

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 460.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House on Wednesday passed the third reading of the Finance Bill. The Criminal Appeal Bill was then discussed, and an amendment considerably restricting the right of appeal was carried by 54 votes to 32.

The amendment was strongly objected to by the Government and it is believed it will be rejected by the Lower House. The Lords will then probably yield.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to a question concerning the recent raid of Turkish troops into Persian territory Sir Edward Grey said that at the request of the Persian Government the British Ambassador in Constantinople had been instructed to make representations in the interests of peace to the Porte.

Mr. Haldane notified to the House the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the command of the troops in the Mediterranean and Egypt, and explained that the local military administrations continue as heretofore in the hands of the Governors of Gibraltar and Malta and of the Sirdar in Egypt, and that consequently His Royal Highness could pay his chief attention to the inspection and the exercises, and to questions of strategy and defence.

NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

We regret to hear that the accident to the destroyer "Quail" was more serious than reported yesterday.

So severe was the shock of the collision that the "Quail's" bow was cut right off. Fortunately, however, none of the crew was injured.

The "Quail" was taken in tow, and proceeded stern foremost to Portsmouth, where she arrived in a sinking condition.

On Thursday another destroyer, the "Kestrel" was towed into Portsmouth having had her bow considerably damaged in a collision.

THE DISQUIET IN BELFAST.

Excesses are reported to have been committed in front of a large mill guarded by military. The mob began to take out the sacks of flour as a great many of the smaller shopkeepers are in need of flour-supplies. In spite of the presence of the soldiers heavy stones and other missiles were thrown in the evening and burning wood-shavings were placed against the gate. The fire was extinguished before it had gone far.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Thirty agitators attacked the police, who were searching the offices of a native newspaper in Calcutta on Wednesday morning. The Nationalist leaders organised an enormous boycott as a demonstration. The people generally are indifferent.

NEW TARIFF IN AUSTRALIA.

The Federal Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Forrest, on Thursday laid before the House the revised tariff which was to take effect from yesterday. Articles of British origin thereby receive considerable preference of from five to ten per cent. The duty on many articles is higher, e. g. on cotton and linen 10%, on millinery 25%, on clothing 45%.

THE NILE FLOODS.

According to an official report from Cairo the floods of the Nile are expected to be low this year.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A telegram from Naples states that a lady and gentleman of English nationality attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Stabia, Castellamare, by swallowing a quantity of arsenic.

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The lady died shortly afterwards, but the gentleman recovered. He gave his name as John Buckingham, and said he should make another attempt on his life at the first opportunity.

It is stated that the couple came from Stamford.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

According to a report of the *New York Herald* the result of the criticisms passed by the trade-unions on the commercial treaty with Germany is that the Treasury will send a Commission to Europe on October 15, to study all questions relative to the exportation of goods to the U. S. The Commission is to consist of the acting secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, Mr. de Vries and Judge Waite of the Customs department.

WEDDED TO ART.

One hundred and fifty young women so wedded to art that man, as a matrimonial possibility, is a negligible quantity, will shortly establish themselves as a community on Long Island, with high gates and a sarcastic chaperon to "shoo" away the importunate male.

The colony, which will be known as "The Glades," will consist of a hotel for the artists, a lodge near the gates where the petticoated watchdog will reside, and attractive grounds. The property is already purchased, and plans are under consideration for a five-storey building with studios on the top floor.

The constitution of "The Glades" insists that the young women shall curb their natural desire for men, and pledges each member to three years of unwedded life.

Miss Elizabeth Curtis, the president of the self-immuring sisterhood, is a Salt Lake girl.

MOTOR-CAR BEATS EXPRESS.

A telegram from Omaha states that a remarkable performance has just been achieved by one of the petrol-driven rail motor-cars recently introduced on the Union Pacific Railway system.

The car raced the famous Overland and Limited Express for a distance of three hundred miles, and succeeded in outdistancing it, maintaining an average speed throughout the run of sixty-five miles per hour.

DISASTER AT SEA.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from New York that the S. S. "City of Panama" collided with S. S. "Alliance" between Portland and San Francisco, and sank, during a fog.

