

Berlin Office:
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Strasse 10/11.
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The Daily Record

Dresden Office:
A., Struve
Strasse 5, 1.
Telephone:
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 728.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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.

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



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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 29.

In reply to a question as to the seizure of the English steam trawler "Arcadia" by a German torpedo boat off Norderney for fishing in German territorial waters, Mr. Pease, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the facts were as had been stated, and that the captain of the vessel had furnished a report to Sir Edward Grey through the British Consul at Hamburg, who had instructed the Vice-Consul at Cuxhaven to keep the case in view. The Secretary of State had also given orders that the exact spot where the trawler was at the time of the seizure should be ascertained. Mr. Pease added that there was no reason for supposing that the German Court would come to any decision contrary to the treaty obligations of Germany or to the stipulations of international law. A final opinion on the details of the case could not be given until after the hearing before the German Court.

DEATH OF AN EX-AMBASSADOR.

London, June 29.

Sir Edward Malet, formerly Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, died yesterday.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE MEXICAN UNREST.

New York, June 29.

A telegram from El Paso states that the Mexican Government is sending troops in haste to all places where order has been disturbed. Travellers arriving at El Paso report that the bridges of all the railway lines leading to Torreon, except the Mexican Central Railway, have been destroyed. In Torreon 1,500 men are ready to resist an attack by the revolutionaries who have occupied Matamoras.

U. S. TROOPS TO THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Washington, June 30.

By order of President Roosevelt the commander of the Texas troops has been instructed to send as many troops to the Mexican frontier as may be needed there for the maintenance of orderly conditions and for the prevention of violations of the boundary.

U. S. FINANCES.

New York, June 29.

The finances of the Union will show tomorrow, the last day of the financial year, a deficit of some sixty million dollars; whereas the previous year closed with a surplus of 83,222,961 dollars. Inland taxes and dues show a decrease of 20 millions; but, next to the increased expenditure, the considerable falling off in the amount of Customs revenue is the most remarkable and unsatisfactory feature of the accounts. The import of costly commodities has diminished in consequence of the general depression. The total decrease in Customs receipts is 60,000,000 dollars. The value of imports in New York harbour alone was 137,888,066 less than in the previous year, automobiles and jewellery in particular showing a great reduction.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S AIR-SHIP.

ANOTHER ASCENT.

Friedrichshafen, June 29.

Graf Zeppelin's air-ship left its shed at 11.45 a.m., and was towed out about a mile towards the middle of Lake Constance. At 12.25 the ascent began.

Slowly and surely the ship rose, the wind meanwhile freshening from SW., and steered first for Constance. Then turning to Romanshorn, it successfully executed various manoeuvres along the shore. Between Romanshorn and Arbon a turn was made lakewards in the direction of Friedrichshafen. The wind, which had been blowing for an hour from the SW. now shifted gradually to NW., so that the ship's course was against the wind. At half-past 2 the air-ship was again over Friedrichshafen, when it turned towards Constance and was soon out of sight. Today's ascent was only a working trial with the altered and enlarged steering apparatus astern, which has so far proved favourable. The greatest height attained was about 1,000 feet. The long journey to Mayence will probably begin on Thursday.

Later.

Graf Zeppelin's air-ship made an average speed of 55.6 kilometers (35 miles) an hour, and attained a height of 250 meters (820 feet) by driving power only, without throwing out ballast. Wireless telegraphic communication from the ship was tried with gratifying success. Off Romanshorn, at 2.45 p. m. a descent to the surface of the lake was made, which occupied about a quarter of an hour, the Zeppelin motor boat being in attendance. The ship then proceeded along the Swiss shore nearly as far as Rorschach, whence it sailed before the wind to Friedrichshafen. At 4.30 p. m. it was off Manzell and there carried out several turning manoeuvres, then steered for Constance and stopped there some time; but continued its course along the Swiss shore, and finally descended to the lake at half-past six o'clock about two miles from the shed. Thence it was towed home by the motor boat.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A CIRCUS DIRECTOR.

Munich, June 29.

