

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN AND BERLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE KING'S RETURN.

The King and Queen arrived at Charing Cross at 1.10 on Sunday and drove to Buckingham Palace, where they remained till after luncheon on Monday, when they went down to Windsor for the Ascot week.

DEARER MEAT.

HOW CANADA MIGHT SUPPLY THE HOME MARKET.

There have long been indications that the increasing shortage in beef supplies from America would necessitate an advance in prices, but probably few people realise that the situation is as grave as was described by Mr. W. Payne, secretary to the Incorporated Society of London Meat Trades, to a representative of *The Globe* last Saturday.

"Without doubt the position will grow much more serious," he said. "The prospect of an advance of 1½d. to 2d. a pound for prime beef, to which I have referred, is, in my opinion, only a preliminary. I believe that the increase will be much greater, so seriously have the supplies been depleted through the financial crisis in America. All I can say about the outlook is that its blackness is unrelieved at present.

"Perhaps you can form a better idea if I give you some prices. Best Scotch sirloin ribs this morning were 11d. a pound to the retail butcher. That means that if he puts it on the market at 1s. 2d., he is making practically nothing out of it. Town killed in the same way was 10½d., and best American chilled 9½d., which will necessitate an increased charge to the consumer. These prices are, of course, much higher than those of some months ago, and they have been rising for nearly a year."

Asked if England depended to such an extent on American meat that a considerable shortage in the supply would result in anything like a crisis, Mr. Payne replied, "Less than 20 per cent. of the meat that passes through this market is produced in this country. The rest mainly comes from America."

"The fact is," he continued, "the English farmer who feeds cattle has no chance to compete. He has to purchase his store cattle—which are his raw material—in a restricted market, for nearly all of it comes from Ireland. When these have been fed up they are put on the market in competition with the world.

"The remedy? We say the solution is to open this country to the free importation of Canadian store cattle. As a result of the dues now imposed, these, instead of coming here to be fattened, go to the Americans, who feed them and put them on the English market. Something will certainly have to be done."

PRICES INCREASED.

The prices of meat in many districts in London were increased on Saturday 1d. and 2d. per lb. Birmingham butchers have advanced the price of beef, mutton, and lamb 1d. per lb., at Manchester the advance is ½d., at Glasgow 1d., and at Leeds 1d.

THE "GLADIATOR" INVESTIGATION.

The court-martial for the trial of Capt. Walter Lumsden, charged with hazarding the "Gladiator," was resumed for the third day on board the "Victory" at Portsmouth last Friday morning.

The Court presently adjourned to consider the case, and on the re-admission of the public the President announced the decision as follows:—

The Court finds that the charge is partly proved, in that the prisoner hazarded his ship by default, and not by neglect.

The Court having found the charge against the prisoner partly proved, and taking into consideration the difficult position in which he was placed by the "St. Paul" not complying with Articles 15A and 16 for preventing collisions at sea, and also taking into consideration that all possible steps were taken by the prisoner after the collision to save the ship and to prevent loss of life, and the high state of the discipline of the officers and men under his command, adjudges him to be reprimanded and dismissed His Majesty's ship "Victory."

ANOTHER THAMES TUNNEL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of Household Cavalry, drove through South-East London last Saturday for the purpose of opening the Rotherhithe Tunnel, which has been driven under the Thames from Rotherhithe to Stepney at a cost of about £2,000,000. The tunnel is regarded as another triumph of British engineering skill, being the largest boring of its character in the world.

INDIAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

Calcutta, June 13.

Khudiram Bose was sentenced to death today for the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Muzaffarpur by means of a bomb. The case against Kishory Mohan Banerjee, an officer of the Court of Wards, for abetting Khudiram Bose in the outrage, has been withdrawn.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. JOSEPH LEITER'S WEDDING. A CAMERA "FIEND" PUNISHED.