Later news declares all passengers to have been saved.

THE KAISER AT WILHELMSHÖHE.

His Majesty Emperor William arrived at Wilhelms-höhe on Thursday and will there receive King Edward on the 14th.



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THE CZAR'S HOLIDAY.

According to a report of the *Svenska Telegrambyran* the Russian Imperial yacht "Standart" with the Czar on board and escorted by four destroyers, arrived off Björkö on Wednesday and anchored.

Later the Czarina arrived and at once repaired to the "Standart". Their Majesties were at first expected to remain in Finnish waters for a few days, but they sailed at once for Kronstadt and arrived in Peterhof at 5.38 in the afternoon.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Four anarchists were arrested in Odessa on Thursday. They had just arrived from Varna and are under suspicion of intending to murder foreign consuls in order to force the Great Powers to intervene in Macedonian affairs.

THE CHOLERA.

The Red Cross Society in St. Petersburg has given 100,000 roubles and is preparing to despatch doctors to the cholera districts. 8 new cases and 3 deaths are reported. The St. Petersburg doctors are taking stringent measures to prevent an epidemic in St. Petersburg.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

The *Petit Parisien* stated that it is reported from Tangier that a serious revolt has occurred at Mazagan, and that the lives of the European residents are endangered.

It is further stated that a cruiser arrived at Mazagan from Casablanca, and has bombarded the port. This reported bombardment is not confirmed in Paris.

Paris: According to an *Agence Havas* report the Shereefian authorities, under the stimulus of the French Embassy's energetic representations, are developing a feverish activity for the maintenance of public order and safety. Several natives known for their anti-French opinions have been arrested in Tangier.

Tangier: The steamer "Bibel el Tarak" reports that the French flag is flying over the forts of Casablanca. Three battle-ships of the French Northern fleet have received orders to cruise in Moorish waters until the arrival of the cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc". The Italian cruiser "Cassini" was today sent to Cape Spartel. A Spanish torpedo boat has arrived here.

Tangier: A steamer which arrived here from Casablanca reports that the bombardment was still going on when she left, and that the French landed 2,000 men. As firing was heard night and day on board the ships in the roads, it was taken to mean that fighting in the streets continued. The Jewish quarter had been plundered by Arabs and many of the Jews had been killed. All the Europeans were in safety; the majority of them were on board steamers, others in the Consulates guarded by French and Spanish sailors. An eye-witness stated that the demeanour of the Spanish marine troops was excellent. The town was in flames and parts of it in ruins. The land batteries had opened fire on the ships, but had been promptly destroyed. Shells had been thrown among groups of Kabyles on the shore and in the open country round. Five French war-ships and one Spanish were lying off Casablanca, three more passed Tangier on Thursday steering a Southerly course. The streets of Casablanca were said to be strewn with the dead bodies of Moors, all the shops were closed, the poor inhabitants were in great distress, the Consuls had given instructions that the shops should be opened and had fixed the prices of provisions. News had come from the Rabat that the Kabyles there had given the Governor fifteen days in which to send away the French Comptroller of Customs; if the official is not gone at the end of that time they will attack the town. For the moment all was quiet there.

Gibraltar: Three foreign war-ships and two transports, believed to be French, passed on Thursday

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Str. 48.

holding a Westerly course. A report has reached the Rock that the cruiser "Du Chayla" had bombarded Mazagan.

Tangier: News has been received that the branch of the Moroccan State-bank at Casablanca had been robbed of about 3,000 pounds sterling. The French consulate was attacked on Monday night. The French torpedo boat destroyer "Cassini", detached from the squadron on the way to Casablanca, has arrived at Tangier, and is awaiting orders from the French Embassy.

Madrid: The *Agence Havas* reports that the Spanish Government has addressed to the Powers a Note almost verbally identical with the French document with respect to Casablanca. Spain is in agreement with France as to the organisation of the police in Casablanca, and is sending two instruction officers there. Spain is also sending a contingent of troops for the occupation of Casablanca.