Frau Seisele, the chief witness in the Niederhofer trial, now accuses the former circus director David Niederhofer, whose death sentence for the murder of the Herr Henschel has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life, of having also murdered a rich young girl and stolen her diamond ornaments.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 30.

It is reported in Parliamentary circles that M. Briand, the Minister of Education, will accept the recommendation of the Committee of the Chamber in favour of the continuance of capital punishment, but will oppose executions in public. The Minister will also propose that, in case of the commutation of a death sentence by the President, the alternative punishment of imprisonment shall be made specially severe.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

THE FIAT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

Turin, June 29.

According to statements in the *Stampa* and *Gazzetta del Popolo* a search was made by the police yesterday under judicial warrants in the houses of the President and two of the Directors of the Fiat automobile Company. Another such visit was paid to the offices of the Company. The *Gazzetta di Torino* says that the Directors of the Company are accused of having, in order to conceal the operations of a member of the Board, falsified the accounts of 1906 by entering in them important sales that never took place. The *Gazzetta di Torino* asserts that the allegation of fraud was repudiated by the President at the last meeting

and that the accusations referred to earlier business transactions. The Board of Directors of the Fiat Company has energetically protested against the domiciliary visits.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

FATAL FLOODS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 29.

Owing to a cloud-burst which occurred among the hills near Alexandropol, torrents rushed down into the town, and swept away more than 100 people. Hitherto 37 bodies have been recovered.

SORRY WELCOME TO BALLOONISTS.

Warsaw, June 29.

A German officer and two civilians who landed from a balloon near Petrikau on Saturday night were taken today under a strong guard to Warsaw.

GAMBLING IN OSTEND.

Brussels, June 29.

A great demonstration took place yesterday in Ostend in consequence of the closing of a gambling club. The crowd of demonstrators marched in a long procession with bands of music to the Kursaal and there made a great noise in honour of Director Marquet, who has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for contravention of the betting laws. The procession then marched to the Town Hall, where the leaders lodged a petition, to be forwarded to the King, praying for the repeal of the laws against gambling in Ostend and Spa. The Kursaal is occupied by police officials.

LABOUR RIOT IN SWEDEN.

Gottenburg, June 29.

On the arrival here today of 350 English non-Unionist workmen, street demonstrations commenced on a large scale. When the police attempted to disperse the mob, they were received with a volley of stones and some shots were fired. Several persons were hurt, and a fire broke out during the disturbances in a large wood-store.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Taebriis, June 28.

The President and one member of the Endjumen have sought refuge in the Russian Consulate General. In the evening the Consul General was approached by representatives of the active opposition party in the town, with a view to his mediation for the restoration of peace and order. At his suggestion the firing was stopped.

Taebriis, June 29.

The Russian Consul General, accompanied by his secretary and a dragoman, and escorted by 30 Cossacks, drove through the parts of the town in which fighting has occurred. There has been no firing today. A meeting has been held at the Consulate by inhabitants of the disturbed quarters of the town, to discuss measures for restoring order.

A report from Urmia dated Monday stated that all was then quiet in the town and neighbourhood.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Oran, June 29.

On the receipt of a report that an officer who was surveying near Ainreyda, in the Udjda district had been attacked by Moroccans, a mounted company of Goumiers was sent to the spot. The Moroccans were dispersed with considerable loss after a short engagement. The French suffered no loss.

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

The "Austausch" principle which has come so much into favour has spread to the theatres. We learn that the two very popular composers Paul Lincke and Victor Holländer have exchanged posts. The latter, who has hitherto written for the Metropol Theatre, is now composing a new piece for the opening of the Thalia Theatre; while Herr Lincke, who has up till now been the musical genius of the Thalia Theatre farces, is at work for the Metropol Theatre.

At the Morwitz Opera, in the Schiller Theater O. the much applauded opera *König für einen Tag* (*Si j'étais Roi*) will be repeated tomorrow, on Saturday, and on Sunday evenings.

