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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE ENGLISH SUMMER.

After little more than a week's fine weather in England the summer has again been interrupted by violent storms and torrential rain. The King and Queen while motoring from Chippenham ran into a terrific thunderstorm. While the bad weather seems to be general nowhere has it been worse than in Wales. Great devastation has been wrought in the Dowlais Valley, where mountain torrents sweeping down on the Neath and Brecon Railway completely carried away a portion of the track and roadway.

The reported instances of havoc by the hail and thunderstorm in the Merthyr Tydvil district multiply. The roadways were torn up in places, and nearly all the window glass on one side of Zoar Chapel was shattered. The plants in the public park were destroyed, and extensive damage was done to the windows of private houses.

The German steamer "Marie Marchmann" bound for Alicante with a cargo of wood has been forced to put into Leith for repairs. She encountered a perfect hurricane in the North sea and was almost overwhelmed by a water spout. Almost immediately afterwards the vessel met with a whirlpool and was within an ace of being sucked into the depths.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bill conferring the municipal franchise on women and allowing them to become members of Urban and County Councils was read a third time. The Territorial Army Bill was also read a third time.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Samuel Roberts, Conservative, Member for the Ecclesfield division of Sheffield, asked if the British Delegates to the Hague Conference had made any proposal with reference to the limitation of armaments, and what the terms of any such proposal were. Sir E. Grey replied that he was aware that the terms of an alleged proposal had appeared in the columns of the Press, but he understood that no proposal had been formally submitted to the Conference. He was unable to say in what terms any proposal on the subject would eventually be couched, but it was desirable that they should be, in as far as it might be possible, accepted by the Conference.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN VICTORIA, B. C.

A disastrous fire was raging on Tuesday in the Northern portion of Victoria, British Columbia. The situation was the more menacing inasmuch as a violent wind prevailed; there was also a lack of water. Two churches and about 150 houses for the most part belonging to the poorer classes have already been destroyed.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. BRYAN'S POSITION.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that Mr. William Jennings Bryan has evidently become alarmed at the growing boldness of the powerful section of the Democratic party which is opposed to his Presidential ambitions, and is resolved, if possible, to prevent him from obtaining the coveted nomination at the National Convention next summer.

Mr. Bryan has again publicly withdrawn his Socialistic plan of Government ownership of all the railways of the country, and announces that he is in favour instead of Government regulation only, in order to check abuses. He pronounces also for a thorough tariff revision, but it seems pretty clear that the question upon which he will, if possible, appeal to the country first and foremost is "autocracy in the White House", and the consequent encroachments of the Federal power upon the rights of individual States. In the best-informed and most trustworthy democratic political quarters, the belief is strongly held that Mr. Bryan

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will not obtain the party nomination, and that the honour will go to some able man not at present in the public eye.

Several "booms" have been started in favour of one or the other of the leading congressional members of the party, but each has fizzled out quickly, and it is not at all clear in what direction the party bosses have turned their thoughts. Astute observers are quietly watching for the first trustworthy indications of the "boom", which will mean business so far as the Democratic plans are concerned.

The Roosevelt "boom" on the Republican side has not been really started, despite occasional appearances which seemed to herald its coming, and the prospects of Mr. Taft were, in the opinion of his friends, never brighter than they are today. Real work is scarcely likely to commence on either side until the end of the year, after the reassembling of Congress.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LAWS.

An attempt is about to be made by a large liquor company to evade the prohibition law in the State of Kansas. The law is so stringent there that restaurant cars on railway trains passing through the State are obliged to close their bars and are not allowed to serve intoxicating drinks even to passengers having their meals.

The company has secured a large number of steamers, many of them of small draught, and are placing them upon the Missouri, the Kansas, and the Arkansas rivers, and from them liquor will be sold. Legal advice has been taken, which states that the project is within the law, as navigable streams are under Federal jurisdiction and the selling of liquor from a boat in mid-stream will be no violation of the anti-liquor law.

The company proposes to allow the boats to sail through the larger cities, supplying the wants of the thirsty.

THE "COLUMBIA" DISASTER.

