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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIAN CRICKETERS ARRIVE.

The Philadelphia cricket team arrived at Queens-town on Saturday last by the Cunard liner "Umbria," from New York, in excellent health and in good form. They will practice at the Crystal Palace grounds prior to their match against South Wales at Cardiff on July 6, after which they will play 15 matches in England and Ireland.

THE CITY OF LONDON MILITIA.

The last camp of the historic regiment, 6th Royal Fusiliers, better known as the City of London Militia, came to an end on Saturday last at Bovington. Glorious weather has prevailed throughout the training, says the *Globe*, and the men returned to town thoroughly trained. At three o'clock the bugles sounded and tents were struck, and at six o'clock the regiment left the little station at Woolwich for London. The battalion went over solid to the Haldane scheme, and passed, about 600 strong, into the special reserve with Col. H. R. Helpman retaining command.

PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

THE LIVING THANKOFFERING.

One of the most valuable results to the Pan-Anglican Congress has been the personal thank-offering of those who have volunteered to go anywhere in the mission field, where the need is greatest. Hundreds of offers have, according to a London contemporary, been received, and although many of the applicants have been and will be found unsuitable, for medical and other reasons, many ladies have already been accepted. Offers have been received, in addition to that of the Bishop of Dorking (who started the movement) from many eminent clergymen.

The Committee of the Congress have found themselves in a difficulty in regard to publishing the names and numbers of the volunteers, as it is impossible to separate the offers which, in the course of the year, would, in the natural course of events, have come to the missionary societies, from those which were directly due to the Congress. Many of the best applicants, in fact, have been unable to sign the declaration, stating that their offer was the result of the Congress, from the fact that they had been considering the question for years, and were only waiting till they were fitted or till the opportunity presented itself.

Several of the volunteers have already been sent to stations in the mission fields of Canada, South America, Australia, and elsewhere; and others will be sent out as soon as financial and other arrangements can be made.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROSPECTS.

The total value of the world's gold production last year exceeded 82 millions, of which 30 millions were furnished by South Africa. In quoting these figures at the meeting of the African Banking Corporation, Mr. J. D. Alexander, the chairman, took occasion to emphasise them, and to add that a country that could produce such an enormous quantity of the precious metal could not for ever continue in a state of depression. He made it clear, in fact, that business in the sub-Continent is beginning to improve, and that it is on a sounder basis than it was six months ago. Coming from such an authority the statement is decidedly cheering, and we may remark that Mr. Alexander's views coincide with

those held in influential South African circles in the City. Of the many signs of improving business and returning confidence on the Rand, not the least important is the comparative ease with which means are being provided for extending mining operations, and for exploiting the other resources of the colony. Taking everything into consideration, an early resumption of the Kaffir advance is by no means unlikely.—*The Globe*.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

OLYMPIC GAMES: AMERICA'S TEAM.

Reuter reports that all the American competitors who will take part in the Olympic games in London, met in New York last Friday night preparatory to sailing by the steamer "Philadelphia" the next morning. Martin Sheridan, the all-round champion, John Flanagan, the champion hammer-thrower, and Mike McGrath, the former throwing-the-hammer champion, have all been granted furlough from the police force to enable them to accompany the team, which is declared by followers of athletics to be the strongest ever formed in America.

HARVARD COMING TO ENGLAND.

The *New York Tribune* published the following telegram from Boston on Saturday last:—"Wray, the professional coach of Harvard, announces that the members of the crew will remain in training until the end of next week, when they will sail for England to take part in the Olympic Regatta on July 28. The crew will be the same as that which defeated Yale yesterday. Each man will pay his own expenses."

THE PIONEER OF THE BANANA TRADE.

Few people who see the large barrow loads of bananas which are now sold in the streets, or have slipped on a banana skin, realise, according to a London contemporary, that the industry is literally one of yesterday, and that the man who started the trade is only just dead. Captain L. D. Baker, whose death is announced from Boston, had the happy idea of taking a shipload of bananas from Jamaica to Boston, at the time when the sugar trade was failing, and this was the beginning of the banana trade, which has since assumed such enormous proportions.

ANOTHER ARBITRATION TREATY.

Washington, June 27.