At the new Royal Opera (Kroll Theatre) under the direction of Herr Gura the summer season begins today. The operatic company has been completed with the assistance of Commissionsrat Prah, and consists of the following artists: dramatic sopranos, Mesdames Burchard (as guest), Mehlerdorf, Dalossy, Rocca, and Langenhahn; soubrettes, Mesdames Mizzi Fink, Eugenie Wilms, Ries (guest), and Siewert; altos, Mesdames Metzger (guest), Friede Langendorff, and Zenker. Light soprano, Fräulein Kölling. Tenors, MM. Pennarini (guest), Knotz (guest), Schrötter (guest), Bischoff, Siewert, Kuttner; baritones, MM. vom Scheidt, Wiedemann, Herper; basses, MM. Wittekopf, Giesen, Lordmann, and Rauntal. Hofkapellmeister Gille and Wolfrom will conduct. The chorus will be under the direction of Herr Hoff, and in grand opera will number 64 singers. The Orchestra will number 63, Herr Gura himself will be chief stage manager. At the second performance of the Gura season, when *Don Juan* will be given, Made. Lilli Lehmann will sing *Donna Anna*, this being the only appearance which she will make. M. d'Andrade will sing *Don Juan*, and will make two more appearances. *Zerlina* will be sung by the well-known Frankfurt soubrette, Fräulein Fink.

MR. TAFT'S CAREER.

(From *The Times*: Continued).

These words stamped Mr. Taft as one of the most tactful men in American public life, as every one knew him to be one of the ablest. The reference to "objections to my availability which do not lessen with the continued discharge of my official duties" referred to an element in the party which hated Mr. Roosevelt and distrusted his Secretary of War. This influence even democrats contended was the sum total of the objections to Mr. Taft. "On the other side of the ledger," said the *New York World*, which, though Democratic, may support Mr. Taft, in the event of Mr. Bryan's being the Democratic nominee, "is an honourable career as a just and upright Judge; a brilliant record as an administrator in the Philippines; a respectable service as Secretary of War; a reputation for great tact, for exceptional ability, for unimpeachable integrity, and for intelligent radical sympathies, tempered with a saner judgment than Mr. Roosevelt usually displays."

The qualities exhibited by Mr. Taft during the four years he spent in the Philippines the nation quickly recognized as excellent proof of his fitness for higher honours. Although he has been regarded in many quarters as Mr. Roosevelt's *alter ego* in his Presidential candidature, those who have considered the services Mr. Taft performed for his country during a period of difficulty and momentous changes in the national policy have realized that his political strength and popularity were distinctly due to his good work alone. President Roosevelt's attitude towards Mr. Taft is one of affection for his personality, as well as one of admiration for his great capacity and of belief that he, of all men, can safely be entrusted with the carrying out of the legislative policies which have been inaugurated during Mr. Roosevelt's term of office. I cannot see how any one could fail to arrive at the same conclusion who really knows the public men of this country. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt desired the nomination of Mr. Taft is perhaps sufficient reason why some prejudiced persons should oppose the nomination. That the opposition failed is simply due to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's choice was right, and that no other statesman could so well meet the requirements. In fact, had Mr. Roosevelt's wishes been entirely eliminated from the situation, it would be difficult to imagine how an impartial jury with all the facts before them could have reached any other conclusion.

When a man appears before the country as a Presidential candidate his public career is raked through and through by his opponents to discover debateable acts that may be exploited to embarrass his campaign. In Mr. Taft's case his labour

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decisions while on the Bench have been the chief bone of contention; but when they are impartially examined it is difficult to discern where lies the force of the objections made to them. In one case, heard before the Superior Court of Ohio, a union declared a boycott against a man who sold goods to a firm against whom the union had a grievance. Judge Taft held that a union had a right to combine and to strike for the improvement of conditions of labour when its purpose was to obtain beneficial and legitimate ends; but the strike or boycott must be aimed at the person against whom the union directly had a grievance, and not against an innocent third party. This sounds like very just law as well as common sense. The doctrine has been upheld in other Courts, and it would be surprising if it were not.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution
Meininger Strasse 6, IV.-l.