The controversy which has often raged around the subject of the "camera fiend," says the New York correspondent of the *Globe*, has been revived in full force by a lively incident which occurred at Washington on Wednesday, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Leiter to Miss Juliette Williams. As may be gathered from the names of the contracting parties, which represent the very bluest blood and most almighty dollar of this country, the wedding was a most fashionable affair, and the newspapers, as in duty bound, made much of it. It is computed, indeed, that there were as many male reporters and snapshotters present as there were male guests. It had been given out that snapshotting was objected to by those most directly concerned, but the public expected pictures, and the newspaper editors felt bound to supply the demand.

The trouble arose after the wedding ceremony, when Mr. Leiter caught sight of a photographer with a big camera levelled straight at the bridal couple. The "fiend" was ordered off, and declining to move, the irate bridegroom sprang upon him in a rage, knocked the man down, and smashed his camera.

Today the nation is divided into two parties, one cordially approving the young Chicago millionaire's prompt and plucky action, as a much needed vindication of the average citizen's right to privacy, and the other maintaining that the matter involves the much greater question of the liberty of the press. Similar incidents have occurred before, but this is the first time that a millionaire has actually had the better of a camera-carrying reporter, who is usually well able to take care of himself should need arise, being, indeed, selected with a view to such a contingency.

There is talk of legal proceedings, but the case is not likely to get into court, which is a pity, because it is generally felt that a judicial decision on this vexed question of photographing people for newspaper purposes, not only without their consent, but even against their expressed objections, would be of the greatest value. Decisions already given in some similar but not identical cases appear to justify the belief that the individual has cause of action against the newspaper.

ANTI-GAMBLING VICTORY.

Governor Hughes' famous Anti-Gambling Bill was passed by the New York Senate last week at Albany, after having a varied career and meeting with the most strenuous opposition. The Bill, which prohibits betting at race tracks, is a favourite scheme of the Governor, and almost immediately upon his entrance upon office he interested legislators who were in sympathy with him, and brought a Bill before the Assembly.

The Assembly passed the measure, and this unexpected result called forth immense opposition from the gambling interests throughout the State. Lovers of horse-racing also took up the question, because New York State is almost the last stronghold of this sport in the Union. All this opposition, with the powerful use of large sums of money, was brought to bear upon the Senate, with the result that the measure failed to pass this body last April, the vote being a tie, 25 to 25. Owing to the death of a Senator a new election was held, and the Hughes men won.

A dramatic incident occurred in the Senate, when it was found that a tie was likely to be again the result. Senator Foelker, who has been dangerously ill for some time and confined to his house, was known to be in favour of the measure, and messengers were hastily sent to his doctors to urge them to allow their patient to attend the session. After much pressure this was done, and the Senator taken out of his bed and in a closed carriage to the Capitol. He entered the Senate Chamber attended by two doctors, and was greeted by a storm of cheers by the partisans of the Bill.

The Senator remained only long enough to give his vote and hear the result, which was 26 to 25 in favour of the measure, his vote having carried the day.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 11.

Mr. Esme Howard, Councillor of the British Embassy, left today for Manchester-by-the-Sea, the summer quarters of the Embassy. The other members of the Embassy will follow tomorrow.

PARCEL POST TO THE UNITED STATES.

Following the announcement of the institution in October of penny postage between Great Britain and the United States, the Postmaster-General issued a statement last Friday to the effect that arrangements have been concluded with the United States for raising the limit of weight for parcels transmitted by the official parcel post between England and the United States from 4lb. 6 oz. to 11lb.

The rates of postage for parcels sent by this service from the United Kingdom will be as follows:—

For parcels not exceeding 3lb. . . .	1s. 6d.
For parcels not exceeding 7lb. . . .	2s. 6d.
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For parcels not exceeding 11lb. . . .	4s. 6d.

