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Berlin Office:  
W., Potsdamer  
Strasse 10/11.  
Telephone:  
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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

Dresden Office:  
A., Struve  
Strasse 5, I.  
Telephone:  
1755.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 719.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.—. For other countries, marks 2.50.

## A WORD IN TIME.

At last an official utterance has been published which should, if properly understood by them, cause those firebrand editors who of late have delighted in giving first rank to their political views anent the visit of King Edward in Reval, the Macedonian question, and—last not least—the reported, though falsely reported speech of Emperor William, to stop their irresponsible remarks and adopt in some measure the dignified and quiet tone which characterizes the article published yesterday in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. It is headed:

### ON THE PRESENT SITUATION

and reads:

In the judging of the political situation there is an unrest noticeable which cannot be accounted for by any actual facts, but only by a widely spread uncertainty as to whether a new constellation is forming and whether such a constellation could endanger the amicable settlement of pending questions. It would be wrong to deny that difficult diplomatic problems may result. But it should be borne in mind that picturing in an alarmed and exaggerated manner possible dangers is not conducive to a common-sense and wholesome solution such as the interests common to all Powers call for. In times of expectancy, such as we live in now, it is an established fact that people who delight in mischief-making come to the fore. Such times afford the most favourable ground for absurd rumours. And only a cursory glance at the papers suffices to give one an idea of the amount of diligence wherewith such malignant rumours are invented and spread. German politics, however, have especial reason for being on the look out, since nearly all such rumours are directed against them as a common point of attack. For years we have been accustomed to being represented as the real originators of the Russo-Japanese war. No wonder that again at this present moment such stale historical lies are being spread, lies which it would be easy to refute by documentary evidence.

As soon as questions concerning the Near East crop up we hear with remarkable regularity that German counsels are active in Constantinople with a view to imbuing Turkey with a warlike spirit. From this it is only a step to the assertion that the anarchist movement in Persia is fostered by Germany, that Germany sent instructors to Afghanistan, and that Germany is trying to improve her position by inciting the Islam world against Europe. Germany is further being accused of preparing an intervention in Russian Poland, and of maintaining secret communications with Mulai Hafid, &c.; all of these are untruths which could not be substantiated by even the most trifling facts. Unfortunately we have observed that such machinations against Germany are encouraged even in Germany by a love of sensation. In a moment when special significance attaches to questions concerning the Near East, a considerable amount of levity is required to throw on the public the absolutely unfounded information that the German ambassador to the Porte, Baron von Marschall, had been recalled and that he was to be replaced by the Inspector General v. d. Goltz. Still worse is the mischievous publication in the Press, in an unauthenticated and arbitrary form, of utterances made by His Majesty the Emperor in the company of his officers. The prime cause of this widely-spread rumour is the (usual) criticism passed by the Emperor at Döberitz on May 29th on the exercises of the Imperial Brigade, which 20 years before had been led by him as Crownprince past His Majesty the Emperor Frederick in review. This criticism touched only on service details and military matters. It had no reference to political questions of the day. There was no mention made in it of "encircling" and of "bringing to bay," but the Emperor expressed his conviction that the army would, in loyalty to the spirit of Frederic the Great, remain equal to their duties. Surely none of us wish to close their eyes to the possibility of danger. Our soldiers do not bear

Paris \* Dresden \* New York

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Cloaks, smart Jackets, rich Neckpieces, the Muffs  
in Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel,  
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## International Rowing Regatta

### Blasewitz

Sunday at 2 p.m.

On the Elbe between Wachwitz and Blasewitz

54 boats 10 races 274 oarsmen

Finishing post at the Club-house of the "Dresdner Ruderverein."

Places to view the races 2 marks & 1 mark.

Children under twelve years of age in charge of their parents, free.

the unwarlike motto of the Hildesheim contingent of the former Imperial army on their caps: *da pacem, domine, in diebus nostris*. The consciousness of our strength may well inspire us with the confidence and repose which alone are worthy of a great peaceful nation."

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

A woman's voice was the first to ring through the great Albert Hall on Wednesday after the reopening by the chairman of section A of the Pan-Anglican Congress, when the subject for discussion was "Sweated Industries." The chair was occupied by the Coadjutor-Bishop of New Hampshire, who expressed his regret that the Bishop of Birmingham was prevented from presiding through illness.