Further details are to hand respecting the disastrous collision between the "Columbia" and the "San Pedro" off the coast of California. After the collision, which took place in a dense fog, the "Columbia" sank in 10 minutes; there was not even time to launch her boats. Many passengers were drowned in their cabins, being unable to leave them before the water rushed in. Scenes of wild panic occurred on the upper deck. Sailors as well as passengers fought like wild beasts in their efforts to get near the boats. Many of them drew their knives and used them in this desperate *lutte pour la vie*. It is significant and shameful for the men on board that not a single woman was saved. On the contrary the women were braver than the men and some actually refused to put on life-belts because they preferred to perish in the deep with their husbands. The captain remained on the bridge and went down at his post. It is now believed that 69 persons were drowned; 144



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survivors have been landed while it is reported that four lifeboats have been picked up, three of them containing 46 shipwrecked persons.

MORE STRIKES.

It is reported from New York that the Steel Trust's miners at Lake Superior have gone out on strike. With the ore loaders some 10,000 workmen have also struck.

A MISSING MILLIONAIRE.

It is announced from Annapolis that Harold Vanderbilt, brother of the Duchess of Marlborough, who left Annapolis for Jamestown in his steam yacht "Trivia" last Thursday has not yet arrived at his destination. Rescue steamers are proceeding to search the coast for him.

PRO-JAPANESE FILIPINOS.

The Filipino students at Cornell University held a meeting on Tuesday at which a resolution was passed stating that the natives of the Philippines would welcome a Japanese invasion. The Filipinos complain that they are regarded as unimportant by the Americans and American tariff policy has spelt economic ruin to the natives. This has caused them all to regret that they are no longer under Spanish rule.

PRINCE BÜLOW ON WORLD POLICY.

In a letter to the Paris *Figaro* from Norderney, M. Jules Huret gives an account of an interview which he has had with Prince Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, who is as usual staying on the island for the summer holidays. After a short talk on the subject of the domestic policy of the German Government, in the course of which the Chancellor expressed confidence that Socialism would never give rise to serious troubles in Germany, the conversation turned to foreign policy. Prince Bülow said he had rejoiced to see so many Frenchmen at the Kiel regatta, and he was happy to learn that the visitors had taken away such pleasant memories of the reception accorded to them by the Emperor.

The Chancellor continued:—"An improvement in the relations between France and Germany has begun, and after some years of progress in this direction an understanding, if it is to come to pass at all, will be reached with France, which is a country endowed with great acuteness of perception. Much tact, moderation, and patience is required in working in the cause of peace, and incidents likely to spoil everything are naturally not desired."

On the subject of Moroccan affairs Prince Bülow said:—"You can be sure that we are not going to raise difficulties for you or place obstacles in your way in Morocco. The Algeiras Convention will be loyally observed by us. You on your part must carry on the economic policy of the 'open door' sincerely and without 'arrière-pensée.' Germany will not ask more of you. There are certain other points on which France and Germany can come to an agreement, and I believe that in economic matters they will not fail to do so."

The Chancellor expressed the conviction that wars would become of more and more rare occurrence because peoples would in the future have more in common with each other, and the slightest trouble in one country would affect all. After pointing out that Germany alone in Europe had not had a war for 35 years, while all her neighbours had been engaged in terrible conflicts in Asia and Africa, Prince Bülow declared that Germany had no desire for colonial expansion, and that her Navy was not meant for aggression, but for the protection of her commerce.

In conclusion, the Chancellor said he did not believe in the Yellow Peril. The Japanese were too wise, too serious, and too sensible to threaten Europe. He was of opinion that there would be no trouble between the United States and Japan, and that everything would be settled amicably.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "KAISER WILHELM II".

The North German Lloyd steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm II." has now been pumped quite free of water. An inspection of the vessel shows that the ship has not been damaged in any way; the cabins are in order and the engines and boilers are absolutely uninjured so that after the necessary cleaning, which may take five days, the vessel will be ready for sea again.

DIRIGIBLE AIRSHIPS.

So much has been heard lately of the Lebaudy dirigible airship "Patrie" that it almost seemed that France had a monopoly of this useful invention. Reports from Berlin, however, show that the German military authorities have an equally serviceable vessel. Her first free trip lasted three hours and was completely successful. She ascended at noon on Tuesday and sailed first to Tegel and then to Charlottenburg where she encircled the tower of the Rathaus. On the way back to Tegel she performed various evolutions making arcs and loops, giving the impression that she fully answered her helm. At times she approached the earth and the hum of her screw could be heard distinctly.