Tangier: The Division of Admiral Philibert arrived at Casablanca early on Wednesday morning, and the landing of troops was completed before evening. The artillery of the French cruisers was used more to isolate the Moroccan cavalry than to disperse them. The cavalry galloped off as the ship that had brought news was leaving Casablanca. Quiet has been perfectly restored.

Carlsbad: The French Envoy to Morocco, M. Regnault, has arrived here, and had several interviews with M. Clémenceau.

Madrid: The Spanish cruiser "Rio de la Plata," which is about to proceed to Casablanca, has received orders to call at Tangier to take on board the instruction officers for the Franco-Spanish police and to convey them to Casablanca. Official reports from Madrid state that perfect accord subsists between all the Powers as to Moroccan affairs, and that tranquillity prevails in Casablanca.

SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

We hear from London that officials in Tangier received a letter from the Bashaw of Tetuan informing them that Kaid Maclean is no longer the prisoner of Raisuli, since the chief of the Elkmas has been allowed (by Raisuli?) to guard Maclean. Should this prove to be true the safety and perhaps the liberation of Maclean would be assured.

The *Daily Telegraph* on the other hand says that Raisuli has considerably reduced his conditions of Maclean's release. All he asks for now is British protection for himself and his family so that he can live in peace.

THE HAU CASE.

Fraulein Molitor was confronted with Baron v. Lindenau in Mannheim at 6 p. m. on Thursday. The interview lasted but a few minutes. No information has been published. Fraulein Molitor returned to Karlsruhe at once.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). *Hidelen Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9087.*

CHANNEL SWIM.

A BRILLIANT FAILURE.

Two renewed attempts to swim the Channel were made on Monday last, both, however, without success. Wolffe, who a few weeks ago had to give up on account of a cramp in his legs, made another fine struggle, and when he had almost completed his task, was again unfortunately deprived of victory by most untoward circumstances. Heaton, who had entered the water almost at the same, also made a brave attempt, but also failed. The *Evening Standard* says that when Wolffe had been fifteen hours and a quarter in the water, and was within three-quarters of a mile of the French coast at Cap Blanc, the wind turned and drove him away from the shore. He had entered the water at South Foreland just before eleven in the morning, with his strong over-arm stroke, swam a mile in the first half-hour, and when about two miles out passed through shoals of mackerel. At 12.45 he was abreast of the South Sands Head lightship, and fifteen minutes in front of his last year's record.

He kept doggedly on, accompanied by swimmers from the steamer, including Miss Lily Smith, who kept up with him for three hours.

The pleasure steamer "Kingfisher" passed him both on her outward and homeward journey, and about eight o'clock Wolffe came abreast of Heaton. Later on it was seen that Heaton had given up.

Wolffe still pursued his course, but, as already stated, he was compelled at the last moment to once more relinquish his heavy task.

When he left the water soon after two Tuesday morning he had been carried one and a half miles backward from the land.

Wolffe was keenly disappointed at his failure to reach the goal, but intends, if possible, to make another attempt next week.

Wolffe returned to Dover on Tuesday morning after his magnificent but unsuccessful attempt to swim the Channel.

By midnight on Monday he was, it seems, within two miles of Calais Harbour, and though a westerly breeze then sprang up and made the sea choppy he struggled on, in spite of feeling unwell, and at 1.30 was only three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Then the wind suddenly changed to the south, and he commenced to lose ground. He left the water at 2.7.

Wolffe made a record swim, crossing the Channel to the point where he finished in the record time of 15 1/4 hours.

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HEATON GIVES UP.

Heaton, the Liverpool swimmer, also made a good attempt, but was obliged to leave the water when four and a half miles off Cape Grisnez.

Soon after four o'clock he struck some very cold patches of water, and it was necessary to give him hot Bovril in order to counteract the effect of these. However, he got through this well, and continued his swim merrily. Owing to the thick haze it was impossible to pick up the coasts anywhere in the Channel, and for the greater part of the time those on board the tug were unable to ascertain exactly where the swimmer was.

Heaton struggled away pluckily, and his stroke kept up to 24 to the minute right to the end, but the monotony of the swim, with no goal in sight, appeared to have a very depressing effect upon him, and at three minutes to seven he decided to abandon the attempt. He was in splendid condition physically, and stated that he will probably make another attempt on the next suitable tide.