The speakers were: Miss Constance Smith, Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., the Rev. J. H. Dove, of New Zealand, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Chadwick, vicar of St. Giles's, Northampton, the Hon. F. S. Grimwade, of Melbourne, and others.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

B Section of the Congress, which met at Kensington Town Hall, under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Calcutta, gave itself up to a discussion of Christian Science.

The debate was opened (according to the *Globe*) before a densely packed audience by Dr. Eleanor M. Reed, of the United States, who said that while many were inclined to scoff at the reported cures by Christian Science, and to ascribe the supposed results to imagination or hypnotism or mere suggestion, this was not true of those who had honestly investigated evidence. The thesis she suggested was that the cures by Christian Science were the result of physical processes induced by the mental and physical practices of its adherents, and that the results were wholly independent of the question of the truth or error of the tenets by which the practices were inspired.

Dr. M'Comb (Boston, Mass.) said the educated opinion in America regarded Christian Science with amused contempt. Yet at the root of Christian Science there was a great truth, although perverted, and the Church should thank Mrs. Eddy for calling attention to it.

Agnosticism formed the chief subject of the afternoon session, and was dealt with by the Right Rev.

J. E. C. Welldon, Dean of Manchester, who described it as the public profession of ignorance.

## THE TERRITORIAL FORCE. UNIFORMS TO BE WORN.

A special Army Order was issued on Tuesday night containing the regulations in regard to the uniform of the Territorial Force.

Except in the cases of corps for which special uniforms have been sanctioned, and which join the Territorial Force as complete units of the same arm, full dress uniform will, as far as possible, conform to that of corresponding units of the Regular Forces, silver lace and white metal buttons and ornaments being substituted for gold lace and gilt metal. Existing Yeomanry regiments wearing gold lace and gilt buttons are permitted to retain these distinctions. The uniform for the ranks will be:—

Mounted Services.—Jacket, drab serge mixture, universal pattern; pantaloons, drab Bedford cord; headdress, service dress cap of universal pattern (units in possession of a slouch hat may continue to wear it in place of or in addition to the cap).

Dismounted Services.—Jacket, drab serge mixture, universal pattern; trousers or knickerbockers, drab mixture; headdress, service dress cap, universal pattern; for Scottish regiments the glengarry cap.

Two suits of uniform will be provided for each man, one of which must be service-dress. The other may be used as an undress or "walking-out" uniform. An annual grant for each efficient non-commissioned officer and man is sanctioned for the maintenance of clothing and equipment, and will be paid to the county association.

Officers will wear uniform similar to that of the Regular Army, with certain modifications. Units that desire for any special reason to obtain permission to wear gold lace and gilt ornaments must submit applications through county associations for consideration. Each case will be considered on its merits.

Men who have been returned as efficient four times may wear on the right forearm a star made of silk or worsted. The four returns of efficiency need not be in consecutive years, nor in the same unit. An additional star may be worn for every further aggregate of four years.

Previous efficient service in the Yeomanry or Volunteers will count towards the award of this badge.

### EXTRADITION REFUSED.

Halifax (Nova Scotia), June 16.

A man named Kouko Fulman Kalke, who was arrested on a steamer which arrived from Liverpool, and has been in custody here for several months on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the Russian Government, was released today. Russia sought the extradition of Kalke, but the Court refused on the ground of the ambiguity and incompleteness of the charges.

### NEW ZEALAND LABOUR SHORTAGE.

Wellington, June 17.

Sir J. G. Ward, the Premier, speaking at Gisborne regarding native lands, stated that by the end of the present year there would be 1,500,000 acres available for settlement.

Mr. McNab, Minister of Lands and Agriculture, interviewed at Christchurch, declared that unskilled farm labourers were required in every part of the Dominion, and good wages were offered to able-bodied men. The shortage of labour in the country was likely to be more severe in the future than at present, because a huge area of land would be opened up in the north island.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### NOMINATION OF MR. TAFT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Republican National Convention have nominated Mr. Taft as the party's candidate for the Presidency.

At the sitting of the Convention on Thursday, after the rejection of the report of the minority of the Resolutions Committee, the Convention adopted by acclamation the report of the majority of that

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

A letter from the German Empress. The *Evangelisch-kirchlicher Hilfsverein* held its X. annual meeting at the Herrenhaus on Monday last. Freiherr v. Manteuffel, as is reported by the Hirsch Büro, read the following letter from Her Majesty the Empress:—

*Neues Palais*, the 15th of June, 1908.