A second trip was no less successful. She remained five hours in the air and with helm, screw and motor she obeyed every command. It is said that she easily beat the records established by the "Patrie". Other results of the trip are concealed as military secrets.

THE HAU MURDER CASE.

The defending counsel in the Hau trial, Dr. Dietz, has appealed against the verdict of the jury, basing his appeal on the whole manner of dealing with the evidence by the prosecution.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* learns from Washington that Ralph Bruton, Hau's American attorney, has characterised the proceedings before the German court as resembling the tortures of the middle ages. "Any American jury would have acquitted Hau. He is the victim of the defective condition of justice in Germany."

[We are tempted to ask whether the unwritten law, lately appealed to with such frequency and success in America, also sanctions the murder of mothers-in-law. There seems to be a growing tendency to exalt any criminal into a hero should his actions be in any way connected with sexual matters. It is difficult to know which is more to be deprecated, Mr. Bruton's ridiculous generalisations on German justice, if they are correctly reported; or the outrageous behaviour of the Karlsruhe mob who required two battalions of soldiers to keep them in order at the close of the trial, although there is nothing, not even the word of Hau, to which few people will attach much importance, to prove that any save ordinary relations existed between him and Olga Molitor. Ed.]

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The sub-committee for Arbitration continued on Tuesday the debate on the American proposal relating to the collection of State debts.

The German Delegate announced that his country agreed to the American proposal unconditionally. As for the question of Arbitration Courts Germany was prepared to carefully examine all proposals that had been or were likely to be made. A definite step forward was expected of the Conference and for this object it was necessary above all things to improve and simplify the methods of appeal to the Hague tribunal, and to form it into a permanent court.

FRENCH GUNS FOR GREECE.

In consequence of the withdrawal of the German and English competitors the victory has been left to the French guns which are protected by the Greek Government; these guns will, accordingly, be employed.

TRUE TO HIS PRINCIPLES.

A man named Richter of Kreischa near Chemnitz, 78 years of age, has departed this life as a martyr to his own principles. For years he has been bombarding the *Reichstag* and *Landtag* with petitions advocating that men who, in consequence of old age or illness, have become a burden to their fellow-men should be killed. Having come to the conclusion that he himself now falls within this category he shot himself on Tuesday.

A FAMOUS VIOLINIST IN TROUBLE.

It has long been accepted that a musical genius is a somewhat irresponsible person. The world is still talking of the vagaries of Sig. Caruso, and now M. Ysaye, the world-renowned violin virtuoso, is in trouble. On the way back to Brussels from a concert in Antwerp he and his brother set upon the guard of the train and beat the man so unmercifully that he has partially lost his hearing. The Antwerp concert proceeds seem likely to be swallowed up, for M. Ysaye has been ordered to pay 8,000 francs damages or in default go to prison for three months.

ANOTHER DANGER TO MOTORISTS.

The motorist, already sufficiently harassed by police traps, stray dogs, &c. may well hope that the example of four Munich lads may not be generally imitated. Running away from their homes in Augsburg these young ruffians determined to adopt brigandage as a profession. Near Gerbi they lay in ambush and when an automobile belonging to a doctor came up, they successfully held it up by firing revolvers at it. One of the boys was caught by the occupants of the car, while the other three were later on captured by the police.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated July 12th, from our New York correspondent.)

EFFECTIVE WEAPONS AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

Hardly a day goes by on which the newspapers do not print something of the Government campaign against the Trusts. It is true that the Government regards the Trust question as one of the most important economic problems by which it is faced. The energetic campaign for rooting out certain evils in the Trusts and for the removal of all illegal combinations began with the entrance of Theodore Roosevelt into the White House. Radical as this Trust policy from one point of view certainly is, none the less it has not always proved itself a very effective weapon. It is therefore to receive a somewhat radical extension. The Government has long recognised that the imposition of heavy fines on the Trusts which may infringe the anti-Trust Law, is simply met on the part of the condemned by a rise in the price of their products. The Trusts, in fact, play the game off on the consumers. Legal proceedings against individual guilty Trust officials experience has also shown to be united with the greatest difficulties. Here it may be remarked that in the case of breaches of the Law, of which the Standard Oil Company is accused, a fine to the amount of 29 million dollars is admissible. The Government now believes it has found an effectual weapon against insubordinate Trusts. Its legal admissibility is to be tested in the case of the Tobacco Trust. The Government will endeavour to bring it about that industrial companies, when it is proved that they by a Trust formation or by the formation of corners have lamed competition and raised the price of their products, shall be prevented by so-called trustees appointed by the courts from hindering free competition. In case the companies still adhere to the Trusts, the appointment of trustees shall be demanded; all companies welded into a Trust shall, as a matter of course, be managed by Trustees and their control, when once free competition shall have been made possible again, shall be restored to the share holders. This measure has been described by several journals as the most radical step of the Roosevelt Administration and it is asserted that this step approaches very nearly the plan of the Democrat standard-bearer, Mr. Bryan, who advocates the State acquisition of railways.