During the swim Heaton was very interested to hear news of his friendly rival, and remarked, "There's room for both in the Channel. Let the best man win."

Heaton was then putting in some magnificent work, and getting through the water at a great speed. He had his first solid meal about half-past twelve. He was in excellent condition, very cheery. The tide was then slack, and Heaton was pulling well out from the land.

The following is a list of previous notable attempts, including Captain Weeb's success:—

	hrs.	mins.
1875.—Captain Webb (successful)	21	45
1877.—Cavil (claimed success; disputed)	—	—
1890.—Dalton (U. S. A.) (claimed success; disallowed)	—	—
1901.—Holbein (gave up five miles from Dover)	—	—
1902.—Holbein (failed three-quarters of a mile from coast)	—	—
" Holbein (gave up two miles from English coast)	22	15
1904.—Burgess (gave up six miles from Cape Grisnez)	8	22
1905.—Burgess (failed four miles from France)	12	30
1906.—Wolffe (four miles from France)	11	45
" Burgess (within four miles of France; covered 42 miles)	18	1

THE COVENTRY PAGEANT.

There can be no two opinions about the complete success of Coventry's pageant, which took place in gorgeous weather on Wednesday. An *Evening Standard* correspondent says it was difficult to estimate the number of people who lined the six-mile route of the procession, but 100,000 would not be an exaggerated figure.

It was a great, interesting, and instructive spectacle—great, because it took forty-five minutes to pass one point; interesting, for its historical story; instructive, as showing the progress of Coventry's industries.

But one feature which overshadowed all others was Godiva herself. Even the women sang her praises, and all admitted that "La Milo" is the most stately and picturesque representative Coventry's heroine ever had. She made a striking figure on her white palfrey, with richly caparisoned light blue trappings.

In short, Godiva, though slightly, was more fully clothed than many burlesque actresses who sing and dance their way through so-called children's pantomimes. She was almost enveloped in a huge flaxen wig, and with the exception of bare arms and silk stockinged feet, nothing of her figure was visible.

In the procession following Godiva were kings and bishops, queens and princes, druids and innkeepers, representatives of Shakespeare, Falstaff, Dr. Johnson, and a host of others; ancient Britons, who persisted in smoking twentieth century cigarettes; sheep, shepherds and shepherdesses, bold archers and gaily dressed knights; fair maidens, who cast winsome glances at the bold knights; firemen and bricklayers, carpenters and bakers, motor-buses and cycles, motor-cars and velocipedes—cars emblematical of every branch of Coventry's industries.

Bands without number took part; there was a bodyguard of the Legion of Frontiersmen, carriages containing the Mayor and a score of councillors, children representative of every age and history, an elephant, representing the arms of Coventry; a

striking impersonation of Elizabeth, who is reported to have once said, "What fools ye be, ye men of Coventry"; and a picturesque tableau representing Mary Queen of Scots as she is supposed to have passed through Coventry on the way to Fotheringhay.

Altogether it was beautifully arranged, handsomely dressed, and perfectly stage-managed, and the committee who had the arrangements in hand deserve the heartiest congratulations.

Amongst those who watched the procession from the balconies were the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Craven, and Lord and Lady Leigh.

The city was simply packed with excursionists, for whom many entertainments had been devised for the evening.

The collections taken in the streets on behalf of the local hospital are exceedingly satisfactory. Coppers simply rained down from the windows on the route, and the stewards had hard work in collecting them.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

TWO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES. I.

London, August 6.

Yesterday I had to face this difficulty that I had to be, really, at two places at one and the same time. At South Kensington I wanted to attend the opening of the second International Congress on School Hygiene, taking place in that part of the Imperial Institute, where the University of London has its quarters.

In Westminster I desired to witness the opening of the eighth International Congress on Housing in the Caxton Hall.