"I send my greeting to the members of the *Evangelisch-christlicher Hilfsverein* who have come together from all parts of the country, and I express my great regret that I cannot take part in today's meeting. On this day, the 15th of June, twenty years have elapsed since my beloved father-in-law Kaiser Friedrich died. Shortly before his death the Hilfsverein, by his command, had met for the first time under my patronage. The blessing of God has rested visibly on the work of the society. Sprung from small beginnings in a time of trouble the Verein, with its 1,500 branch societies, has now developed a widely ramified and fruitful activity which I fully recognize, and for which I thank you heartily. The gravity of the time—all is dark that weighs on us—warns us more than ever that we must be penetrated by the light and the power of the Gospel. The branches of the *Evangelisch-kirchlicher Hilfsverein* are called in a special manner to cooperate faithfully in our Evangelical churches; and I am convinced that true, self-sacrificing Christian love will never work in vain.

(signed) Augusta Victoria, I.R."

After thirteen years of work in Berlin the Rev. J. H. Fry relinquishes the Chaplaincy of St. George's Church; his last Sunday in Berlin will in all probability be September 27th. Mr. Fry exchanges with Archdeacon Dunkerley, Vicar of Castle Morton, Malvern, Wales.

International Automobile Races in America. The Automobile Club of America has given notice that the Automobile Races will take place in accordance with Grand Prix rules on Thursday November 26, on a round course 26 miles (43 kilometers) in length near Savannah, Georgia. Entries will be received up to October 1, or with extra fees up to November 1.

At a recent sale of Mss. at Christie's in London, an eight-page letter written by Nelson and dated August 1803 on board his flag-ship "Victory"—a model of which in silver is to be seen at the Schiffbau-Ausstellung—came under the auctioneer's hammer. The letter is addressed to the General Officer Commanding the garrison at Malta, and gives him detailed indications of what his rules of action should be. Considering the high value attached to the great Admiral's autographs, the price, £55, at which this letter was knocked down cannot be regarded as excessive. A panoramic picture 14 feet long representing Nelson's funeral and published at the time by a newspaper, together with a ticket of admission to St. Paul's cathedral on the day of Nelson's funeral and views of the hero's birthplace, all bound together in a volume, fetched £58. Two

letters from Gainsborough to his sister Miss Dupont, disclosing family matters then unknown, were sold for £33. Another Gainsborough document, a letter from the painter's nephew in which the writer begs his uncle to initiate him in the art or the mysteries of painting, found a purchaser at £12. The catalogue of the sale included a few rare books, among which were Milton's "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes" published in 1571; these were sold for £46.

A Goethe-Schiller monument has been unveiled in Washington Park, Milwaukee. A great number of people were present at the ceremony.

Berlin to have a People's Opera. A large new opera house is to be built on a site in Potsdam Strasse, near the old Botanical Gardens. It will be begun in the autumn and, when completed, will contain an audience of 2,500 people. The architect who has the plans in hand is Herr Oskar Kaufmann, who built the Hebbel Theater. The building will be in modern baroque style, and elegantly fitted up internally. The conception is due to M. Palfi, the Director of the Neues Operetten Theater, and he will control the new institution; he proposes to make it a kind of Schiller Theater for opera, and to give good performances at low prices. The dearest seats will cost only .43.50.

The figures published with reference to the work of the Liverpool Public Library indicate considerable mental activity in the shipping capital of Northern England, and particularly among the working classes, so far as may be deduced from library statistics. The Liverpool Public Library is a lending library, but contains reading and reference rooms in which the books of the library may be used. The number of volumes available is 280,000. Last year 1,362,000 volumes were lent out, and 1,410,444 were used for purposes of reference within the building. The sum of those totals, it will be noticed, is just ten times the whole number of volumes in stock. In connection with this, as with the public libraries in other English towns, public lectures on very various educational and enlightening subjects are delivered in the Library and elsewhere in Liverpool. In these lectures the attention of the audiences is drawn to valuable books which treat of the subjects dealt with by the lecturers and which may be obtained from or referred to in the Library, and the hearers are instructed how to make the best use of those books. Last year 178 such lectures were delivered in 19 different localities in Liverpool, and the audiences totalled 97,425 persons.