The Mexican Chargé d'Affaires and the acting State Secretary have exchanged ratifications of a general arbitration treaty similar to those which have been concluded by the United States with several European countries.

THE U.S. AND VENEZUELA.

Frankfort o. M., June 27.

The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires at Washington has, according to a cable from the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* correspondent there, been granted leave of absence for an indefinite period.

THE MEXICAN UNREST.

Washington, June 27.

The Mexican Government has requested the assistance of the United States in maintaining the laws of neutrality. The United States Ambassador at Mexico reports that the Mexican Government has sent troops to Viesca, in the State of Coahuila, which was taken possession of by about 200 revolutionaries on the 24th instant.

TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

Clinton, Minnesota, June 28.

A great part of the town was destroyed by a tornado yesterday evening, seven people being killed and twenty injured.

COLLISION ON THE ELEVATED.

New York, June 27.

A collision took place today on the high-level railway near Third Avenue. One carriage was damaged but did not fall over into the street. Twelve persons were injured.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SIGNING OF THE ACTS.

The Hague, June 27.

The treaties agreed upon at the last Peace Conference were signed here today by the Delegates of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, with the reservation on the part of Germany of the points explained in the white-book laid before the Reichstag and in particular with the exception of the declaration as to air-ships.

INTERNATIONAL BALLOONING.

On Thursday July 2nd, in the morning, kites and balloons, with or without passengers, will make ascents for scientific purposes in several large towns on the Continent.

Anyone finding a balloon without passengers will receive a reward if he follows the instructions contained therein, takes care of the balloon and the instruments, and telegraphs information to the address given.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Frankfort o. M., June 29.

As a motor dray belonging to the Bürgerbrauerei here was returning empty yesterday evening from a Kriegerverein fête at Ruppertsheim in the Taunus, twenty people got on to it for the sake of a ride home. In rounding a corner the dray upset; three of the passengers were killed and several severely hurt.

GREAT FIRE IN NORWAY.

Reuter reports that on Saturday last a serious conflagration broke out in Frederikstad (Norway), which reduced the central business quarter in the western side of the town to ashes. Twenty-three of the largest wooden houses in the town were gutted, including two chemists' shops. No lives were lost. The damage is estimated at two million kroner (about £111,000).

NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

HEALTH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Lisbon, June 28.

The Queen-mother is suffering from an attack of influenza, and is confined to her room.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

BOMBS DISCOVERED IN BARCELONA.

Barcelona, June 27.

A bomb exploded today in the Boqueria market place in the centre of the town. The market at the moment was almost entirely empty. A horse was injured. Two other bombs were found in the neighbourhood.

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

A great crowd had gathered by 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the neighbourhood and on the steps of the old criminal Court, where the proceedings against Prince Eulenburg were to commence at 11. At half-past 10 the Prince was carried on a stretcher into a room adjoining the large hall in which the trial is being held. Shortly after 11 the presiding Judge, Landgerichtsdirektor Kanzow, took his seat, and the proceedings began. The Prince was allowed to sit in an arm-chair, and near him were the Princess and his two sons. Oberstaatsanwalt Dr. Isenbiel conducted the prosecution. The empanelling of the jury took a long time. After the 60 witnesses had answered to their names—among them being the Princess Eulenburg and her eldest son, and Graf Moltke—the Judge charged the jury not to allow themselves to be influenced by anything that they might have seen in the public prints with regard to this case, but to give their verdict impartially according to the evidence they would hear in that Court. Dr. Isenbiel then applied that the public should be excluded during the trial, founding his application mainly on the private interests of the accused and the interests of the witnesses. Both the counsel for the accused said that, although the Prince had no interest in the exclusion of the public, they would not oppose the application. Prince Eulenburg emphatically confirmed what his counsel had said. The Court ruled that the public and the Press should be excluded from the trial.

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.

MR. TAFT'S CAREER.

(From *The Times*: Continued.)