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THE SENTENCE ON MAYOR SCHMIDZ.

The work of cleansing San Francisco from corruption, which has been celebrating perfect orgies in the city by the Golden Gate, is going on apace. Mayor Schmidz the pliant tool of the political "boss" Ruef, who for years has dominated the town unchecked from a political point of view and who introduced a system of corruption such as no other American city had to show, was the first who was obliged to believe this. On a charge of blackmail he has been sentenced to five years imprisonment. Proceedings are also being taken against a whole number of municipal officials who are identified with the corruption system. How great is the embitterment of the burgherdom of San Francisco against the scandalous conduct of Ruef may be seen from the savage joy with which the verdict was received. An absolutely fanatic rejoicing broke out when the sentence was pronounced. The Court-house was crowded with spectators. "That 'll do you good" cried one of the mob, and this remark at once found an echo in Court. Various people threw their hats into the air with joy, others climbed upon the chairs and yelled with all their might. The Judge was very upset by the behaviour of the spectators and ordered the Court-house to be cleared; only a few, however, obeyed his order, and it was a long time before the tumult was allayed which was certainly caused by the impertinent manner in which Schmidz spoke to the Judge.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

There has been no lack of sensational murder trials in America in the last few weeks. It is noteworthy how the cases are increasing in which the murderer appeals to the so-called unwritten law. The sensational Loving trial in Virginia has been followed by the Bowie trial in La Plata, Maryland, which in many respects, like the Loving trial, can be called a pendant to the Thaw case. In the Loving case, the prisoner, an ex-judge who had shot a young man after her daughter had complained that he had taken her out for a walk, made her intoxicated and assaulted her, was acquitted by the jury after an hour's deliberation. In the Bowie trial, Mrs. H. Bowie and her son were indicted for having shot a young man named Hubert Posry who, as they declared, had refused to marry Mrs. Bowie's daughter after having had intimate relations with her. The jury after a deliberation for only four minutes acquitted both prisoners. In both these trials the unwritten law played the chief rôle, and in both trials the verdict of the jury was received with the greatest satisfaction by all in court.

A NAVAL ATTACHÉ FOR CHINA.

It is announced from Washington that the American Government is sending Lieutenant Commander Gillis as Naval Attaché to China. A journal remarks on the subject that this is the first time that China's progress in fleet construction has been considered important enough to warrant sending an Attaché. It is also the first time that the Government apparently takes into consideration the fact that China may develop a greater activity than hitherto in the Far East.

MEETING AN ICEBERG.

As already briefly reported by cable, the North German Lloyd liner "Kronprinz Wilhelm" had a collision with an iceberg on her last voyage to New York. Thanks to various fortunate circumstances, the collision proved only an interesting event for the passengers of the ship, although it might easily have led to a very serious catastrophe. The collision occurred at night, off Newfoundland. Fog prevailed, and the ship was steaming at reduced speed. Suddenly the look-out perceived the iceberg, the neighbourhood of which had already been indicated by the low temperature of the water. The Captain of the steamer, Herr Richter, declared that the berg was about forty feet high and making directly for the ship. It was only a few ship's lengths distant. Immediate reversal of the engines brought the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" so far clear of the threatening danger that the vessel only grazed one side of the berg. With a cracking as of the smashing of a gigantic looking-glass the ice broke off; for one moment the mighty berg heeled over, but righted itself again and vanished in the darkness. The majority of the passengers only heard the next morning, in spite of the great shock that made the steamer shiver, that they had been in collision with an iceberg.

