are favourable enough to allow of the airship's arrival at Lüdenscheid by noon at latest, a circuitous course will then be steered over Hagen, Dortmund, Bochum, Essen, Mühlheim, and Duisburg, to Düsseldorf. Otherwise, the line followed will be direct from Lüdenscheid to Düsseldorf. There is no intention of landing anywhere, not even at Essen. The special wishes of municipalities cannot be considered, and the Company hopes to be spared importunities of that kind."

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