The "Schwarze Hand" secret criminal gang in New York, which endeavours to terrorize millionaires and members of the Upper Four Hundred, pursues its intended victims even to their summer abodes. Mr. William Pollock, for instance, recently received from the Committee of the band a letter threatening that, unless he forthwith paid them 5,000 dollars,

his villa in the Berkshire Hills would be blown up. The millionaires of New York have concerted measures to safeguard their property, and the villas at Lennox and Stockbridge are now doubly watched. But in spite of all precautions the Berkshire Hills are rendered unsafe by the machinations of the "Schwarze Hand."

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

**AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.0 p.m. Song Service.

**Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.**  
Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Figaros Hochzeit . . . . . 7
Royal Theatre	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg . . . . . 7
Deutsches Theater	Brettgrüfin (Sári Fodák) . . . . . 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Tugendwächter . . . . . 8
"	Unterseeboot . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	Carmen . . . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Stabstrompeter . . . . . 7.30
Luisen Theatre	Die Stimme des Blutes . . . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Am Altar . . . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen . . . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen . . . . . 8
Nenes Theatre	Nächte i. Hampton-Klub. Schöps . . . . . 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . 8
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Die Afrikanerin . . . . . 8
"	„ Charlotten-
burg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor . . . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus . . . . . 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugsitze zum Watzmann . . . . . 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle . . . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Apello Theatre	Die süßen Gristetten. Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . 8
Berliner Theater	Company of the New Schauspielhaus: Raffles . . . . . 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . 7

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Committee which recommends the platform advocated by Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt. The plank in that platform concerning the Trusts calls for legislation that shall increase the control of the Union over the Trust companies and ensure further publication of the business affairs of those companies engaged in inter-State commerce with the possibility of securing a monopoly. The platform further recommends revision of the Customs tariff in a special Session of Congress immediately after the inauguration of the next President. The platform declares that the true protective policy which could best be followed with respect to foreign countries and with due advantages for American industries, would consist in the establishment of a maximum and a minimum tariff. The maximum tariff would apply to those countries which treated American goods disproportionately; the minimum tariff would be the normal measure of the protection of American products. With regard to the currency, the platform expresses approval of recent legislation, and recommends further laws which shall render the currency more elastic and more suitable to the requirements of the country; such laws should guard against fluctuations in the rate of interest, while every dollar should be as good as gold. The platform recommends that railway companies be permitted to make freight agreements subject to the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and proposes legislation for preventing the excessive issue of shares and bonds by railway companies.

### MR. ROOSEVELT'S OPINION.

Washington, June 19.

When President Roosevelt received the news of Mr. Taft's nomination for the presidency, he said: The country must really be congratulated. I have

known Taft for many years, and very well, and I hold him in especially high estimation, because the whole time we have worked together we have done so for the same objects and ideals. I don't think that in the whole country another man could be found so well fitted for the presidency. He is not only a fearless man, but he is free of selfish motives and is of an honest mind. Moreover he possesses exact knowledge of what is needed for the country at home and abroad, and enjoys the sympathies of his fellow-citizens.

After an all-night sitting, the supporters of Mr. Taft secured a victory in the Committee of the Republican National Convention appointed to discuss the resolutions. All the planks in the platform advocated by Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt were adopted. In particular the point was approved which recommends legislation compelling workmen's Unions to submit differences between wage-earners and employers to the decision of Federal Courts only, whose judgments, after hearing both parties, shall be final and binding; exceptions only to be made in cases in which irreparable injury might result from delay.

When the Convention had adopted the platform, the nomination of candidates by the States was proceeded with in alphabetical order. Illinois nominated Speaker Cannon; Indiana, Fairbanks; New York, Hughes—whose nomination elicited but feeble applause. The gallery audience, impatient for the nomination of Taft, interrupted the proceedings. When at last Taft was nominated for Ohio, a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm ensued; the flag-waving, singing, and shouting lasting 25 minutes. The voting in the Convention for the Presidency candidates was as follows.

Taft obtained 702 votes, Hughes 63, Cannon 61, Fairbanks 40, Knox 68, Lafollettes 25, Foraker 16, Roosevelt 3. Mr. Taft was then nominated unanimously. The Convention then adjourned.

### MR. TAFT RETIRES.

Washington, June 19.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, has relinquished his post today.