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BERLIN

The Sunday strollers, who walked up and down "Unter den Linden" at about noon, were surprised to see two gilded gala Court carriages drive up the street and stop at the Hotel Adlon, which was flying the American flag. A court official in full gala uniform, Baron von dem Knesebeck, the introducer of the diplomatic corps, left the first carriage and soon returned with a dignified looking gentleman in plain evening dress, who entered the carriage. It was Dr. Hill. In the second carriage Mr. Garret, the American Chargé d'Affaires, and Captain Belknap, the American Naval Attaché, took seats; the remaining two members of the Embassy staff, Colonel Wissler and Secretary Miles, were absent, the former being out of town on official business, the latter being laid up. The crowd on "Unter den Linden" eagerly gazed at the two gorgeous vehicles, with coachmen and footmen in red coats embroidered with gold and silver, driving down slowly. The guard near the "Zeughaus" was called out and presented arms, as did the guard in the "Schlosshof," when the carriages entered there.

By order of the Emperor, Ambassador Hill was shown immediately into the private garden of the castle, where the Emperor greeted him most cordially, shaking his hand and expressing his satisfaction that Dr. Hill from now on will have charge of the American Embassy in Berlin. With a few words Dr. Hill handed over to His Majesty his credentials and then the Emperor plunged immediately into a private conversation of more than half an hour's duration with Dr. Hill, to whom he repeatedly stated in a most cordial and frank way that he wished him the greatest success in his diplomatic mission, in the interests of both countries. The other two gentlemen of the Embassy staff meanwhile had been shown by Baron von dem Knesebeck into an adjoining room and had been entertained there. After the audience was over, Ambassador Hill and his staff were driven back to the hotel in the same style in which they had been taken to the Imperial Castle.

The two richest brewers of America were stopping at the same time last week at the Hotel Adlon: Adolphus Busch of Saint Louis and George Ehret of New York. Mr. Busch is suffering from ill-health, but old Mr. Ehret, who some weeks ago celebrated his 73rd birthday, is as lively and well as ever. He has applied for membership of the American Association of Commerce and Trade. Mr. Ehret was visiting his daughter, wife of Mr. Ernst Stangen, head of the travelling bureau of the Hamburg-Amerika-Line, and is accompanied by his two other daughters, Baroness von Zedlitz and Miss Madeline Ehret. They left Berlin on Thursday for Marienbad.

The German clergymen who have been visiting England have mostly returned and are delighted with the splendid hospitality of their English friends and with everything they have seen.

The Canadian Mining Institute have invited the "Verein deutscher Eisenhüttenleute" to pay them a visit in common with the "British Iron and Steel Institute" this summer. The Canadians plan a trip through the coal, iron and mining regions of Canada to begin at Quebec on the 24th of August. A large party of German engineers and mining men will accept the invitation.

The London theatrical director Lew Wallace, who is the proprietor of the European rights of Milton Royle's play "A Squawman," Faversham's great success in New York, has been granted an injunction by the Berlin courts against the Bernhard Rose Theatre. There a play is given called "Ein Cowboy," by Kurt Matull, and Mr. Wallace alleges that this play is an unauthorised verbal translation of the English original. Unless the Berlin people can prove this not to be the case they will have to pay a fine of 2,000 marks for each time they perform the play.

A very attractive feature of the *Schiffsbau Ausstellung* (Marine Exhibition in the Zoological Gardens) is the *Wissenschaftliches Theater* which supplements and completes in a wonderfully interesting manner the instruction that the Exhibition must convey even to the least initiated visitor. As it is impossible to illustrate all the phases of shipbuilding and all the incidents of a voyage in the Exhibition proper, this "scientific theatre" has been organised to show by pictures what could not be shown by models or other objects. Here every process in the building of an ocean-going steamship, from the laying of the keel to the launch of the giant vessel, may be seen. One sees the fixing of the plates, the hoisting-in of heavy guns, and the engine-room, and lastly the actual launch of a battleship. Then, in a series of finely coloured pictures, are shown the first voyage of a mail steamer, the explosion of a mine, and the effect of a torpedo. All the pictures are explained as they appear by an official in attendance.