Of course, I could not divide myself for this occasion. So I resolved to first attend the opening at South Kensington, subsequently proceeding to Westminster, to spend some time in the Caxton Hall. In both places I was greatly helped by the excellent arrangements made for the Press. There was plenty of literature and a most obliging staff, ready to assist us, in very comfortable quarters set apart for us. If anything at all, South Kensington was, perhaps, *primus inter pares* in this respect, for the reason stated in the opening address of Sir Lauder Brunton, when he said, in welcoming the foreign delegates:

The First International Congress, which owed its origin to the enthusiasm and energy of Dr. Griesbach, whom we have the pleasure of seeing amongst us today, held its first sitting three and a-half years ago at Nuremberg, one of the oldest towns of the German Empire—an empire which has distinguished itself by the attention it has given to education of all sorts. An invitation was sent from the Royal Sanitary Institute of London to ask the Congress to hold its second meeting here. A second invitation was also received to hold the Congress in Paris, and I must bear my tribute to the courtesy and grace with which our French *confrères* withdrew their invitation on learning that ours had been previously received. Nor can I pass this over without also thanking them for the heartiness with which they have worked to ensure the success of the present Congress."

Paris having so graciously consented to give way for London, it behoved London doubly to show what it can do in the way of hospitality and welcome.

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For the rest, there is absolutely no connexion between the two Congresses meeting simultaneously in London, a vast number of Colonial and Continental delegates from various quarters having arrived in two separate sets towards the end of last and the beginning of the present week.

It is true that the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, wishing to kill two birds with one stone, held a combined reception for all the delegates to both Congresses at the Caxton Hall on Saturday night and there they mingled for a time. But it was a matter of convenience, and did not lead to a more than temporary connexion between the two Congresses.

Yet, that there is, somewhere, such a connexion is undoubted. This was shown yesterday by a leading article in the *Times*, which was devoted to both Congresses placed in juxtaposition. That "leader" opened thus: "Two Congresses with objects not unlike, and both seeking to carry out reforms of great social importance, meet today. Both seek to remove evils which our civilisation, far from eradicating them, apparently tends to increase."

And the *London Tribune* has today followed up the same idea, but working it out more in detail. "A great city," it says, "has been well described by a distinguished writer on social science as a mingled purgatory, in which past evils and future ideals are working together. Two congresses which were

opened methods city life and for condition generati

It wa Lauder gave us said: "all wro more or the kind his Maj interview I did s put ev an en gladness fore fr gress w fiasco (Cheers. number member accompl but aft ments v perman between the cor serves of all may ow piness. Then these w line, "kin"; f civilised disagree object- Parents most f but eve our chi happy; means end. A In savs life are simple, in view But condition mistake word l ing ou sible p life it is capa of crav of the injury as the been l We ar ing to and n countri traini of chl like th places each c eans Pught oects e spectio physic ears, n cannot backw and s unfitt Army, classes to the tion o school spread even a stamp have and a the r Council

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opened yesterday are engaged in discussing methods for lessening the evils which have blasted city life with physical and moral degeneration, and for advancing towards an ideal of healthy conditions of life and growth for the rising generations."

It was a very fine opening address that Sir Lauder Brunton, the President of the Congress, gave us yesterday at the Imperial Institute. He said: "A fortnight ago things seemed to be going all wrong with the congress; it threatened to be more or less of a failure. At this juncture, through the kind intervention of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, his Majesty graciously granted me a personal interview and asked me to explain the situation. I did so, and in a few minutes his Majesty had put everything right; as if by the touch of an enchanter's wand, gloom gave way to gladness, things that had been going all wrong before from that moment went right, and the congress which threatened to be more or less of a fiasco now bids fair to be a brilliant success. (Cheers.) Its success will not be due only to the numbers attending it, nor to the enthusiasm of its members, but to the work which we trust it will accomplish, not only during the time of its sitting, but after it is over. For we hope that arrangements will be made by which its work will become permanent, and will be carried on in the intervals between successive congresses. For his services to the congress his Majesty the King not only deserves the gratitude of the congress itself, but also of all schoolchildren, born and yet unborn, who may owe to its labours health, strength, and happiness. (Cheers.)"