In another case, in which a railway was concerned, Mr. Taft, then a Federal Judge, ruled to the same effect for reasons convincing enough to any one except a member of a labour union. A Toledo railroad had differences with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (engine-drivers), and an attempt was made to order a strike against other railroads connecting with the offending line to prevent them from handling its freight. There, again, innocent third parties were struck at solely because they had relations with the party with whom the union was at direct issue. Judge Taft decided that under the Federal laws neither the railway officials nor the *employés* could combine to disorganize the commerce of the country to help on a contest in which the strikers had no immediate concern. A railroad was like a river; its condition was not of rest, but of action; the course of its traffic must be allowed to flow without interruption. In such a case both the officials and strikers must preserve the *status quo* until the case was brought up for deliberate hearing. The cases illustrate the ramifications of the systematized boycott union labour practises when it can. Every one having any connexion, intimate or remote, with the offending employer comes under its ban.

The negro vote, like that of labour, has shown symptoms of unrest, owing to the Brownsville affair, and there have been indications that Mr. Taft, as the Republican nominee, may be made answerable at the polls for Mr. Roosevelt's action in discharging the negro soldiers from the army; but at the crucial moment it may be predicted that the negroes will not bolt from the Republican party—they have nowhere else to go. Besides outside politics, Mr. Taft figures in a benevolent aspect before the Afro-American people in being a trustee of the Jeanes Fund, amounting to £200,000, which a wealthy Quakeress of Philadelphia bequeathed for providing rudimentary education for the negroes of the Southern States, and he has frequently spoken and written in sympathy with the coloured race. In this capacity he has for associates Booker Washington and other leading negroes, and this intimate connection with the work of uplifting the negro might well moderate the soreness provoked by the Brownsville affair.

It is, of course, well known that Mr. Taft is a large man—in physical bulk as well as in character, and he is as active as he is large. The story goes that when he was Governor of the Philippines and Mr. Root was War Secretary the following exchange of cablegrams took place between them:—"Rode forty miles on horseback. Feeling fine," was Mr. Taft's message to Mr. Root.

"Glad you are feeling fine," Mr. Root answered. "How is the horse?"

Mr. Taft married, in 1886, Miss Helen Herron, of Cincinnati, and has three children—Robert Alphonse, born in 1889, Helen Herron, born in 1891, and Charles Phelps, born in 1897.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed)	
Royal Theatre	(closed)	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lohengrin	at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brettlgräfin (Sári Fedák)	" 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbster	" 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed)	
Berliner Theater	Company of the New Schauspiel-house: Raffles	" 8
Neues Theater	Nichte I. Hampton-Klub. Schöps	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Kleines Theater	Zwimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	(closed)	
Residenz Theatre	(closed)	
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin	" 8
Laisse Theatre	Dir wie mir. Die Stimme des Blutes	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed)	
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Der Wildschütz	" 8
"	Charlottenburg (closed)	
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Grisetten. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin I. Stimmung. Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Preater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

DRESDEN

We are pleased to be able to state that, according to a cable received from Havana, Mrs. Gaffney, who met with a carriage accident last week, is steadily improving, and that she intends to sail on the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" from New York on July 7th.

The American State Department has abolished several consulates in Germany, so that the following offices have ceased to exist: in Saxony: Annaberg, Eibenstock, Glauchau and Zittau. In Germany: Bamberg, Crefeld, Düsseldorf, Freiburg (Baden), Mayence, and Weimar.

The opening of the 49th annual general meeting of the *Verein Deutscher Ingenieure* in the Royal Theatre on Sunday was attended by His Majesty King Friedrich August, Graf von Hohenthal, the Saxon Minister of the Interior, Dr. Beck, the Minister of Education, and members of the *corps diplomatique*, as well as by other State officials and representatives of the Municipal body. Graf von Hohenthal bade the meeting welcome in the name of the Government, making special mention of his friend Graf Zeppelin. Speeches of welcome were then made by Oberbürgermeister Beutler on behalf of the city of Dresden, and by the Rector of the technical high-school, Geheimer Hofrat Professor Dr. Möhlau; the latter announcing that the honorary degree of Dr. ing. had been conferred on Kommerzienrat Hallbauer, Lauchhammer. The acting Chairman of the Verein, Regierungsbaumeister Meyer, then read the Annual Report, which stated, *inter alia*, that the Verein now numbers 22,430 members and possesses a capital of 1,200,000 marks. The presentation of the Grashoff memorial medal to Graf Zeppelin then followed, amid thunderous applause. Graf Zeppelin said a few words of thanks. Professor Dr. Stodola, of Zürich, an authority on power heating machines, was similarly honoured. Professor Dr. Hempel, of Dresden, next read a paper on the supply of drinking water to cities and towns, considered from a chemical point of view. Graf Zeppelin then related his experiences in the construction of air-ships; he was much cheered on resuming his seat.

