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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The cablegrams and other messages we have published in the *Record* gave some faint idea of the vastness and scope of Mr. Rockefeller's latest and most gigantic philanthropy, and American papers now to hand throw more light on the matter. Under date of March 6, it is reported that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to be the director-general of the immense philanthropic scheme launched by his father—the Rockefeller Foundation—the groundwork for which was laid when Senator Gallinger introduced in the Senate on Tuesday a bill providing for its establishment. On top of the disclosure of the oil billionaire's determination to give perhaps \$500,000,000 to the "development of civilisation," came word yesterday that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had resigned as a director of the Standard Oil Company. It was further reported that he would get out of the Lackawanna Railroad and the American Linseed Company, in both of which he is a director, besides relinquishing his interest in a dozen or more small concerns. It was admitted at the Standard Oil offices yesterday that John D., Jr., purposes to apply all his energies to the Rockefeller Foundation. With him will be associated Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Charles O. Heydt and a number of others whose names thus far are being kept secret. John D. Rockefeller himself will be tentatively at the head of the movement. But John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be the one whose hand will eventually guide the mammoth charity.

Mr. Gates yesterday was not ready to go into minute details, he said, for Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., is not prepared to make public more than the original outlines of the Foundation plan. "Mr. Rockefeller does not want a flourish of trumpets," was the way Mr. Gates put it. "He knows what he wants to do. He has for two years thought over this immense scheme. He has studied the charities of the world and has evolved what he considers the most practicable plan. It is too early to forecast who will be the Foundation trustees outside of the five already mentioned. There will probably be twenty-five. The bill gives that as the maximum number. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be one of the most active of the trustees. His father wants him to take a leading part." The younger Rockefeller dropped out of the directorate of the Oil Trust quietly on January 11. Only last Monday he resigned as a director of the United States Steel Corporation. He has made up his mind to be unhampered when the time comes to take up the gigantic responsibility which the Rockefeller Foundation will entail.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is not given to projecting himself into print. When newspaper reporters tried yesterday to get him to talk of the Rockefeller Foundation, he sent back courteous word that Mr. Gates would do the talking for him. He remained in his office, behind lock and key, all day long. After dark he was whisked to his home in an automobile. "Why does Mr. Rockefeller persist in avoiding any discussion of his father's philanthropy?" repeated Mr. Gates, when asked about it. "Simply because he sees nothing to talk about. He realises, as we all do, that the charity will speak for itself." Mr. Gates ventured the opinion that the Rockefeller Foundation would be well on its way within a few months, provided that Congress grants the charter. That Congress will grant it is not doubted. There was a suggestion yesterday that on the board of trustees there would be a mixing of various religious beliefs, Catholics, Protestants, and those of Jewish faith having equal representation. Mr. Gates said Mr. Rockefeller had given the idea much thought.

No exact estimate could be gathered yesterday concerning the extent to which John D. Rockefeller will draw on his fortune in the Foundation scheme. "The money which Mr. Rockefeller purposes devoting to this cause will not be known until he decides to make it public," said Mr. Gates. "He would not have decided upon this philanthropy unless he were willing to place sufficient funds in the Foundation to see it safely on its way. There is nothing that will not come into its province," he went on. "It will cover everything from work in kindergartens to relieving the distress of, say, earthquake sufferers. Suppose, for instance, there is a great fire and money is want-

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ed for the victims. Homes are devastated; clothes are in demand. It has been the custom for our cities to rush to the aid of others in distress. But such aid has invariably been tardy. Delay has oftentimes meant death. The Rockefeller Foundation will have as one of its aims the immediate help of just such unfortunates. Unlimited resources will be at hand to supply any need." In the mail which arrived at the Standard Oil offices yesterday there were many letters from individuals who want to get a slice of the Foundation money. These letters were all thrown in the waste basket.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Friday.—At the Hotel Cecil last night a festival banquet was held by the International Arbitration League, the speakers including Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador. After a speech by a former British diplomatist on the subject of Anglo-German friendship, Count Wolff-Metternich said: "Anglo-German conditions have passed through many and various phases in the last few years. At the present moment the outlook appears to me to be more favourable than it has been for some time. It is absolutely certain that the majority of Germans cherish not the slightest wish to work up a conflict with England from spite, and I believe the same holds good of the majority of Englishmen." Count Wolff-Metternich's remarks were greeted with applause.