Then he went on: It is on such occasions as these we see exemplified the truth of Shakespeare's line, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin"; for we are met here from every part of the civilised world, throwing aside every subject of disagreement, and intent only on one common object—the health of our children. (Hear, hear.) Parental affection is one of the strongest and most fundamental instincts, not only in man, but even in the lower animals. We all desire that our children should grow up healthy, strong, and happy; and we are all anxious to take the best means at our disposal to obtain such a desirable end. Amongst these, one of the chief is education. In savage communities, where the chief objects of life are war and hunting, education is comparatively simple, and is thoroughly well adapted to the end in view.

But in civilised communities, the complexity of conditions sometimes leads, and indeed has led, to mistakes in education, and the very meaning of the word has been forgotten, so that instead of drawing out and developing in every child all its possible powers of body and of mind—so that in its life it shall do the very best of which its nature is capable—education has degenerated into a system of cramming and cultivating one or two faculties of the mind, and especially that of memory to the injury of others, while the condition of the body as the servant of the mind has, to a certain extent, been lost sight of in this country. (Hear, hear.) We are now awakening to the necessity of attending to the body if the mind is to be developed, and many efforts are being made in various countries to secure a system of mental and physical training which will ensure the best development of children. The great advantage of a Congress like this is that the systems employed in various places are brought together and compared, so that each country may learn from the others the useful plans they ought to adopt and the errors they ought to avoid. One of the most important subjects of all in this respect is that of medical inspection in schools, because this is the keystone of physical education. Without it, the defects of eyes, ears, nose, and teeth which affect individual scholars, cannot be ascertained, and so those children remain backward in their learning, suffering in their bodies, and so much damaged in physique that they are unfitted for many occupations, cannot enter the Army, and go to swell the numbers of the criminal classes. Moreover, such defects are most expensive to the country. By the early detection and isolation of infected children, the necessity for closing schools may be, to a great extent, prevented, the spread of skin diseases completely checked, and even a fatal disease like diphtheria may be almost stamped out. The confinement and work in school have an exhausting effect upon many children, and a most important departure in this respect is the recent establishment by the London County Council of an open-air school at Abbey Wood,

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

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Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

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Novelties of the season.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Today closed.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Freischütz.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Bund der Jugend.

Comödie in 5 Acten von Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

Kammerherr Bratsberg, Eisenhüttenbesitzer	Max Thomas.
Dora, seine Tochter	Erna Nitter.
Erik, sein Sohn, Grosskaufmann und Rechtskandidat	Paul Köllner.
Selma, dessen Frau	Elvira de Miot.
Dr. Fjeldbo, Hüttenarzt	Paul Barleben.
Rechtsanwalt Stensgard	Walther Tautz.
Gutsbesitzer Mønsen, Gutsherr auf Storli	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Bastian, sein Sohn	Hans v. Wolzogen.
Ragna, seine Tochter	Johanna Becker.
Kandidat Helle, Hauslehrer auf Storli	Robert Babinsky.
Hütteninspector Ringdal	Paul Cahnbley.
Gutspächter Lundestad	Georg Mendel.
Daniel Hynse	Ernst Legal.
Frau Rundholm, Inhaberin einer Restauration	Mia Thomas.
Buchdrucker Aslaksen	Walther Blencke.
Dienstmädchen beim Kammerherrn	Gertrud Guder.
Mädchen bei Frau Rundholm	Lucy Böhlke.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Demi monde.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher vom Lessing-Theater
in Berlin:

Der Dieb.

Ein Stück in 3 Aufzügen von Henry Bernstein.

Cast:

Raymond Lagardes	Richard Bendey.
Isabella, seine Frau	Marianne Gonia.
Fernand, sein Sohn aus erster Ehe	Joh. Schrotky.
Richard Voysin	Emanuel Reicher.
Marie Louise, seine Frau	Martha Clemens.
Herr Zambault	Otto Pahlau.

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

Verwehte Spuren.

At 8 p.m.

Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher: Der Dieb.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, dry and warm with changeable skies.

where weakly children may get open-air rest and abundant food to restore them to health and strength. (Hear, hear.)