### U. S. TROOPS FOR PANAMA.

800 Marines are on their way to Panama, to prevent disturbances at the forthcoming elections.

### A MONSTER CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The three-days festival of the North American Singer's Union began at Indianapolis on Thursday with a brilliant flag parade. 87 choral societies and 2,000 children sang at the first concert.

### NEW ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Buenos Ayres *Nacion* reports that M. Victorino de la Plaza, who was formerly the Argentine representative in London, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs instead of M. Zeballos.

### ANOTHER JOURNALISTS' STRIKE.

A similar occurrence to that which happened some time ago in the *Reichstag* in Berlin took place in Rome on Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies. A deputy objected to the journalists making audible remarks during the session and applied an insulting epithet to them. The President adjourned the House until the afternoon, and as no apology was tendered to the journalists they rose in a body and left their tribunes. They then decided that a challenge be sent to the offending deputy and that lots be drawn by those journalists who were present on the tribune at the time, to decide who shall fight the duel.

Attempts are being made to settle the matter amicably before the duel takes place.

(Continued on page 3.)



# DRESDEN

Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince of Saxony and Prince Heinrich, accompanied by their military Governor Major Freiherr O'Byrn, yesterday visited the exhibition of pictures at the art-gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, and inspected with evident interest the portrait of His Majesty King Friedrich August, and the large pictures painted for the Schloss Schönfeld, near Grossenhain, by Rittmeister Georg v. Boddien.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows:

- (1) J. S. Bach: Prelude in E-minor for organ (Peters edition, vol. II).
- (2) Mendelssohn: "Heilig, heilig!" for 8-part choir with solo voices, from the oratorio "Elias."
- (3) Mendelssohn: "Denn der Herr vergisst die Seinen nicht," Arioso for alto voice with organ, from the oratorio "Paulus."
- (4) Mendelssohn: "Sei stille dem Herrn," Arioso for alto voice with organ, from the oratorio "Elias."
- (5) Mendelssohn: Gloria, for 8-part choir with solo voices.

The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Frä. Anna Graeve, of Berlin, alto; and Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

As already announced, the famous Koschat Quintet from Vienna, conducted by the composer Thomas Koschat, will give vocal concerts at the Bergkeller on Wednesday the 1st and Thursday the 2nd of July, beginning at 8 o'clock each evening. Tickets, at 70 s each, may be obtained from F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

The programme for this evening's Belvedere concert is as follows: (1) Kupferberg Gold, march, Forwerk. (2) Overture: "La Sirène," Auber. (3) Ave Maria, Schubert. (4) Introduction and Mazurka from "Coppélia," Delibes. (5) Norwegian rhapsody, Svendsen. (6) "Schlummerlied" for two violins, Ersfeld. (7) Tonbilder, from "Faust," Gounod. (8) The King's Daughter, march, Beermann. (9) "Czardascenen," Hartenstein. (10) "Heimwärts," Grieg (arranged for orchestra by Victor Ila Clarke). (11) "La plus belle," valse, Waldteufel.

At the Central Theatre this evening Herr Albert Bozenhard, of the Thalia Theater in Hamburg, begins his this year's engagement in Dresden. At the first performance this evening of *Der Teufel*,

Extensive choice of hand-made Saxon Damask Table-Bed-Ladies' and Gentlemen's **LINEN** Joseph Meyer (au petit Bazar) Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

**STEPHAN'S Fine Art China**  
 Handpaintings only, own workmanship.  
 Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory.  
 Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices.  
 4, Reichs Strasse. succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.

a play in three acts by Franz Molnar, Herr Bozenhard will appear in the title-rôle. Tomorrow there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30, *Ein Automobilunfall (Panne)*, by Rich. Skowronek, will be given at half-prices; and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, *Der Teufel* at the usual prices, with Herr Bozenhard as above.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

### CONNECTICUT, BEWARE!

The State of Connecticut must look to its laurels, for it is associated with the alleged manufacture of wooden nutmeats. It is now stated by a French contemporary that there is in England a flourishing industry in the production of artificial eggs and that the factory turns out over 1,000 an hour. The yolk is formed of a paste of which flour and starch are constituents, and the white is obtained from albumen. This chemical composition is, we are told, identical with natural eggs. The interior skin is made of a film of gelatine, and the shell is composed of plaster of Paris, the specific gravity of which is greater than that of the natural product. It is claimed that the artificial egg is as nutritious as one newly laid by the hen.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45

### La Bohème.

Scenes from Henry Murger's "Vie de Bohème" in four pictures. Music by Giacomo Puccini.