The programme for this evening's Belvedere Concert is as follows: (1) "Bosniaken-Marsch," Pawlis. (2) Overture "Alfons und Estrella," Schubert. (3) "Frühlings Erwachen," Bach. (4) "Fackeltanz," Moszkowsky. (5) Overture: "Rienzi," Wagner. (6) "Meditation" from "Thais," Massenet. (7) Tonbilder from "Das Glöckchen des Eremiten," Maillart. (8) Overture: "Der Fremdenführer," Ziehrer. (9) "Anona," Grey. (10) "Ganz allerliebste," valse, Waldteufel. (11) "Czardas," Lajos Peti.

Hanamatsuri, a Japanese Flower Fête, in the Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. At the Japanese Flower Fête which is to take place on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday next, Mr. Boston, a tight-rope dancer, will make his first appearances for a long time, and will perform above the road by the lake. His programme is a full one: he comes on first in evening dress, then in Japanese costume, and rides a bicycle forwards and backwards along a rope more than 80 feet above the ground. He is also a champion marksman with a rifle. The large concert hall will be richly decorated.

A meeting of vegetarians will take place on Saturday next at the non-alcoholic Restaurant Johann Georgen Allee 16. The company will begin to arrive at 6 p. m., and the lectures will commence at 8:30; the first of these by Herr Henke, of Dresden, on the theme "The importance for education of the vegetarian idea," and the second by Herr Schwarz, a newspaper editor of Brunn, entitled "Twenty-five years a vegetarian." All comers will be welcome.

At the Central Theatre today, at 8 p. m., *Der Teufel*, a play in three acts by Franz Molnar, will be given for the 9th time. This piece will only remain on the programme until Tuesday next the 7th instant inclusive. On the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday following *Sherlock Holmes*, a detective comedy in four acts after A. Conan Doyle and Gillette by Albert Bozenhard will be performed each evening, Herr Bozenhard taking the title rôle. On Saturday the 11th instant *Ganz der Papa*, a farce in three acts by Antony Mars and Maurice Desvallières, German by Max Schönau, will be pro-

duced for the first time with Herr Bozenhard in the character of *Baron des Aubrais*.

The guards in the city today, tomorrow and on Friday next will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. Today and on Friday there will be no music. Tomorrow the band of the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101 will play during the guard-mounting in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

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.

A CITY OF TOWERS.

The "million city" of New York will deserve to be called "The city of Towers" if the proposals made by the two most eminent Unions of architects in the country, with respect to the building of skyscrapers, are carried out. The proposals concern the limitation of the height and ground area of New York buildings, and are of an extremely radical character. The suggestion is that all buildings of more than 185 feet high shall take the form of towers above that level. In that case, New York would become a forest of towers. A beginning has actually been made in the building of sky-scraping towers by the Singer Company and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. During the last five years New York has spent 250,000,000 dollars a year in the erection of sky-scrapers, varying from 10 to 49 storeys in height.

TO KEEP LAWNS IN ORDER.

"To keep lawns in pleasing condition," says the *Gardener* "constant attention is now necessary. It is a good plan to raise the machine a trifle after the first quick growth of spring, or during hot weather the grass is liable to become browned. Where tennis lawns are in daily use, the machine will be required almost every other day, except during a very dry spell."

A FIGHT IN MID-AIR.