CHURCH SERVICES.**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.**

Thursday, July 25th. *S. James, A. and M.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins. Friday, July 26th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L. Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. Sunday, July 28th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38. Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: American Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Yet again rain interfered somewhat with cricket in England. Lords was the worst sufferer and the Middlesex-Lancashire match was not commenced until three o'clock. When Lancashire had reached 57 for the loss of Spooner's wicket, rain stopped play. Surrey were more fortunate in their match against Kent, though the wet wicket helped Blythe to such an extent that he captured 7 Surrey wickets for 57, Hayward and Lord Dalmeny being the only two to show any form, the latter indeed giving a great display of hitting and knocking up 74. When Kent had obtained 28 for 1, bad light stopped play. Worcestershire opposed Hampshire, and the Foster brothers found the bowling much to their liking, H. K. making 152, R. E. 43 and G. N. 76. Bowley also got a century and when stumps were drawn the score read 470 for 7 wickets. Other matches were much interrupted. Notts made 295 for 7 against Gloucestershire, Derbyshire 224 for 7 against Northamptonshire, and Leicester 71 for 1 against Essex. Bowlers reaped a harvest at Sheffield, Haigh and Rhodes dismissing Warwickshire for 107, while Sanhall accounted for 6 Yorkshire wickets for 36.

In the Doubles for the Dwight Davis cup, England were somewhat unexpectedly triumphant, Gore and Roper Barrett defeating Brookes and Wilding 3-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, 13-11.

The English players began disappointingly. Rain had fallen and deadened the court, which was all against Gore's game. Neither did Barrett settle down so quickly as usual, and Australasia took the first set. The first two games of the second set went to the Colonials, and then Barrett turned the fortunes of his side by winning a love game with his service. As was the case in the first set, however, Gore was also unsteady in this, but the issue was keenly fought before the Colonials won by 6-4.

Four of the first five games of the next set went against the service, and when Australasia led by 4-2 the hopes of England were almost relegated to oblivion. At this stage light rain was falling, but it did not disturb the home players in the least. With rare pluck they pulled up to five all, and then made it 6-5, after being behind at love-30 in the eleventh game. Like the two that preceded it, the twelfth was also a 'vantage game, and, amid excitement, Gore and Barrett won the set by 7-5, after being four times within a stroke of the winning ace. Thus encouraged, they played finely together in the fourth set, nearly every stroke being applauded by the excited spectators. They led by 3-0 and 4-1, and eventually won by 6-2, each of the Colonials losing a service game.

In the final set, Gore and Barrett went to four-love, Barrett at this stage playing superbly, whilst the second game went against the service of Brookes, and the fourth against that of Wilding, who sacrificed a stroke with a double-fault. Here the Englishmen appeared to have the match within their grasp, but the Colonials nerved themselves for a great effort, and Wilding steadied himself in commendable fashion. The challengers caused excitement to run high by winning four games off the reel, and making it four all. Pretty play gave England the lead at 5-4, but Brookes made it five all in the thrilling tenth game, in which Wilding was seen at his best at a critical time, and then the Colonials went to 6-5 against Gore's service, the latter making some mis-hits into the net. With Wilding to serve, Australasia had a chance of winning the match, but a double-fault helped them to lose the twelfth game, after which Barrett again won a service game and took England to the front at 7-6. It was 7-7, 8-7 to England; eight all; and then Barrett once more won with his service, thus making it 9-8. Nine all, 10-9 to England, and then 10 all, Wilding making a love game of the twentieth. Again Barrett's service game took England to the front at 11-10, after which Brookes made it 11 all in a most exciting game, which Gore and Barrett lost after 'vantage had been called in their favour, and but one stroke was wanted to win the match. A service game to Gore made it 12-11, and—thrilling experience for all concerned—"Deuce" was called twice before Brookes hit a low volley into the net, and the match was over. It was a magnificent performance on the part of the English players, and there was a demonstration of enthusiasm such as is seldom seen at a lawn tennis match.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Frau Warrens Gewerbe.

Drama in 4 Acten von Bernard Shaw.

Cast:

Frau Kitty Warren	Clotilde Schwarz a.G.
Vivie, ihre Tochter	Erna Nitter.
Sir George Crofts	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Preed	Ernst Legal.
Pastor Samuel Gardner	Walther Blencke.
Frank, sein Sohn	Walther Tautz.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Frau vom Meer.