#### Cast:

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Rudolf, poet              | Herr Burrian.       |
| Schaunard, musician       | Herr Plaschke.      |
| Marcell, artist           | Herr Scheidemantel. |
| Collin, philosopher       | Herr Rains.         |
| Bernard, the landlord     | Herr Nebuschka.     |
| Mimi                      | Frau Nast.          |
| Musette                   | Fräul. v. d. Osten. |
| Parpignol, vendor of toys | Herr Engelhard.     |
| Alcindor                  | Herr Eri.           |
| Sergeant of the Customs   | Herr Büssel.        |
| Customs official          | Herr Pust.          |

**PLOT.** Rudolph and Marcel, friends in "Bohemia" are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former replenishes the fire with the M.S. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician arrives with fuel, wine &c., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolph, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flowergirl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Café Momus in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer Alcindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and deceives with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolph is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolph but hearing Rudolph declare she is too ill to be cured she sobs so violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolph is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolph are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their guilty Musette brings in Mimi who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolph's arms.  
 Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

Sunday night . . . . . Undine . . . . . at 7.30  
 Monday night . . . . . Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg . . . 6

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . . The Importance of being Earnest at 7.30  
 Sunday night . . . . . Die Braut von Messina . . . . . 7  
 Monday night . . . . . Hedda Gabler . . . . . 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Ein Walzertraum (Mila Thoren) at 7.30

### Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Der Teufel . . . . . at 8  
 Sunday afternoon . . . . . Ein Automobilunfall (Panne) . . . 3.30  
 Sunday night . . . . . Der Teufel . . . . . 8

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### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

#### THE CZAR'S VISIT IN ENGLAND.

A newspaper report states that the Czar of Russia will not visit England this year, but that His Majesty hopes to be able next year to accept with King Edward's invitation.

#### THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A London newspaper learns from Teheran that the Shah has not yet replied to the memorandum of his Parliament. Reinforcements from the tribes are arriving at his camp. The Shah does not show any disposition to make concessions, but rather seems to incline to the restoration of absolutism. The shopkeepers in Teheran have declared in favour of keeping business at a standstill.

#### MACEDONIAN AFFAIRS.

Reuter's Bureau learns that the answer of Russia to Sir Edward Grey's last note on Macedonian affairs has reached the Foreign Office, and that the Anglo-Russian proposal for the pacification of Macedonia, which is set forth in great detail and in its final form, is now certain of adoption in its essential points. As soon as a perfect agreement is arrived at between them, both Governments will endeavour to obtain the consent of the other great Powers. The proposal is said to be a combination of the original British and Russian proposals and to contain the essential suggestions of both. The report that England and Russia had resolved to summon a European Conference is unfounded.

The *Evening Standard* writes: "The proposal has already received the approval of France, Italy, and Austria. It does not provide for a Governor

General of Macedonia, but the Inspector General is to take part in the proceedings of the Finance Committee of which the Civil Agents are already members. The Finance Committee is to be authorized to retain a portion of the revenue sufficient to cover the charges for the Civil Service; the remainder will be available for military purposes and for carrying on local administration. The Porte, however, will not be called upon to reduce the number of troops in the three Vilayets. The Gendarmerie will be materially increased, and local guards will be established in the villages under the superintendence of the officers of the Gendarmerie. For the maintenance of the Sultan's sovereignty, the European officers will enter the Turkish service, but, as before, they will be appointed by the Powers.

#### USE OF ESPERANTO.

Dr. H. W. Yemans, of the United States Army, is a soldier, military surgeon, traveller, and enthusiastic Esperantist. Up to the middle of last July he was attached to the United States troops in the Philippine Islands, and is now on his way home to the States, while at the same time prosecuting an inquiry as to the progress and results of Esperanto in the different countries through which he passes. Talking to a representative of a contemporary, he expressed himself highly delighted with the progress made in Esperanto on the islands. There are over 500 members enrolled in the Society, including English, Americans, and Spanish, and about 50 per cent. natives.

"Both the military officers and the natives are taking to the study very kindly, and the language is going to be of great service in the islands, especially among the natives. There are about 80 different tribes, each speaking a different language or dialect. This tribal language is a

great difficulty, and accounts for much tribal friction. But the growing use of Esperanto among them is removing many of their misunderstandings.