Appointed first Governor of the islands in 1901, Mr. Taft went the even tenor of his way, performing his duties with fearless independence, and without the slightest desire to court public favour, which, indeed, came to him unbidden. His work there was marked by originality of method; he rarely consulted his personal convenience in carrying it out. Amongst other things, it was necessary in 1902 to consult with the authorities of the Catholic Church at Rome concerning the purchase of agricultural lands in the Philippines, and under ordinary circumstances a Governor would probably have sent a Commission to the Vatican to conduct the negotiations. Mr. Taft elected to handle this matter himself, went to Rome, conferred with Pope Leo XIII., and effected a settlement. These diplomatic missions, or tours of inspection, were never made with any eye to spectacular effect, though the newspapers were quick to seize upon any of their features that provided colour and display to their columns. They were rather undertaken as unostentatious business missions, and it

was work of this kind, which no other American statesman had ever performed in quite the same way, that made Mr. Taft's popularity become so great and his Presidential campaign such a signal success.

It was not until 1904 that Mr. Taft became identified with the Roosevelt Administration as a member of the President's official family. Himself a man of large resources for sustained and effective effort, Mr. Roosevelt was too good a judge of his fellows not to recognize quickly that in Mr. Taft was a man after his own heart. Mr. Taft's pro-consular experience peculiarly fitted him for the Secretaryship of War, which Mr. Roosevelt urged him to accept, the department being chiefly responsible for the administration of the affairs of the dependencies where Mr. Taft had succeeded in establishing order out of chaos. As Secretary of War he has not only had to deal with all the problems concerning the territories for which the American Government assumed responsibility after the Spanish war, but, in addition, the Panama Canal project and other external affairs came within his jurisdiction. He was, in effect, beside Secretary of War the American Colonial Secretary and Director of Public Works. His new duties were really an expansion of those which he had successfully fulfilled in the Philippines, and in grasping them he followed his habit of not depending upon information indirectly obtained regarding any situation that might arise far afield, but of going himself and adjusting matters on the spot. It is in fact as a representative-at-large of the American people making rapid strides to any point on the planet where his presence was required—at Rome, St. Petersburg, Tokio, Manila, Cuba, Panama, as the case may be, and as quickly returning when his mission was fulfilled—that Mr. Taft has chiefly impressed himself upon his fellow-countrymen. If a public man, by his multifarious activities in the interests of the nation, and by right of efficiency and training, has ever qualified himself to occupy the White House, that man is surely Mr. Taft. Before 1900 his career seemed to be shaping towards a serene life on the judicial bench, with membership of the Supreme Court as a final honour; but destiny, through the late President McKinley, decreed that he should be a world figure, and his going to the Philippines was the first step which has led him to nomination for the Presidency as the logical goal of his career.

When the discussion of his name in the newspapers reached what may be termed the embarrassing point, where he found he had to say something to explain exactly what his position was to remove misleading impressions his silence might create, the Secretary of War gave out for publication the following statement, the substance of which I telegraphed to *The Times* at the time:—

I wish to say that my ambition is not political; that I am not seeking the Presidential nomination; that I do not expect to be the Republican candidate, if for no other reason because of what seem to me to be objections to my availability, which do not appear to lessen with the continued discharge of my official duties; but I am not foolish enough to say that, in the improbable event that the opportunity to run for the great office of President were to come to me, I should decline it, for this would not be true.

It is doubtful if so important a matter was ever disposed of in such an informal and natural manner. It was characteristic of Mr. Taft's simple and direct methods. It attracted the country more than ever towards him and, backed by the solid foundation of his 20 years' record of effective and honest public work, put him squarely in line for the presi-

dency. Said the *New York Sun* at the time, though its attitude has since then changed toward Mr. Taft:—

Nothing more direct, more suave, more human, and more winning has ever been put forth by any possible candidate for President during his period of mere potentiality. If we are not mistaken, the American people is in an uncommonly receptive mood for statesmanship in which energy is refined by modesty, and sincerity is not destitute of the sense of humour.

(To be continued.)

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
Deutsches Theater	Brettlgräfin (Sári Fedák) at 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbster " 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen " 8
Berliner Theater	Company of the New Schauspiel-house: Raffles " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand " 8
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Stabströmpeter " 8
Luisen Theatre	Dir wie mir. Die Stimme des Blutes " 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen " 8
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Carmen " 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor " 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walsorinar " 8
Urania Theatre	Durch Dänemark & Südschweden " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Métropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Neues Theater	Nächte i. Hampton-Klub. Schöps " 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Grissotten. Spezialitäten " 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies " 7
Walthalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8

Otto Grunow Atelier for portraits. Interiors and exteriors photograph. Ref.: Christian Steding, Rosa Hülse (London). Berlin NW, Schadow Str. 4 & 5, corner of Dorotheen Str. Tel. Amt. 13984.