J. Wolffe made another attempt to swim the Channel on Monday. He left the Granville Dock at Dover at 7.45 for the South Foreland on board the steam yacht "Sea Wolf", accompanied by a party of friends, Pressmen, and photographers. The wind was south-westerly and the sky overcast, but Wolffe was confident of success. A large crowd assembled to witness his departure from Dover and to wish him good luck.

He entered the sea under the South Foreland lighthouse at 10.30. The sea was calm but cold.

By 12.45 he had covered between three and four miles. There was scarcely any breeze, but rain had fallen. A piper on board the steam yacht kept the bagpipes going. The temperature of the water was 58 degrees.

By 1.30 Wolffe was well out in the Channel, and swimming very strongly. By two o'clock he was reckoned to have covered six miles on the direct course, but was beginning to feel the effect of the ebb tide, which would bring him towards Dover. Some of those in the tug joined him in the water. The sun had by this time broken through, and the weather was beautiful, while the sea was smooth.

The experts who accompanied the swimmer say that Wolffe has never swum in such fine form before.

The weather later became very overcast, and thunder was heard in the distance. A man-of-war proceeding down Channel exchanged greetings with the swimmer's craft, creating much interest. Wolffe made a big pace, although he steadied down to 24 strokes a minute.

When he was 22 miles from the English coast violent pains in his left leg compelled him to give up the attempt. He had badly strained a sinew in his leg. He had been in the water 8 hours 23 minutes when he was picked up by the tug and conveyed back to Dover.

YVETTE AND THE CRITIC.

The great French *chanteuse* Yvette Guilbert once had a quarrel with a literary lion of Paris, says *M. A. P.* The gentleman decided that her performance was vulgar and did not scruple to say so. Yvette presented herself at his office and volubly assailed him with fine melodramatic fervour. The afflicted critic pathetically looked up at her and informed her, as soon as he could get a hearing, that by a certain hour of the morning so many of the folios of paper lying before him must be covered with the excellent ink wish she saw in the stand. The singer generously anticipated his labours. Taking up the ink-pot she divided the contents between the page and the distinguished literary man, afterwards leaving hurriedly, presumably to keep an appointment.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

The *Eclair* is responsible for the statement that there is living at Hyères an Italian boy, between seven and eight years of age, the pupils of whose eyes are surrounded by the twelve hours of the clock marked plainly in Roman figures. This recalls the little Brittany girl who was said to have a number clearly imprinted on her eyeball.

THE BRITISH JOURNALISTS AS POETS.

The British journalists who visited Germany recently gave themselves a dinner the other day at the Hotel Metropole by way of a "breaking up party". A writer in *M. A. P.* says that Mr. S. J. Pryor of the daily *Tribune* sent out the invitation cards which wound up as follows: "N. B.—This function not being part of the actual German tour, the spoons and other silverware used are not to be regarded as souvenirs. Guests not getting enough to eat can have some of the blood of the man who got up the menu." The menu consisted of a twenty-page illustrated paper entitled "The Jolly Good Fellows." It was devised by one of the party and contained articles, poems, and illustrations by thirty out of the forty editors who went to Germany. A more amusing publication has seldom been issued. The majority of the editors burst into verse for the first time in their lives probably, and it is easy to understand that money cannot now buy a copy of this paper. It should be an even more interesting literary curiosity in the future than it is today.

Mr. A. G. GARDINER, of the *Daily News*, contributed a long poem by way of parody on Kipling's "Bolivar."

THE BALLAD OF THE ZIETEN.

Forty men from Germany, back to town by train,
Stale, and tired of feasting: Let us feast again.
Hands all round together, shout the chorus free—
We that took the Zieten out to Germany.

Forty men from Germany, back to England's Shore,
Humble drudges in the hive, heroes now no more:
No lamenting; we have been kings upon the Spree—
We that took the Zieten out to Germany.

Mr. J. A. Spender, the Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, concluded a poem with this verse—

You bid me celebrate our quest
To find one German brother,
Well, this at least may be confessed—
We learnt to know each other.

One of the most amusing bits of verse in the number was sent by Mr. John M'Grath, leader-writer on the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*. He called it:

AFTER CLOUGH OR SOMEBODY—A BIT.

INTRODUCTION.

An Irishman put off to sea
To find the land of Garmance;
There were, besides, four "Scots Wha Ha's",
And thirty-seven Sassenah's.