The well-known French actor de Max, the partner of Made. Sarah Bernhardt intends to leave the French stage and for the future to appear as an English actor in English theatres. In a recent interview with an English journalist, M. de Max said: "Tragedy is dead in France, quite dead. I have quite decided to come to London and to devote the rest of my life to the interpretation of Shakespeare in English." M. de Max, who was educated at an English school in Switzerland, will, when his Paris engagements come to an end, take up his residence in London, and he hopes in a few months to be far enough advanced to play *Hamlet* in English: but he will begin with *King Lear*, and follow up *Hamlet* with *Julius Caesar*.

At the Lustspielhaus *Die blaue Maus* has celebrated its 25th performance, and, to judge from the hearty laughter of the crowded audience, it will celebrate many more such occasions. But it should not be forgotten that the delightful and charming, naively droll and dainty actress Felicitä Ceriglioli, the wife of the popular comedian Max Marx, is a born *blaue Maus*, for whom the authors may be thankful. The other members of the company were in their best form, and all were heartily applauded. M. O.

The IV. Musikpädagogischer Kongress has been engaged in discussing the Dalcroze method, by which the well-known Geneva composer Jaques Dalcroze endeavours to impart to children a sense of musical time and measure by means of rhythmical movements of the body. Professor Blanck spoke on the aesthetics of music, and Herr Lusztig on the mode of musical instruction. Director Heller then read a paper on acoustics as a branch of study, and a lively and instructive discussion ensued, which opened a new and promising view to teachers of music. At the sixth sitting in the Reichstag building Dr. F. Katzenstein, Berlin, made some very pertinent observations on the moot question of the production of sound by the human voice, with special regard to resonance. Dr. Gutzmann and Sanitätsrat Dr. Platau made valuable suggestions on the voices of school children. In the Blüthner Saal, Dr. Katzenstein delivered an able lecture on the influence of the German and Italian languages on the resonance of the human voice, and on the utilisation of the advantages of both those languages in artistic singing. This concluded the business of the Congress; doubtless, the various suggestions which have been made will prove to be of great use in the future.

In the Marien Theater the Sicilian dramatic company, with Mimi Aguglia, will give a series of performances in the course of next season.

At the Deutsches Theater Herren Arnold and Wassmann, two popular members of this company, have opened the summer season with Georg Vörö's Vaudeville *Die Brett-Gräfin*, with the famous Hungarian soubrette Sári Fedák as "guest" in the title-rôle. The reputation of this dashing and vivacious actress proves to have been justified, and the crowded audience, prompt to recognise her talent, applauded her to the echo and called her frequently before the curtain. She is unquestionably an artist of characteristic racial spirit, and she uses her voice, which is no longer in its first freshness and was never a powerful organ, with such skill and charm that all failings are completely forgotten. Moreover, she is an accomplished and graceful dancer. She was, in fact, the success of the evening, although Herren Arnold and Wassmann were overwhelmingly funny and grotesque. To hear Wassmann sing is the most comical thing that can be imagined. Fräulein Else Kupfer and Herr Busch must also be mentioned.

At the Schiller Theater O. (Wallnertheater) the season of the Morwitz opera company opened on Saturday with Donizetti's *La Figlia del Reggimento*.

Professor Gustav Eberlein's design for a statue of Freedom in Argentina is one of five which have gained the first prize in a competition for that object. The competition is now confined to the five designs thus distinguished, and the work will be entrusted to the author of the one finally selected. The statue is to be erected in the principal square of Buenos Ayres.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Tannhäuser	at 7
Royal Theatre	Hamlet	7.30
Comic Opera	Tiefland	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der ungläubige Thomas	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Stimme des Blutes	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Cowboy	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 8
Lesing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 8
Neues Theatre	Nächte i. Hampden-Klub. Schöps	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Residenz Theatre	(closed)	" 8
Tristan Theatre	Vimm. Ensemble: Frau Baroin	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Die Afrikanerin	" 8
" " Charlotten-		
burg	Ohne Geld	" 8
Deutsches Theatre	Sári Fedák: Brotgrüfin	" 8
" " "	(Kammerspiele) Tugendwächter	" 8
" " "	Unterseeboot	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Urania Theatre	Die deutsche Ostseeküste	" 8

Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apello Theatre	Dietschen Grätschen. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8

CHIT CHAT.