"An illustration of the value of Esperanto is found in the leper colony at Culion. Here we have 2,000 lepers gathered from all parts of the islands, speaking in languages that are as diverse as English and German. The introduction of Esperanto has brought about a community of feeling and sentiment. Indeed, the progress of Esperanto in the Philippines has been so rapid that next year, during the Carnival season, a Convention of Esperantists from the extreme Orient has been arranged.

"If you wish to know the value of Esperanto take myself as an example. On my journey to England I have passed through many countries, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Egypt, Malta, Spain, France, Switzerland, and Germany, and in each country, through our Esperantist Consuls, I have found my way made easy, and my journey made most pleasant. In every civilized country in the world Esperanto is making very rapid progress."

#### WALK CAREFULLY.

"Never try to run before you can walk," says Sir Charles Santley. "It is doubtful whether the majority of young singers adapt this maxim to their vocal efforts. I would therefore humbly point out to them the folly of appearing on the platform until they have thoroughly mastered the rules of their art. A premature appearance may often mean the making of an unfavourable début which, in other circumstances, might have been entirely favourable. Still, in the musical world, as on the battlefield, it is well to remember that a knock-down blow does not mean defeat—at least, it should not mean defeat."



## THE EMERGENCY BRAKE.

(Contributed.)

The query is frequently raised as to why the Englishman travelling abroad so often appears at his worst, why he appears to forget the rudiments of good behaviour, and sometimes even the dictates of sanity. This undoubted fact is more often commented upon by English travellers themselves, who are disgusted at the spectacle of a countryman playing the fool before the astonished eyes of those whom he contemptuously dubs "foreigners." Journeying to Flushing from Dresden one day last week, I witnessed for sixteen weary hours the childish antics of an individual whose broad accent proclaimed him a denizen of Cockaigne, blatant and unashamed. Clad in a disturbing check suit and an impudent grin, he rendered life in that long corridor car unbearable. He button-holed me in a corner from which escape was impossible, exuding an aroma unpleasantly suggestive of stale whisky, and poured out his troubled tale. He had come from Vienna whither he had journeyed "on business," and had had such a good time there that the exchequer had grown painfully attenuated, so that he found it necessary to place a "stunin' 'at," which he had bought for his "missus," in the care of an obliging relative, usually yecept "Unele." I made my escape at last in the midst of a budget of salacious chronicles, in which he invariably figured as the hero. But we were not done with him yet.

Between Dortmund and Essen the train was booming along at a good forty miles an hour, when suddenly there came a terrific rush of air, the train being brought to an almost instant halt. Instantly everybody was out in the corridor, and the coupés were besieged with angry officials, when a window was slammed down and a bull-like voice roared out "Go ahead! go ahead! it's a mistake!" It was the gentleman from Cockaigne, wildly excited and not a little afraid. To the stolid officials and a ring of chuckling travellers he explained that he had mistaken the handle of the "Notbremse" for that of a ventilator, and had pulled it, with unexpected results. It was the climax to a series of idiocies which he had been perpetrating ever since the coach pulled out of the N. W. Bahnhof at Vienna. A good-natured German interpreted for him, and explained to the officials that the affair was the outcome of a natural mistake, and when the train proceeded it looked as though our friend was coming off scot-free. But at Wesel his hopes were rudely dashed. He was courteously but firmly escorted to the station-master's office, where sentence was pronounced. Either he must pay thirty marks, or languish in custody for three days. Alas! where was his bluster and self-assurance? He collapsed on a bench and groaned aloud, explaining to a sympathetic audience that payment of the fine would reduce him to absolute destitution, and that his "missus" would "arf murder" him when he got home. Eventually, however, the fine was paid, and he returned to the coupé a sadder and—let us hope—wiser man. When last seen he was consoling himself with an immense Scotch-and-soda in the buffet-car.

The incident had the effect of drawing the attention of many to a curiously impracticable arrangement in the coaches. The emergency-brake is placed an inch or two above the coupé window, and the only evidence of its real nature is the word *Notbremse*, which is of course meaningless to many English and American travellers. It is frequently taken for the ventilator, and is also in dangerous proximity to the handle of the window, so that at night, when the compartment is in comparative obscurity, a mistake may easily occur. If the brake handle cannot be placed in a less inconvenient position, it would at least be a simple matter to affix a notice in English explaining its nature, since so many English-speaking travellers make use of this line. In view of the fact that on the German railways every attempt is made to suit the comfort and convenience of passengers, it is sincerely to be hoped that steps will be taken to remedy what is at present a source of possible disaster.