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George Fergusson, Singing Master. Kleist Strasse 27, III.

Elsa Blessmann Elegant Robes. Individual taste. Meteorotto Strasse 3. W. 13.

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Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

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Every night! **ORIGINAL MINSTREL BAR.**
Every night! Concert by original Coons. Songs and Dances. Real American Life. Potsdamer Strasse 106B.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Barcelona, June 28.
A bomb exploded yesterday evening in Rambla Flores Street and injured two persons, one of whom, a police official, has since died. There was a crowd in the street at the time, to witness an historical pageant, and the explosion caused a panic. A man suspected of being the culprit was arrested close to the scene of the explosion and would have been lynched by the crowd but for the police. Two more arrests were made shortly afterwards.

Madrid, June 28.
As a sequel to the bomb explosion yesterday six more arrests have been made at Barcelona. The Premier, M. Maura, has expressed his belief that all the guilty parties are now in custody.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CZAR RETURNS.

St. Petersburg, June 28.
The Czar and Czarina returned to Peterhof this afternoon.

THE DUMA AND THE NAVY VOTE.

The Council of the Russian Empire has now voted the amount required for the construction of new battleships which was rejected by the Duma, and (says the *Globe*), in accordance with the Russian law, a Special Committee must be formed by the Council and the Duma to reconcile the differences between those two bodies on the question.

A curious position has thus arisen; for if the Duma and the Council of the Empire find it impossible to agree, the appropriation for the year is reckoned according to the Budget of the previous year. This would mean that the Ministry of Marine would get the same vote as they received last year—46 million roubles for the construction of warships, instead of the 27 million roubles for which they are asking; so that they would be actually in better position than if the Duma had voted the amount required.

It is believed that the Duma will finally agree to the 1908 appropriations, in view of the position of affairs which has arisen. The result will, therefore, be that, despite the attacks made on the present Ministry, the new battleships will, after all, be constructed. Indeed, foreseeing the inevitable

end of the debates at the two Legislative assemblies, the Minister of Marine has already given the preliminary orders for the beginning of work on four battleships.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Petersburg, June 27.
The *St. Petersburg Tel. Agency* has received a report from Teheran as follows: "The Shah has published an edict confirming the Constitution and fixing the date of the elections to the Medschlis at three months hence. An amnesty is declared in favour of all persons who took part in the recent disturbances, excepting the chief agitators and conspirators. Mumtas-ed-Dowleh, the former President of the Medschlis has sought refuge at the French Embassy. In a special firman the Shah lays stress on the fact that the members of the Endjumen took up arms and began, by shooting and throwing bombs, the attack in which several Cossacks and Government officials were killed. In order to put an end to the revolution, the Shah has placed the city of Teheran under martial law, and has ordered that the contents of the firman be communicated to the European envoys." [See also under "The Unrest in Persia." Ed.] (Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

H. M. King Friedrich August returned from Kiel on Sunday.

The members of the *Verein Deutscher Ingenieure* who are holding their annual meeting in Dresden will, after concluding their business, make a trip to the Bastei on Thursday next. For their return journey after dusk, the banks of the river and adjoining heights are to be illuminated on a plan which will be carried out by Herr Leibniz, of the Kreuzdrogerie, who supplies and manages the displays of fireworks at the Exhibition. The effect of the illumination of the Elbe promises, weather permitting, to be very fine.

The programme for this evening's Belvedere Concert is as follows: (1) "Schlaraffenmarsch," Kempter; (2) Overture "Stradella," Plotow; (3) "Sicilietta," Blon; (4) "Impromptu," Schubert; (5) Overture "La Traviata," Verdi; (6) Benedictus, Rost; (7) Tondiller from "Tannhäuser," Wagner; (8) Overture, "Der Waldmeister," Strauss; (9) "Pizzicato," Schröder; (10) "Wie berührt mich wundersam," Lied for cornet and orchestra, Bendel; (11) "Mondnacht auf der Alster," valse, Fetras.