How is it that we hear so little in these days of the Rhine as a place for touring? In the thirties and forties of the last century the Rhine was a necessary part of every young gentleman's education, to be followed, if possible, by the grand tour. The people who in those days went up to Cologne now go to Khartoum, and the Moselle and Neckar are neglected for the Holy Land and the Greek Islands. In some very interesting notes entitled "The Rhine: Its Valley and Its History," written by Mr. H. J. Mackinder and aided by coloured illustrations by Mrs. Jardine, a large number of us may read of and possibly be induced to visit the scenes of which our fathers and mothers have told us. The Rhine is still the most important, as well as the most picturesque, of European rivers. The Volga and the Danube are greater streams and the Tiber, the Seine, and the Thames are metropolitan streams, but none of them, not even the Danube, has the complex interest of the Rhine. Mr. Mackinder makes his reader thoroughly acquainted with the principal features of the great river, from its source in Oberland of Switzerland to its delta on the shores of the North Sea of the Low Countries. As an example of Mrs. Jardine's sketches the view of the falls at Schaffhausen may be selected which, though admirable as illustrating Mr. Mackinder's remarks, is poor and cold when one of Turner's, by no means accurate water-colours of the same scene, comes into the mind. Her pictures of the "Rheinturm" at Constance or the "Lorelei" which Mr. Mackinder spells, perhaps more correctly, "Lureley," are very pleasant however, and altogether this useful volume is unquestionably a book to keep for future consultation.

DRESDEN

Dresden will soon witness the gathering of a large number of delegates of the Esperanto societies from all the world on the occasion of the IV. Esperanto Congress, to be held in Dresden in August. The sceptics are legions who, with the failure of *volapük* a few years ago still fresh in their memory, look askance at this new attempt at an universal language. But the success hitherto achieved by the energetic champions of Esperanto should call a halt to careless critics; should at least cause them to think before they judge, and to ask the question: What object is there in an universal language? We know our readers will say: English is good enough, but—it is not easy to learn. Esperanto is easy to learn, and therefore does deserve at least an acquaintance before being judged. We can see a vast number of possibilities in the world—the whole world, for one language, universal in the true sense, easily learned by all nations. Think of the treasures of English literature being accessible to the Russians, for example, without the necessity of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. Think of Goethe, translated into Esperanto, being read in Japan. And so on. Would there be no benefit to humanity to be derived from the spread and progress of an universal language? We are convinced there would be; and we are convinced that the possibility is a fact. Whether Esperanto bears within itself that possibility remains to be proven. But do not reject the *idea*; it is an idea worth taking up.

Last year's Esperanto Congress, "La Tria Esperanta Kongreso," was held at Cambridge, and 25 nationalities at least were represented. It is interesting to recall what the Cambridge correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* said on the occasion in its issue of August 12th 1907.