## PROFESSIONALISM.

At the height of the cricket season the question of professionalism is apt to rise like some malevolent spectre to weary and torment the sportsman. Cricket more than any sport, except football, invites the professional expert, the man who, having made capital out of his skill, supplements the ranks of those who play for play's sake. Should these men join with amateurs in playing matches? Or should a rigid line be drawn between the one class and the other, as is the case in running and other races, which would make it impossible for the two classes to compete together? These questions foster extremists with much fecundity. The man who thinks that professionalism is corrupting sport and the man who thinks that without professionalism sport would cease to exist harp with equal con-

viction on their equally wearying themes. Professionalism, we are told on the one hand, leads to dishonest expedients, underhand practices and unsportsmanlike jealousies; sometimes it is even whispered that matches are lost before they are played and that all the tricks of the turf are reproduced in the cricket field. On the other hand, we are being constantly assured that only through professionalism are we likely to reach the Hellenic ideal of physical perfection, the Roman *mens sana in corpore sano*, the English love of fair play combined with mighty cunning. The age in which we live, we are told, is too full of temptations for the lovers of sport: apart from the skilled amusements of the rich, in the coverts or on the road or by the side of streams, amusements which are after all selfish and which make their appeal to personal rather than corporate excellence, the vogue of sport among the people is decaying and needs bolstering up. What better expedient could there be therefore than the cultivation of paid experts whose example is to lead the multitudes?

Between these two schools of opinion it is sometimes a little difficult to steer a judicious course. One thing is obvious: we must make up our minds as to whether sport means the participation in sport or the interest which makes us spectators. If we go to every first-class cricket-match within our reach are we better sportsmen than if we occasionally watch one with enjoyment? If, on the other hand, we cultivate cricket, but play it very indifferently, are we worse sportsmen for doing that instead of going to see our county play? If professional sportsmen do nothing more than any artist does, that is, if they pursue their occupation with interest and enjoyment, why should we, who appreciate their skill without sharing it, claim any credit for ourselves over the business?

Behind the question of sport as a profession lies the question of what constitutes sportsmanship as a virtue—the sportsmanlike spirit that every public school claims to engender among its boys, the spirit that, as many Englishmen secretly believe, is to be found in no individual outside the British dominions. You may be a good shot, a first-rate horseman, an excellent tennis-player, a superb swimmer, but it is still conceivable that an Englishman who is a poor shot, an indifferent horseman, a quite uncertain tennis-player and a weak swimmer will think you less of a sportsman than himself, and this without claiming any further accomplishment. The reason is not far to seek. Sportsmanship has superseded chivalry in the code of social morality. It does not matter what you do so long as you do it in a certain way. You must take your sport more seriously than your daily toil; you must choose to talk about it in preference to all other topics; you must know to a hair's breadth why you failed or why you succeeded in doing something you wished to do; and, with all this, you must appear to be, without necessarily being, generous to the verge of blindness, unselfish to the verge of recklessness. That, you will say, is cant and nonsense. You will protest you are a scholar or an artist and cannot find time to cultivate such insincerities. The Englishman will answer you that you do not understand, that you are not a sportsman, and that it is wasting his time to ply you with principles and feelings which are only to be imbibed at the fountain source, and under special circumstances. If you begin to suspect that sportsmanship, like democracy, has for some centuries been a caste privilege it is not inconceivable that you may be told you are dragging in irrelevant matter.

In spite of cant and nonsense, however, there is a feeling among sportsmen that they are right in insisting on a certain sacredness inherent in the nature of their principles. Only the fact that sport has been accepted as a symbol of conduct could raise it to the level of such complete seriousness. The saying by which the English are reputed to take their pleasures sadly should have described them as taking their pleasures seriously. Professionalism goes a little against the grain because it introduces an element of levity, and, in a measure, removes the reverence extended towards a difficult pursuit embraced precisely for the sake of its difficulty.

## VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Kreuznach up to June 18th numbered 4,188.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Fresh westerly winds, more cloudy, rain at times, temperature lower.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.  
Sunday, June 21st. 1st Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Wednesday, June 24th. *Nativity of S. John Baptist.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

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The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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