The first of the competitors in the bicycle race from Vienna to Berlin to arrive at the goal was Ludwig of Sossenheim near Höchst, who covered the distance in 28 hours, 26 minutes, and 18 seconds. Oberstein, of Dresden, was second, in 28 hours, 42 minutes, 2 seconds; and Winzer, of Dresden, third, in 28 hours, 42 minutes, and 3 seconds. Oberstein and Winzer arrived, almost abreast, at 8.46 o'clock.

The Central Theatre is closed today. Tomorrow, at 8 p. m., the ninth performance of *Der Teufel*, a play in three acts by Franz Molnar, will take place, with Herr Albert Bozenhard, of the Hamburg Thalia-Theater in the title-rôle.

The new line of railway Weissig-Bühlau-Dürröhrsdorf will be opened to passenger and goods traffic tomorrow. The service will be carried on under the regulations for auxiliary lines. The stations on the new line are: Weissig-Bühlau, Cunnersdorf bei Helfenberg, Schönfeld bei Dresden, Schullwitz-Eschdorf, Eschdorf, Wünschendorf bei Lohmen, Porschendorf bei Lohmen, and the junction station Dürröhrsdorf. Eschdorf will only be a stopping-place for passengers, the other stations will be available for goods traffic as well as for passengers.

The International Pharmacy
Reichs-Apotheke
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THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
 Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

The guards in city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177, but there will be no music at the guard-mounting.

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 droschkas, 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, July 1st. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
 Friday, July 3rd. 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. James Ray, Minister of Cellardyke Parish, Anstruther.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

- "Bülow," from Japan for Bremen, left Port Said, June 27th.
- "Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Aden June 27th.
- "König Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Naples June 26th.
- "Gneisenau," from Sydney for Bremen, passed Gibraltar June 26th.
- "Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for Spitzbergen, left Southampton June 26th.
- "Roon," from Bremen for Sydney, left Naples June 27th.
- "Rhein," from Tsingtau for Bremen, arrived Singapore June 26th.
- "Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, left New York June 27th.
- "Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Yokohama June 26th.
- "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left New York June 25th.
- "Bremen," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven June 26th.
- "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, passed Borkum Riff June 29th.
- "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Hamburg for Japan, left Algiers June 28th.
- "Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg June 28th.
- "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly June 29th.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
 Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
 Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Thursday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Friday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	(closed)	
Wednesday night	Der Teufel	at 8
Thursday night	Der Teufel	" 8
Friday night	Der Teufel	" 8
Saturday night	Der Teufel	" 8

Museums &c.

- Royal Picture Gallery.** Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5. Mondays 9-1. A 1.50.
- Royal Kabinet (Zwinger).** Tuesdays, Fridays 9-2 and 7-5, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-3. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
- Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.
- Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12. A 0.50, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.
- Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II).** Mondays and Fridays 10-2. A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2. A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2. A 0.25.
- Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais).** In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.
- Kürner-Museum (Kürner Strasse 7).** In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2. A 0.50.
- Royal popular Library (Japan Palais).** In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse).** Picture exhibition Fritz Erier. Fresco decorations for the Kurhaus at Wiesbaden etc. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays 11-3. Entrance fee A 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays A 0.50.
- Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse.** Perman. picture exhibition.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

- THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELDT DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq., C. M. G.
- THE BRITISH CONSULATE:** Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIÉ, Esq.
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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE BULGARIAN DIET.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S OPENING SPEECH.

Sofia, June 28.
 An extraordinary session of the Sobranje was opened today by Prince Ferdinand. The speech from the Throne announced measures for securing the freedom of the Press and with reference to the autonomy of the Universities, as well as educational reforms and the annulment of certain arbitrary clauses in the taxing laws. With regard to foreign policy the speech says: "In the effort to devote all the strength of the nation to the peaceful progress of civilisation, Bulgaria has given and continues to give proof of her desire to live at all times on the best friendly footing with all States. The Government will henceforth, as it has done hitherto, use its best endeavours to maintain and strengthen the good relations of Bulgaria to the neighbouring countries in particular, so long as her national rights and economical interests are not prejudiced."

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Porte issued a circular to its representatives abroad instructing them to obtain information regarding the agreements made in Reval and to declare that the Porte would never consent to a separation of Macedonian military and civil expenses such as was provided in the agreement.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

ABDUL ASIS'S FUNDS.