"Vivu Zamenhof! Vivu Esperanto!" These are the mottoes, expressed or understood, of the Congress of Esperantists, who are now assembling at Cambridge, and will, throughout this week, address each other and the world on the merits of "the neutral, international, artificial, auxiliary language," the said words we have quoted meaning "Long live Zamenhof! Long live Esperanto!" Dr. Ludovic Lazarus Zamenhof is the inventor of Esperanto. He is a Russian Pole, by profession an oculist, in Warsaw, a native of the town of Bielostok, in the department of Grodno, where he was born some forty-eight years ago. As Bielostok lies on the borders of Prussia, four different tongues distress its 50,000 inhabitants, Russian, Polish, German, and Yiddish, and from very early life Dr. Zamenhof laboured to produce a universal language. A similar attempt was made a little earlier by Abbé Schleyer in "Volapük," which died a natural death a few years ago. Dr. Zamenhof has been more successful than the learned abbé. Esperanto has gained the encomiums of Max Müller, who placed it "far above its rivals"; of Sir William Ramsay, who declares that "it is pretty certain an English child could learn Esperanto in six months so as to be able to read, speak, and write it"; of Mr. Felix Moscheles, Mr. Israel Zangwill, Professor W. Rippmann, Mr. R. J. Lloyd (Reader in Phonetics, University of Liverpool), and many other well-known men. What is of greater practical moment is that it is now taught in the French army schools, and it is proposed to make it a subject in the ordinary schools of every grade in France. The London Chamber of Commerce holds examinations in Esperanto, the London County Council has introduced it into several of its commercial centres, and the National Union of Teachers has included the language in its commercial examinations.

The aim of Esperanto is not to supersede, but to be an auxiliary to, natural and national tongues. Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier of New Zealand, called it the "Help Language." He had, he said, attended a great international congress, at which 130 delegates were present, and at which everything had to be translated into French, and "those who did not understand French missed a great deal of what was being said." He strongly commended Esperanto as an "international language." This being the object of the "neutral, auxiliary, artificial language"—epithets which Esperantists themselves apply to it—the proposition may be freely admitted that, if there is to be a common medium of universal, social, commercial, political and scientific intercourse, other than any existing tongue, Esperanto has a good chance. Of its quality and characteristics we shall have more to say later. It will suffice now to say that Esperanto is of extreme simplicity. Its alphabet has no letter

difficult to pronounce, and the pronunciation is invariable—"one letter, one sound"—its five vowels have their Continental sounds, and are all long; its grammar is almost the smallest possible; and its vocabulary is made up by ingenious word-building from some 2,000 roots common to every Aryan language. Count Leo Tolstoi is quoted as having said that he learned Esperanto in a few hours. We should think the feat quite possible.

The town was alive with visitors of foreign aspect, wearing the Esperanto badge, a little green star. The Cambridge Guildhall, where the visitors upon their arrival were informally received, afforded many examples of the utility of Esperanto. Perfect strangers of varying nationalities met and were able to sustain conversation by its means. The two previous international congresses have been held in 1905 and 1906 at Boulogne and Geneva respectively. Each was attended by about 1500 delegates, and at Geneva twenty-three different nationalities were represented. The prospect of the third congress being held in England gave a great impetus to the British Esperanto Association, which, during the year, has doubled its number of affiliated societies, and England now stands second only to France in support given to the movement. When Russian officialdom blotted out Esperanto publications, the work was kept alive chiefly in France. Next to England in her number of Esperantists comes Germany, while Russia is fourth. Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, and Spain are among the countries where progress has been slower. There has also been a considerable awakening to the possibilities of the language among the Americans; while from several of the English Colonies, India and Australia in particular, encouraging reports have been received at headquarters.

The International Pharmacy
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In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
 for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
 for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and
 at the Hauptbahnhof.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Wednesday, June 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Thursday, June 18th. *Corpus Christi Day*. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
 Friday, June 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
 at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
 Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
 Rev. John Lamond, Minister of Greenside Parish, Edinburgh.

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. PALMIE, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2 p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
 Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Plaschke.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant	Herr Puttlitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Büssel.
Marta	Frau Krull.
Pepa	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Antonia	Fräul. Hahne a. G.
Rosalia	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Nuri	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A priest	Herr Holder.
A peasant	Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the *Tiefland*, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.

Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Wednesday night	Lohengrin	at 6.30
Thursday night	Oberon	" 7.30
Friday night	Maurer und Schlosser	" 7.30
Saturday night	La Bohème	" 7.30
Sunday night	Undine	" 7.30
Monday night	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	" 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Kriemhilds Rache	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Flachsman als Erzieher	" 7.30
Thursday night	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	" 7
Friday night	Rose Bernd	" 7.30
Saturday night	The Importance of being Earnest	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Braut von Messina	" 7
Monday night	Hedda Gabler	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Friday night	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der Hausfreund	at 8
Wednesday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Thursday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Friday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Saturday night	Der Teufel	" 8

A young German with University education wishes to exchange German lessons for English with an educated Englishman. Address H. R. 26 Hauptpostlagern.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

CIGARS, DEISTING, Prager Str. 42.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
 FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, passed Borkum Riff June 14th.
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Aden June 13th.
 "Gneisenau," from Sydney for Bremen, arrived Aden June 13th.
 "Bülow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Colombo June 14th.
 "Seharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, left Algier June 14th.
 "York," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Ymuiden June 14th.
 "Lütow," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven June 14th.
 "Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, passed Dover June 14th.
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly June 15th.

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Payments on all Letters of Credit.
 Exchange of Circular-Notes.
 Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.
 Postal Orders.
 English and American newspapers.
 Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

DRESDEN



Grand Art Exhibition DRESDEN 1908

1. Mai — 15. Oktober
Special Exhibitions.
Art and culture under the Electors of Saxony. Old-Japan.
Concerts daily. Park entertainments.
Admission 1 mark.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,

preparatory for Schools and Universities.
Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French etc. in class or privately.
Boarders received.
H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

Grocery Alois Reichelt, Sedan Strasse 13.

Whisky, brandy, all kinds of wine.
Brühl & Guttentag. — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.
A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.
Private instruction if desired.
Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.
4, See Strasse 4,
corner of Zahns Gasse.
Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino.
Woolen underwear.
Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.
Knitted Waists.
English and German knitted Goods.
Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and children.
Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.
Novelties of the season.

Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in The Daily Record DRESDEN Struve Strasse 5, I.

THE VERA AMERICAN SHOE

Vera Brown.
The handsomest Brown shoes this season are Vera's made of the finest brown leathers tanned. Cool and durable for the Summer months. See the beautiful styles in shoes and Oxfords in our windows.
Catalogue gratis.
For Men 16 Mk. the Pair.
For Women 16 Mk. the Pair.
The Vera Special 18 Mk.
Vera American Shoe Co.
6. m. h. H.
Dresden Pragerstr. 28.

Fine hand-painted Dresden China. Own designs. Wholesale and Retail. Sent to all parts of the world. DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16. RICHARD WEHSENER.

Pension Kosmos Schnorr Strasse 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking. Also elegantly furnished rooms without board.

H. M. MIST Nitzberger Platz 8, I. MINIATURES. Studio hours 10 a.m.—1 p.m., and 3—4 p.m.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, flower-papers, &c. from H. HESSE, Scheffel Str. 10—12.

Painting on Porcelain Paul Fritzsche, Lessons also given in own studio. Uhland Strasse 27.

CAFÉ DE PARIS, See Strasse 7, in Louis XVI. style. Superior artistic concerts in the afternoon and evenings up to 2 a.m.

TEA

Cocoa and Chocolate:

Marquis, Suchard, Kohler, Lindt-Sprüngli, Peter.
Bonbons and Biscuits, first quality.
Large stock of Bonbonnières.
Prager Strasse 5 J. OLIVIER Prager Strasse 5
By appointment to the Royal Court.

DIANA BAD, Bürgerwiese 22 Sun Baths, and baths of every other variety.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)
The new arrangements will come into operation on July 1 next. By the extension of the official service to include parcels up to 11lb. the limit of weight is made the same as that in force for almost all other countries. The new rates give, speaking generally, a material reduction on those at present in force. The existing official service only includes parcels up to 4lb. 6oz., and the rate is 2s., while the charges for the semi-official service are 3s. up to 3lb., 4s. up to 7lb., and 5s. up to 11lb., with 1s. less in each case on parcels for New York.

THE NOISELESS RIFLE.

Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim has created a profound sensation in New York with his new noiseless rifle. The inventor, according to the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail, attended a meeting of managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, one of whom had offered a prize for the most humane invention fitted to supersede the axe in the slaughtering of animals. Mr. Maxim suggested the noiseless rifle.

The inventor took the weapon, which resembles an ordinary Winchester rifle of 32 calibre, out of its case. The spectators immediately proposed that the party should go into the country to witness an exhibition of the new invention. "There is no need to go into the country," replied Mr. Maxim. "I will show you in this room what the rifle can do."

Headless of the chorus of protests the inventor placed two City directories against the wall, levelled the rifle at the outer one, and pulled the trigger. There was a slight click and that was all. Mr. Maxim dropped the weapon and turned to the spectators smiling. "Well," said the sceptics, "what happened? Why did not the gun go off?" "Oh! it went off all right," answered the inventor. "Just look at the outside directory." The sceptics picked it up and found the book was penetrated six inches by a soft-nosed bullet.

Mr. Maxim declined to allow the gun to be examined, as he said it was insufficiently protected

by patents. He announced, however, that a public demonstration would be given next month at Sandy Hook under Government supervision. "I shall not," he added, "allow any butcher to use the weapon unless he gives the strictest guarantees that he will never remove it from the slaughterhouse, for I shudder to think to what uses the invention might be put in the hands of criminals."

NEWS FROM AUSTRIA.

REPORT OF ATTEMPT ON EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LIFE NOT VERIFIED.

The *Korrespondenz Wilhelm* states that the rumour of an attempt on Kaiser Wilhelm's life on the occasion of his presence in Vienna last month, which was spread by the *Bohemia* and the Viennese evening papers, is without any foundation.

The rumour had it that two ladies had been observed by detectives on account of looking suspicious, and that when the two Emperors drove past, one of the ladies was arrested as she put her hand into her pocket; in the pocket a bomb was said to have been found.

REPORTED DISASTER IN CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai states that a crevice several miles long has suddenly opened in a mountain near Tehang, in China. Several villages and their inhabitants have been engulfed. It is reported that hundreds of families have perished in this disaster.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

The extraordinary musical sensitiveness of spiders has several times been proved, says the *Globe*. Everyone has heard of Pellisson's spider. Consoler of the unfortunate prisoner, it perished because it listened too closely to the captive's violin. The gaoler saw it and crushed it brutally. It is a well-known fact that in those countries where oxen are used for labour they take great pleasure in the singing of their driver. They work better at the plough when stirred by a cheerful song.

Arabs sing to their camels during long journeys across the desert.

Horses are particularly sensitive to music. Guenoe, who carefully studied the matter, quotes the following curious fact: "In 1892 the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Infantry was making a military test march when the music struck up. The young horse of Capt. de R— hastened forward and placed itself, in spite of its rider, behind the last rank of the musicians. Then it followed peacefully, giving obvious signs of pleasure. When the music ceased the captain was able to resume his place at the head of his company, but the band struck up again, and the horse, notwithstanding the efforts of Capt. de R—, galloped ahead and once more placed itself behind the musicians. This happened every time the band played."

Lions have been found to listen with marked joy to the piano. They appreciate the top notes and the medium, but roar terribly when the bass keys are struck loudly. Scarlatti, the Italian composer, owned a cat which loved to walk on the keys of a piano and struck certain notes in preference to others. The composer took these notes as the theme of one of his fugues, which, for that reason, received the name of "The Cat Fugue." If one wished to make serious experiments in musical psychology, the dog would no doubt prove the most interesting study; and the monkey, too, would be fascinating. Darwin mentions a gibbon which was able to sing a complete octave, and it is known that black chimpanzees will gather to the number of from twenty to fifty and form a kind of orchestra, beating pieces of hollow wood with sticks for their own pleasure.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to June 12th numbered 3,125; at Bad Wildungen up to the same date, 3,131.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Fresh northerly breeze, cloudy, rain at times, cool.