POEM.

I, and MacKinnon and Geoghegan—
Geoghegan, MacKinnon, Sidebotham—
Four of us went to the Deutschland;
Deutschland! O, unhappy country.
Still, we meant well, I can tell you.

There was The Stead—the great Peaceman.
Peace was his word—O, the Peaceman!

Grey was his beard, and his eyebrow—
It was grey, too, through the worry,
Worry of making this Planet
Quiet, contented, unwarlike.

There was great Stead with bilberries
All round his hat in Bavaria,

All the girls shouting and singing.
All the men dancing like madmen.

Whilst Mr. S. J. Pryor exclaimed—

We had heard the Kaiser was the fiercest man you ever
saw,

That he lived on human beings and preferred to eat
them raw!

But we found that day we met him, in the sun at Sans
Souci,

He was quite a different party from the man he's
thought to be.

But these odds and ends of verse give no real idea of the humour of "The Jolly Good Fellows." The fun of the thing lay in the illustrations, where the editors poked fun at each other's idiosyncrasies.

PROFITS FROM REFUSE.

The Slough Urban District Council have found a method whereby the contents of the ratepayers' dustbins may be converted into money, and their operations in this direction for the past year have yielded over £370 in relief of the rates. The refuse having been burned, the clinker is made into smooth slabs for paving and channelling, and the dust into a disinfectant powder. The precise profit for the twelve months is £370 5s. 1d., and it is arrived at after meeting the cost of the work and providing for depreciation of plant and interest on capital. Moreover, the town surveyors' report on the subject shows that not only are the Council saving large sums on their coal bills by burning the ashes at their sewage pumping station, but they are yearly effecting a very great advance in paving works without having to increase the rates or create loans for paving.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

LOCAL.

H. M. King Friedrich August with his children is enjoying a holiday after his own heart at Norderney. On Sunday he bathed in the sea with the young Princes and after breakfast went for a walk with all his children. In the afternoon they went for a sail. On Monday the King took the children for an excursion to Borkum.

Herr Kammer Sänger Theodor Bertram of the Berlin Court Opera has been engaged for the Dresden Opera for the greater part of next season.

For some time past there has been standing in the municipal Lenné Wiesen, surrounded by a hoarding, the pediment for a large statue which is to be placed there, viz. the "Ball-thrower" by Daniel Fabricius, which is being carried out in bronze by Messrs. Pirner and Franz. The statue is to be no less than 15½ ft. high.

An interesting case of property lost for a decade and then restored has just come to light in Dresden. Ten years ago last February an American lady, staying in Dresden lost her watch, and in spite of advertising, enquiries &c., could hear nothing of it. A few months ago a woman, who had formerly been employed at the opera house, became conscience stricken and confessed to her priest that years before she had found a watch and kept it. He told her to at once return it to the authorities. This she did, and the police finding the initials L. H. G. upon the back of the watch searched the records and found that there was a Miss L. H. Gaffney staying in Dresden about ten years ago. Naturally enough, they communicated with the American Consul General, who bears the same name, and he, knowing of a family of Gaffney's in Rochester N. Y. who travelled in Europe frequently, wrote to the chief of police in Rochester to find out their whereabouts. The Consul General has just received a letter from Miss Lily H. Gaffney, stating that the watch is hers, that she perfectly remembers losing it and that she would like it forwarded to her, care of the Credit Lyonnais, Paris.

We again call attention to the two concerts which are to be given at the Bergkeller at 8 p. m. on Monday next the 29th and Tuesday, the 30th instant by the Koschat Quintet from Vienna under the personal direction of the composer Thomas Koschat.

Tickets in advance may be obtained from the firm F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) March, "Husarenfeuer" (new) | Pittrich. |
| (2) Egmont Overture | Beethoven. |
| (3) Waltz, "Veilchen am Wege" | Fétras. |
| (4) Three Orchestral Pieces from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" (by request) | Grieg. |
| (5) Overture, "Tannhäuser" | Wagner. |
| (6) Violin Concerto with orchestra, "Der kleine Tambour" | David. |
| (7) Tonbilder, "La Juive" (by request) | Halévy. |
| (8) Overture, "Le Cid" | Thomas. |
| (9) Characteristic piece, "Die Mühle" | Raff. |
| (10) Trumpet solo, "Wie berührt mich wundersam" | Bendel. |
| (11) Waltz, "Wiener Mad'n" | Ziehrer. |

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

BRASS BAND FOR CHURCH.