Agence Havas characterises the report, published in the foreign Press, to the effect that the Sultan Abdul Asis had asked for a loan of three million francs from France as being incorrect.

Paris, June 28.

It is reported from Fez that a mahalla 2,000 strong is being equipped which is intended for Marakesh. The mahallas of Mulai Hafid are being continually defeated by the Kaid Mtugi, and three of their leaders have been killed. The latest news is that Mulai Hafid will march against Rabat at the end of July.

Casablanca, June 27.

General d'Amade with the 2nd Brigade marched out this morning in a South-easterly direction.

Paris, June 27.

General d'Amade reports that the Zaero tribe has submitted, and that the notables of the Beni Khiran had sent letters to the same effect.

THE UNREST IN PERSIA.

Taebriis, June 27.

The Governor of Ardebil, acting on orders from Teheran, has closed the local Endjumen without encountering opposition. All is quiet in Ardebil. Mullahs, merchants, and artisans have sent telegrams to the Shah, assuring him of their loyalty as his subjects.

Taebriis, June 28.

The firing which had ceased yesterday in the day-time began again towards evening. In revenge for the two days' pillaging, reactionaries penetrated into the Hiaban quarter of the town, and killed two opponents after cruelly maltreating them. The body of one of the victims was carried through the

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

town by his friends, the people being thereby incensed against the reactionaries. The party feeling is very bitter. The Christians are for the moment out of danger. The traders and artisans have suffered greatly.

TEHERAN UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

London, June 29.

A report from Tehéran states that the general insecurity is increasing, and that the people are being driven to desperation. The half-starved soldiers are intent on plundering, and commit terrible atrocities. General Liakhoff is master of the situation, and playing the part of an independent and absolute Viceroy. The palace of Zill-es-Sultan is a deplorable sight. The losses of the Prince are estimated at £200,000. Meanwhile, the Shah's camp is growing larger and larger. His forces at present number some 10,000 men.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

St. Petersburg, June 28.

The St. Petersburg Tel. Agency learns from a trustworthy source that, in the Turco-Persian boundary question, the Turkish Government has acknowledged that the occupation by Turkish troops of the districts lying outside the so-called disputed territory was unjustified, and has made their first representative Takir Pasha responsible for a strict observance of the boundaries of that territory. Takir Pasha had been instructed to withdraw the Turkish detachments from territory that is indisputably Persian and not to allow it to be entered again, and further to keep the Kurds from entering it and not to employ them as auxiliaries. According to reports from Urmia, Takir Pasha had requested the British and Russian Consuls there to support his negotiations with the Persian delegates for the appointment of a Turco-Persian Commission of Enquiry, to visit the places in the Barangus district which have suffered, to discover and punish the guilty parties, and to station Turkish and Persian guards wherever they are required. The Consuls had consented to do so.

THE RIGHTS OF ARTISTS.

An interesting movement is afoot in Paris which has in view the safeguarding of the rights of artists. It has originated in the views of M. Jacques Dhur, a contributor to the *Journal*, and aims at placing the legal position of artists on a level with that of authors, musicians and playwrights. This movement is one that is certain to win sympathy among many people, artists and others, in many lands; and, one should add, is equally certain to attach to itself the abuse of dealers and middlemen anxious to exploit for themselves the works of a successful painter or sculptor. It is, of course, possible, even in the protected artistic professions, to sell one's self body and soul, as it were, to some inexorable publisher or manager; but it is not inevitable that one should do so. It is true, moreover, that the few great, or successful, artists secure remuneration on a scale that places them beyond the necessity of organized protection. But if the moderately successful artist has no weapon against his dealer, once he has disposed of his picture, and if his remuneration is not such that a sudden success late in life, as is frequently the case, would have any retrospective value for himself, it is clear that a remedy of some sort is demanded.