LONDON, Friday.—The House of Lords has agreed to enter upon a debate respecting the details of the Earl of Rosebery's scheme for the reorganisation of the Chamber. Towards the close of the general debate, Lord Lansdowne expressed a hope that the project of reform would not be of such a nature as to entail a complete transformation. A considerable portion of the new House must consist of hereditary Peers; but he admitted that fresh blood was needed and must be drawn from other circles to counterbalance the present injurious predominance of one party in the Chamber. He proposed that the new members should comprise specially appointed new Peers whose titles, however, would remain valid only during their lifetime. He was ready, he said, to give his full support to the Earl of Rosebery's proposals. At this juncture the Earl of Crewe, speaking on behalf of the Government, said that his party preferred a two-Chamber system and also recognised the necessity of a debate on the various reorganisation and reform proposals put forward by noble lords. But they regarded the relations between the two Houses of Parliament as the question of highest importance,

a solution of which must be left to the country. The debate on the details of the Rosebery scheme will be commenced next week.

SOFIA, Friday.—Reports received here from Rustschuk on the frontier state that disturbances continued on Wednesday and over yesterday. Some sixty people were injured, some of them dangerously.

Colonel Goikovitch, divisional commandant, has been appointed Bulgarian Minister of War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—The press reports of an impending visit from the King of England to Constantinople are officially denied. Equally unfounded is the news that Admiral Sir G. Curzon-Howe, commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, has conveyed an autograph letter from King Edward to the Sultan.—Owing to a movement among the peasants of Thessaly directed against the Mohammedan property owners of the district the Turkish Government has requested the Greek Cabinet to take measures for the protection of the owners; otherwise the Porte would find it necessary to cancel all existing Turco-Grecian agreements. The Greek Government has accordingly promised to protect the rights of the Mohammedan property owners.

LONDON, Friday.—The Board of Trade has invited delegates of the striking coalminers of Northumberland to a conference, with the object of settling a dispute which has grown to grave proportions and which is paralysing no inconsiderable section of British industry.

It is announced from Washington that the National Geographic Society, in conjunction with the Peary Arctic Club has made great progress in the preparations for the South Polar expedition. The Society itself has received from members and friends about half of the 50,000 dollars which it undertook to collect and all the indications are favourable to a full subscription within the next few weeks. This money is exclusive of the 10,000 dollars donation from Commander Peary and 5,000 dollars and the cost of fitting out the exploring ship, Roosevelt, given by the Peary Club.

It has been finally decided that the American expedition will endeavour to find a base of operations in Coats Land, which, like Lieut. Shackleton's base, will be as nearly as possible 900 miles from the South Pole. Americans are keenly desirous of beating the British expedition in the race for South Polar honours, and if a million dollars should be needed to ensure success it would undoubtedly be found. It is believed that apart from the discovery of the South Pole, the operations of the American expedition will be extremely rich in the acquisition of geographical and other scientific knowledge, as practically every mile traversed will be over a region heretofore entirely unexplored.

LONDON, Thursday (Priv. telegram).—During a dense fog an automobile containing five gentlemen fell over a cliff some fifty feet deep in the neighbourhood of Marston Moor, Yorkshire, this morning. Two of the occupants were severely injured, but their companions were able to summon help.

Although news from Nicaragua has been scarce of late, sufficient has percolated through to justify a belief that the backbone of the resolution has been crushed. A cablegram from San Juan del Sur says:

Two hundred and eighty insurgents, under Gens. Chamorro and Mena, have surrendered, and the remnants of the provisional forces are in full flight. It is declared here that if the United States Government would stop the importing of arms into Bluefields the war would end at once. After occupying San Vicente Gen. Vasquez sent a strong column in pursuit of the rebels over the trail toward La Manga. The insurgents had fled, abandoning their ammunition, medical supplies, provisions, saddles and all camp impedimenta. Gens. Chamorro and Mena and the other chiefs were trying to reach Rama. When the pursuing column arrived at the edge of the wooded country this morning 200 revolutionists who had reached the spot shortly before surrendered. The prisoners included all grades from captain down. Eighty revolutionists surrendered at Acopyapa.

(Continued over the page.)