At Newton Hamilton, county Armagh, a weasel running along a ditch was seized by a large hawk and carried aloft. For fully half an hour a desperate struggle was witnessed; then both combatants fell to the ground. The weasel, injured, made for its hiding-place, but the hawk was dead.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Colombo June 29th.
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Hongkong June 29th.
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hamburg June 29th.
 "Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar June 29th.
 "Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for Spitzbergen, left Cherbourg June 29th.
 "Friedrich der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg June 29th.
 "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg June 29th.

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.

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.

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	at 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	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 .A 0.50. Mondays 9—1 .A 1.50.

Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (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. (Coesl-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner 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—8 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition Fritz Erler. 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. Peruvian picture exhibition.

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ENGLISH VERSUS ESPERANTO.

[We have been requested by one of our readers to give publicity to the following article. In doing so, however, we do not wish to identify ourselves with the contributor's view in any way whatever. In a recent issue (No. 715) of the *Daily Record* we gave it as our opinion that the English language is not easy enough to serve the purpose that the promoters of Esperanto covet for their language. Even the simplification of English (which we, for one, hope will never be realised) would not remedy the difficulties, of pronunciation chiefly, which attach to the language. Moreover, we think that English would already be the Esperanto of the present day, if she had any "talents" in that direction.

[Ed.]
In the month of August there will be held in Dresden the Fourth Congress of the Esperantists. So much interest has been excited by this new auxiliary language that some examination of its claims may be of interest. The work of a Polish oculist, Dr. Zamenhof, it claims to be an Auxiliary Language, an *Umgangs-Sprache* by which men of different nations will be able to exchange ideas. Such an International Language is undoubtedly a desideratum, for the facility of communication now brings men of all nations into communication with each other in a way that a hundred years ago would have been impossible. In the Middle Ages in Europe Latin took something of this character. The idea of an international language is by no means a new one. Some ten or fifteen years ago, Volapük was invented by a clergyman, Herr Joh. Mart. Schleyer. But anyone that looked into a Volapük grammar would not be surprised that the language is already dead. For example, here is a sentence or two. "Are there already books in Volapük," is rendered by *Li-sibinoms ibō ya gasesds volapükik?* Or—How are you, are you still in good health? *Liko stadol? Li-ebinol egelo saunik?* It is not surprising that an uncouth-like language of this sort soon perished. The next competitor for the post of Help Language is Esperanto which is undeniably infinitely superior to Volapük. A sentence or two will show that Esperanto is very easily read by any one with a knowledge of Latin which is its basis.

"Simpla, fleksebla, belsona, vere internacia en siaj elementoj, la lingvo Esperanto prezentas al la mondo civilizita la sole veran solvon de lingvo internacia; ĉar tre facila por homoj nemulte instruitaj, Esperanto estas komprenata sen peno de la personoj bone edukitaj. Mil faktoj atestas la meriton praktikan de la nomita lingvo."

It is wonderfully ingenious. No wonder that Max Müller gave it his blessing.

Granted that Esperanto is a very simple medium of intercourse, that it makes a very good use of the roots of the commonest international words. What then? The principal objection to it is that it is still another language to learn. Now every educated man must have some acquaintance with the three International Languages: English, French and German. Why not adopt one of these? For long French has held its own not only as the language of diplomacy but also as a medium of intercourse among educated foreigners. But French seems to be going backward while German more than holds its own. About 80 millions speak German as opposed to the 60 millions speaking French. But German with its blinding lettering, its complicated grammar and its absurd gender system, or absence of system, is out of the question as an international language. There remains English spoken by about 150 millions. Apart from the fact that English is the most widely spoken language it is *facile princeps* as a lingua franca on account of the simplicity of its grammar, and the cosmopolitan nature of its vocabulary which has borrowed from nearly every civilised and uncivilised language. It is spoken not only over vast tracks of country in Australia, Africa, Canada and the United States, but in India, Japan and China. Even in the Russian Court it seems to be taking the place of French. Foreigners like Joseph Conrad and Maarten Maartens write novels in it, in order to have a wider audience. The only drawback to English is its chaotic spelling which the Americans with their practical sense have begun to simplify. And in directness English has no rival. Even French is not so direct as English. Compare *qu'est ce que c'est que ca* with our *whats that?* English therefore would seem to be the true Esperanto of the future. The question of an international auxiliary language will not be settled by a few enthusiasts trying to make an artificial idiom. An artificial language is like an artificial man. It cannot reproduce itself. Let the Esperantists number half a million adherents, or five million eye ten millions. What is that handful in comparison with the English Esperantists to be found everywhere. Esperanto like Volapük and any other such artificial idiom will die a natural death in a few years. The only pity is that so much real enthusiasm, and disinterested effort should be thrown away on what seems destined to be a lost cause. Whether English ever becomes the recognised International Language of the future is a matter of opinion, for