M. Dhur's suggestions embody two distinct proposals: first, that a law should be passed by which artists would become entitled to a percentage of the proceeds of the sale every time a picture changed hands; secondly, that an official body should be formed for the protection of artists and the control of their output. Let us deal with these proposals separately, since it is scarcely possible to accept either without some reservations. As regards the question of a percentage, the analogy between literary or dramatic copyright and the suggested artistic system of control is not quite uniform. It does not by any means follow that a picture is re-sold at a price exceeding its original cost to the buyer; and, in that case, to ask the vendor of the picture to pay a percentage which will increase his loss seems unfair and unreasonable. In buying a picture a dealer takes certain risks, and if he makes a profit it is certainly fair that the artist or his heirs should share in it. Further, where the profit is so much in excess of the original cost to the buyer as to leave no question of the artist's merit (as apart from the dealer's skill in selling), the proportion due to the artist might be considerably augmented. But to demand a fixed percentage every time a picture changes hands in monetary transactions, irrespective of profit or loss, is extravagant and would be justly resisted by the dealers. A publisher or the manager of a theatre in producing a work for the second or third time, and indeed, at every repetition of the

enterprise, is making a direct appeal to the public in unison with the author or composer, as the case may be; both the author and the producer stand to bear a loss or to score a success on precisely the same terms. But in the case of the picture-dealer, the latter takes risks at the outset of any transaction in which the artist is not involved, and in which it is not proposed to involve him; all that is demanded is so to equalize the rewards of success as to secure to the artist a fair share of his deserts. Thus M. Dhur recalls the fact that, although Corot did not obtain more than £260 for a certain landscape, a dealer sold it recently at a public auction for £4,000. To take a parallel case in literature, was not "Paradise Lost" sold finally and irrevocably for £5? To avoid such perversions of justice in future it is necessary to take some action. M. Dhur's proposal, if accepted with the necessary modifications, would seem to offer a solution that is at least well worth trying.

The second part of M. Dhur's proposal tackles an even wider subject than the first, for its implication is that collectors are to be guarded from their own ignorance. All the productions of artists belonging to the proposed organization are to be catalogued and stamped so as to render the passing off of forgeries impossible—at all events, for any length of time—and to make a genuine picture as convincingly genuine as hall-marked silver. This is a great and laudable ambition, and if it is to be applied to the work of the dead masters, should confer some benefit on at least French collectors of insufficient judgment. With reference to its bearing on present-day work, the benefit will apparently be with posterity, just as, in respect of the first part of the proposal, the benefit will probably be with the descendants of great artists unacknowledged by their contemporaries. It is, however, a good sign that the proposal, however inadequate it may still appear in detail, has been put forward and has received the approval of a number of leading French artists. The weak brethren of every artistic profession owe much of their weakness to their helplessness in worldly affairs, and there is always something to gain from expedients which free their hands from unjust fetters.

CONGO CANNIBALISM.

WRECKED SAILORS' FATE.

The Elder Dempster steamer "Albertville" arrived at Southampton last week with sensational reports concerning the wreck of the "Ville de Bruges", a Congo river steamer. Details of the catastrophe were confirmed by officers of the ship and by Bishop Griton, superintendent of a mission station on the West African coast. The "Ville de Bruges" was (says a London contemporary) on the voyage from Stanleyville to Leopoldville when, on April 15, near Dumanghi, the vessel was struck by a terrific tornado and swamped. Captain Lundgren, a Swede, attempted to run the vessel on shore, but the fury of the tempest drove her on a sandbank, and passengers and crew, huddled on deck, were dashed into the river and drowned. Seventy natives lost their lives and four out of seven Europeans were drowned.

The captain and a friend swam ashore, and were immediately seized by natives. The chief engineer escaped, and, taking refuge near by, watched his two unfortunate friends being slaughtered and devoured. The terrible cries of his companions completely unhinged his mind, and, after conveying the news to the nearest station, he was taken to hospital hopelessly insane.

Commander Hutereau organised an expedition, and many arrests had been made, and when the "Albertville" left Congo ports the trial of the natives was pending. Two of the Europeans were Belgians and five were Swedes.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to June 26th numbered 4,746; at Bad Wildungen up to June 28th 4,298.

STRAND FLOWER GARDENS.

Visitors to London in search of the beauties of the garden would not, as a rule, select the Strand, yet almost every day, from the midspring up to early autumn, there is a splendid display in almost every street within a radius of a quarter of a mile from St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, the church of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe." How do they come there? The display of flowers is only temporary. The boxes are brought from the market and await the dealer's carts to take them away, and they generally occupy at least two feet of the footway, and, probably each morning, if the visitor be so inclined, he could walk for at least two miles through an extemporised flower garden in the Strand.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
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