The necessity of separate training for children who are mentally deficient is already generally recognised; separate schools for cripples are now being established, and the careful training in handicrafts which they receive there may perhaps give children afflicted in this way an advantage in after life over their more fortunate fellows. But while it is good to train them, it is better still to prevent their becoming cripples, and this could, to a great extent, be done by medical inspection, which would detect at an early stage the tuberculosis of the joints which causes most of the distorted limbs. (Hear, hear.)

The last portion of Sir Lauder's inaugural address, of which I have only quoted the most salient passages, was devoted to the future, perhaps the most important part of all:

But all attempts to develop a healthy race will be ineffectual if we take care only of the children who are at school now. We must look a generation ahead; and consider that fifteen or twenty years hence the children who are at school now will be the fathers and mothers of a fresh set of school-children whose physique will depend very much upon the way they have been treated and fed in their infancy and childhood. (Hear, hear.) It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that boys and girls should be instructed in the laws of health, the need of cleanliness, the dangers of impure food or water, and the evils of alcoholic abuse. Such instruction should not be given by lectures, which are likely to be misunderstood or forgotten, but by actual demonstration, such, for example, as a class for the treatment and care of dolls, which I hope will be illustrated in one of the sections of this congress. Such classes not only afford a method of training children in the care of infants, but may be used to teach various details of household management, such as sewing, in such a way that it will become a pleasure, and remain a pleasure, even in after life, when otherwise it would be a hated task, the memory of which would often remain with them in after days. To give a child a little square of cotton to hem is a task better adapted for a prison than for a school, but to show a child how to cut out and how to sew clothes for her dolly, with a chance perhaps of gaining a prize for the best-dressed doll, will make the child throw her whole heart into the task and learn with pleasure instead of pain. (Cheers.)

In all attempts to ensure the physical welfare of school children it is necessary that schoolmasters and schoolmistresses shall work hand-in-hand with the doctor. (Hear, hear.) The assembly of so many experts from all parts of the world will almost certainly enable this congress to give an authoritative opinion upon the most important questions of school hygiene, so authoritative that it can hardly be disregarded either by corporations in towns or by Governments of countries. But it is almost certain that the objection will be raised to their advice that, while it is thoroughly approved of, it cannot practically be carried out on account of the want of money. It is quite true that the proper carrying out of a system of school hygiene will involve expenditure, yet this will be amply repaid in the greater health and greater working power of the community. We have had before the country proposals to pension old people. Instead of doing this let us expend the money on the children, so that in their active lives they can provide pensions for themselves. (Loud cheers.)

Before concluding this necessarily incomplete survey let me state that the meetings and discussions will extend over five days, the closing general meeting taking place on Friday afternoon. At these the most distinguished and prominent medical and scholastic experts throughout the world will be present, and matters of considerable interest and moment in regard to the training and care of the child at school will be threshed out in the light of experience gained in almost every civilised country in the world. One of the principal points to which the labours of the congress will be devoted will, of course, be the medical inspection and supervision of school children. On this matter, it is to be feared that England has lagged behind other European nations, especially Germany, and the work of the congress will be valuable to this country if, in these days when so much is heard of race deterioration, it causes additional attention to

be paid to producing among school children the sound mind in the healthy body.

The week will not be entirely devoted to discussion by the delegates. During their stay in this country many excursions will be made into the country and about town for the purpose of visiting educational establishments of interest, as having a bearing on the matters before the congress.

A complete and valuable synopsis of the papers to be read has been prepared by Dr. Kerr, medical officer to the London Education Committee. At the special request of the German Emperor, the German Minister of Education has appointed five official delegates to attend the Congress, Geheimrat Dr. Kirchner being one of the number."

The above synopsis, entitled "Abstracts of Papers and Communications", is alphabetically arranged, under members' names, and mostly in the original languages. The official languages are English, French, and German.

From the aforesaid synopsis and another list, it would appear that Germany is the European country best represented at the School Hygiene Congress, which cannot cause much surprise.

The following extract from the synopsis will especially interest you:

GRUPNER, HERMANN, Bürgerschullehrer, Dresden.