A brass band of thirty-five instruments has been engaged permanently for Sunday service at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Chicago. The pastor states that all efforts to get people to attend church have failed. The band will give three classical selections at the morning services, and all popular airs are to be tabooed for the present. The bandsmen will receive the union scale of wages. The band will be arranged in a semi-circle in front of the pulpit, with its leader facing the officiating minister.

GERMAN HONOUR FOR ENGLISH GIRL.

Miss Grace Davenport, daughter of Mr. H. Davenport, of Fairmount, Cannon, Staffs., who is now staying at Steinau, Silesia, rescued a German girl from drowning in the Oder on June 30 last. The Governor of the district has issued a proclamation bringing the English girl's heroism to the notice of the public, and a medal is to be presented to her in the autumn.

Dresden Art-Salon Prager Strasse 22 pt., I. & II.— Entrance free.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

Travelling Articles. Camillo Enterlein, Waisenhaus Strasse 23.

Baumcher & Co., Hot Water Bottles. See Strasse 10.

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Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

Pension Kosmos Strehleiner Strasse 10, I., close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

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SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL	Wurtemberger Hof
		250 ROOMS.
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S	Hotel Quisisana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)		150 ROOMS.

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Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

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Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar
Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel. Moderate Prices.

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First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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MINIATURES. Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2, I.

Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in

The Daily Record Strube Strasse 5, I.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN
up to the 24th of July 1907.

Mrs. A. Reid, Aberdeen, H. Hospiz.
Miss E. Laing, Aberdeen, H. Hospiz.
Mr. E. Lester, London, H. Stadt Rom.
Miss H. Saues, London, H. Stadt Rom.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Garoin, Lancaster, H. Weber.
Miss J. Schindle, Lancaster, H. Weber.
Miss R. Olwin, Reading, H. Weber.
Mr. C. L. Miller, Lancaster, H. Weber.
Mr. R. Miller, Lancaster, H. Weber.
Miss A. Gilchrist, Philadelphia, H. Weber.
Miss M. Tatuell, Hareford, H. Weber.
Miss R. Sewall, Washington, H. Weber.
Miss O. Hussey, Nashua, H. Weber.
Miss B. Jarois, Stratford, H. Weber.
Mrs. J. M. Ormiston, New York, P. Fricke.
Miss B. Hodgkinson, Newark, P. Käuffer.
Prof. W. Wheeler, New York, P. Rudeloff.
Mrs. and Miss J. Haro, Cincinnati, P. Rudeloff.
Miss O. Urehs, New York, P. Schadowell.
Mrs. E. Urehs, New York, P. Schadowell.
Miss M. Bender, Minneapolis, P. Schadowell.
Miss O. A. Evers, Minnesota, P. Schadowell.
Miss R. Kleefeld, Philadelphia, P. Schaumberger.
Miss A. Kleefeld, Philadelphia, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Philadelphia, P. Schaumberger.
Mrs. H. Wilson, Philadelphia, P. Schaumberger.
Miss M. R. Wilson, Philadelphia, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Wall, New York, P. Schmidt.
Mrs. P. Siemers, Baltimore, P. Wriedt.
Miss M. Siemers, Baltimore, P. Wriedt.
Mr. W. Lurssen, Baltimore, P. Wriedt.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, vol. 3,980, to appear next week:

The Lightning Conductor, The Strange Adventures of a Motor-car, edited by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 24. The British Ambassador from St. Petersburg has arrived here today on a visit for a few days. According to *Reuter's Bureau* this visit is in connection with the negotiations at present going on between Great Britain and Russia. The negotiations are making good progress; but on certain questions discussion continues and a sort of conclusion of a final English-Russian agreement can only be expected in a few weeks at the earliest.

Kasan, July 24. Prince Borghese arrived here with his automobile yesterday evening.

Lindau, July 24. The *Lindauer Tageblatt* publishes a warning that international pickpockets are plying their trade on the express train route Munich—Lindau—Switzerland. Two passengers lost their pocket-books containing respectively 400 and 600 marks, and from Mr. Rockefeller, an American, a pocket-book was taken which contained £20,000 in letters of credit on Messrs. Munroe and Company, Paris. The letters of credit have been cancelled.