national prejudices are strong (altho' the Brothers Grimm were strong advocates of English). But sure I am that the olla podrida of Latin roots called Esperanto will not be that language. Let the Anglo-American speaking world unite in improving our chaotic spelling on sensible, non-revolutionary lines and the language of Shakespeare will go forward as the true *Welt-Sprache*

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

A ROYAL CHRISTENING.

San Ildefonso, June 29.

The baptism of the King of Spain's second son, Prince Jaime, took place today. The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who is his godfather, sent Queen Victoria a beautiful fan. The King sent the Prince Regent a cordial telegram, thanking him for becoming sponsor to the infant Prince, and expressing the hope that his godson will do honour to the name he bears. The King wore the uniform of his Bavarian Ulan regiment.

"MURDERING" A MUMMY.

An extraordinary affair has just happened at Milan, which throws a curious light on the methods of the Italian police.

The police, according to the *Globe*, found a box in which was a dead body, the head having been cut off and placed between the legs. Here, clearly, was a case of murder. The machinery of the investigation department was immediately put in motion, and within a very short time a whole family was arrested and charged with being concerned in the crime. It was impossible for the matter to proceed further, however, until the identity of the deceased had been certified; and here the police found themselves in a difficulty, for death had evidently taken place some time previously to the discovery of the remains, and identification was no easy matter, though the body seemed to have been preserved in a remarkable manner.

Eventually the police decided that the deceased must have been a certain merchant of Milan, who had been missing for some time past, and who, they declared, had been murdered for his money. The theory held very well until one of the lawyers acting for the defence succeeded in tracing the missing merchant at Buenos Ayres. Thereupon the accused were set at liberty, and the case dropped against them.

The police, however, were by no means satisfied, and within a few days made a further arrest. This time it was declared that the deceased was a workman who had been killed in a quarrel, and the case was just about to come up for trial when a gentleman presented himself at the police offices and declared that the body was a mummy which had formed part of his collection of antiques, and which had gone astray in the course of removal from one town to another. He had some difficulty in proving his claim, but eventually the police were obliged to return the mummy to its rightful owner and to admit their error in making any arrests in connection with the affair.

GEORGE SAND.

Attention is called by a Paris contemporary to the City's neglect of Aurore Dupin, better known as George Sand. She was born at No. 15, Rue Meslay, on July 1, 1804, and up to the present the house remains without any indication. At the time when the centenary of the gifted writer's birth was drawing near, the former mayor of the arrondissement, M. Tanlet, brought forward a motion in the council to affix a plaque to the house, but the matter was shelved. In 1907 M. Tantet renewed his proposition with like results, and again an attempt is being made to rectify the long neglect.

JOAN OF ARC'S PRISON.

The foundations of the prison of Joan of Arc have just been brought to light at Rouen. It was a tower, the diameter of which is ten metres, and there the Maid of Orleans was confined from December 25, 1430, until she was taken to the stake in the May following. The tower was partially demolished in 1780, and completely razed in 1809 to give place to some outhouses belonging to the Ursuline Convent. It has not yet been decided what will be done in regard to the discovery, but the authorities have for the present suspended all further excavation. Another tower is shown at Rouen as the Maid's prison, but it seems that her confinement in the Tour du Donjon was at the most twenty days.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-easterly winds, partly bright, no heavy rain, temperature not much altered.

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