Zur Physiologie und Hygiene des elementaren Lesens.
Die für den Buchdruck bis jetzt geltenden Abmessungen können sich nur auf geläufiges Lesen beziehen, den apperzeptiv lesenden Elementarschülern werden meist Schriften mit willkürlichen Grössen dargeboten. Sie sind nicht geeignet, dem Kinde das deutlichste Netzhautbild zu vermitteln. Die physiologische Psychologie liefert nur die Grundlagen für rationelle Schriften durch Feststellung der grössten und kleinsten Winkel des direkten Sehens und der von ihnen umgrenzten Sehkreise. Die systematischen Abstufungen in der Größe werden bestimmt durch die Beobachtungen in der Unterrichtspraxis und das didaktische Experiment. Die Druckschrift und das Lesen sind für die Kleinen hygienisch viel einwandfreier als das Schreiben und die Schreibschrift; darum ist das Schreiben auf der Unterstufe möglichst einzuschränken.

LOCAL.

Central-Theatre. This evening "Der Dieb"—a play in 3 Acts by Henry Bernstein arranged for the German stage by Rudolph Lothar—will be repeated for the eighth time with Herr E. Reicher as "Richard Voysin." Tomorrow, Sunday the 11th inst. at 3.30, at reduced prices, "Verwehte Spuren" (La Piste)—a comedy in 3 Acts by V. Sardou, translated by O. Blumenthal—will be given. In the evening at 8 o'clock "Der Dieb" will be repeated, at the usual prices, with Herr E. Reicher in the principal rôle.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) Overture, "Don Juan", W. A. Mozart; (2) Paraphrase über das Lied "Frühlingszeit", R. Becker; (3) Waltz, "Neu-Wien", J. Strauss; (4) Balletmusik aus "Rosamunde", F. Schubert; (5) Overture, "Euryanthe", C. M. v. Weber; (6) Souvenir de Spa für Violoncello, G. Servais; (7) Tonbilder aus "Die Favoritin", J. Donizetti; (8) "Suite Miniatur", for the first time, W. Rebikoff; (9) Walzer-Intermezzo aus "Die lustige Witwe", F. Lehár; (10) Lied, "Die Lotosblume", V. Lachner; (11) "Künstlerfest-Quadrille", C. Klein.

Next Tuesday: "Wagner-, Strauss- and Liszt-Evening".

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13. The band plays about 12.20 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

CHURCH SERVICES.

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Sunday, August 11th. XI. Sunday after Trinity.
8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, August 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, August 16th. 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, August 11th. 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,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

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Winzerstuben, formerly Goldtröpfchen, Breite Strasse 12. Tel. 1940.
American drinks. Meals served à l'anglais.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, August 9. *Reuter's Bureau* reports from Mogador that on the 30th of July Cape Juby was attacked by the Aituya and Addjemal tribes. Several of the soldiers of the garrison were killed and the rest taken prisoners. Stores and provisions were plundered. The Governor escaped in a small boat to the island fort of Mulaineen. A caravan on its way from Adono to Cape Juby was also attacked and compelled to turn back.

Amsterdam, August 9. A telegram from Batavia published by the *Telegraf* newspaper states that on July 19 in the Mori province on the island of Celebes an infantry detachment was massacred by the natives. Further intelligence from the same source speaks of a second massacre of 45 soldiers and convicts and two officers.

Constantinople, August 9. An edict of the Minister of Justice orders the establishment of magistrates' Courts for all the sub-districts, not only of Macedonia as at first reported, but of the whole Empire.

Pontresina, August 9. Two visitors staying at Sils Maria—Sig. Kina of Turin aged 60, and Herr Albert Weber of Vienna aged 30, who on Monday attempted the dangerous ascent of the mountain without guides—fell from the Pizzo Bianco. Their bodies were found fearfully mutilated on the Tschierwa glacier.

Rome, August 9. In celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the Sovereign Pontiff, a "capella papale" was held in the Sixtine Chapel. The service was attended by the Pope and numerous Cardinals, by the Diplomatic Body and the dignitaries of the Papal Court, the Roman nobility and about 2,000 invited guests of whom the majority were foreigners. The musical performance was under the direction of Signor Perosi.

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THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.
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THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.
British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.