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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lonsdale (*Cons.*, Armagh) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that German commercial men had petitioned their Government to obtain, if possible, by diplomatic means a prolongation of the term fixed for the expiration of Article 27 of the Patent law, and if the Board of Trade would favour such a prolongation.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that he had read in the newspapers the report referred to but had received no official confirmation of it. The term fixed by the Article could not be altered without a new Act of Parliament.

In the course of the debate on the Old Age Pensions Bill, the Government accepted several amendments which extend the scope of the measure and involve a larger expenditure than was provided for in the Budget.

DRESS WORN AT COURT.—OFFICIAL GUIDE.

Regulations with regard to dress that should be worn at His Majesty's Courts, Levées, and evening State parties are about to be published, under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain, by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, His Majesty's booksellers and Printers, in a work entitled "Dress Worn at Court."

This work, having been officially compiled in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, will provide a complete and reliable reference-book both as regards the ample descriptive matter and the numerous coloured plates, which have been specially prepared for it. The work will, therefore, form an authoritative guide not only for those gentlemen attending His Majesty's Court, but also for all those who are responsible for the details of the costumes which must be worn.

Not only the wearers of Court dress and orders and decorations, but some of the best Court tailors are in doubt as to the minute detail involved, and the result is a want of uniformity. Such dress as that worn by the Scottish Archers, for example, is the subject of much difficulty. Some sort of approved reference-book and guide had become absolutely necessary.—The *Globe*.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The first stage of the "fleet exercises," as they are officially described, opened on Tuesday morning, when the ships belonging to the sea-going divisions of the Home Fleet and some of the cruisers designated "special service vessels," which have on board reduced nucleus crews, had their complements increased to full strength. The mobilisation was carried out with well-ordered activity, which demonstrated the thoughtful manner in which the smallest details had been arranged by the drafting authorities at the Admiralty, acting in co-operation with the officials at the various ports.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

In its issue of Tuesday the *Globe* said with reference to the above: Today, when the period of special recruiting for the Territorial Force comes to an end, the number of men secured towards the establishment is barely three-fifths of what is wanted. This can hardly be said to look promising for the success of the scheme on which so much has been staked. Since the beginning of the volunteer year the gain by new recruits has been unequal to the loss of the old hands who have retired when faced with the new conditions, and the paper scheme of the Territorial Army remains paper for nearly half of its extent. Moreover, since about 70 per cent. of the volunteers who have enlisted have done so under the one-year provision, it is at least possible that as soon as their year begins to expire—that is in April next—there may be a further great falling off. Mr. Haldane has played a very risky game with the National Army; and though it is greatly to be hoped that he may yet be able to substantiate his paper scheme with the necessary men, it is obvious that if the scheme breaks down we shall be left even worse off than we were before, owing to the destruction of the old machinery, and the failure to make the new work. It is probable that a sufficient number of

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good men might still be found to enlist, if there was no fear of losing their posts through doing so. It thus rests, to a very great extent, with employers to say whether the scheme shall be a success. Many of them have given a public-spirited lead; and it would be wise for the others to reflect whether the best policy of insurance which they could take out is not a few pounds spent a year in contributing to the National Army. The need for promptly securing an efficient army is all the more acute, since from the traditional policy of the Liberal party towards our national defences, it can hardly be hoped that a Liberal Ministry will be long in power without crippling the Navy.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, July 1.
The women arrested yesterday were charged at the Police Court today for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty during the demonstration in Parliament Square. Two were acquitted; others were sentenced to pay fines varying from £10 to £25, or in default to imprisonment for from one to three months. Two women who were convicted of breaking the windows of the Prime Minister's official residence were awarded two months imprisonment.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

At St. Mark's North Audley-street, on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation, Capt. Lord Frederick Blackwood, D.S.O., of the 9th Lancers, son of the late Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and brother of the present peer, was married to Miss Brenda Woodhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhouse, of Orford House, Bishops Stortford, and 3, John-street, Mayfair. The Bishop of Peterborough and the Rev. H. Hadden officiated.

A London contemporary gives the following description of the event: The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white chiffon, veiling an underskirt of spangled net, the bodice being trimmed with silver lace, and a waistbelt of silver and pearl embroideries. The long white satin train was held on the shoulders by silver cords. A wreath of myrtle leaves was worn under a white tulle veil, and a white vellum-covered prayer-book was carried. There were eight bridesmaids; Lady Rosemary Cairns, the Hon. Hermione Fellowes, Miss Sylvia Grenfell, the Hon. Alexandra Bertie, Miss Ruby Brassey, and Miss Millicent James, together with two little girls—Lady Patricia Blackwood and the Hon. Diana Duncombe. Their dresses were of pink silk voile, with pale mauve sashes; wreaths of banksia roses, and long pink tulle veils. They also wore old paste waist buckles, the gift of the bridegroom. Major Allhusen, of the 9th Lancers, was best man.

A reception was subsequently held at 6, Hereford-gardens, the residence of Mr. Graham Menzies, uncle of the bride. Among the large number of guests present were the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and Lady Hermione Blackwood, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Alexandra Beauclerk, the Duchess of Rutland and the Ladies Manners, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, Col. and Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, Sir Arthur and Lady Nicolson, the Countess of Verulam and the Ladies Grimston, the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweeddale, the Earl and Countess of March, Viscount and Viscountess Helmsley, and Lord and Lady De Ramsey.

The honeymoon will be spent at Coldash, Newbury, the residence of Lady St. Helier.

A CRUISER-BATTLESHIP.

London, July 2.
The *Standard* states on good authority that the new cruiser-battleship "Inflexible," which lately made machinery and speed trials in the Clyde, attained a speed of nearly 27 knots, the contract being for 25 knots. This high speed is said to be due to a reduction in the weight of the armour plates.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

London, July 1.
Reuter's Bureau learns that the rumour current on the Continent that two projects on the Macedonian question, one Russian and the other English, are to be expected, is incorrect. The plan of reform which has been approved in common by Russia and England will be published in its entirety by the Powers interested. So far as the plan itself is concerned, only a few details remain to be formulated; with those exceptions, it is completed.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Calcutta, July 2.
Seven more arrests have been made here in connection with the bomb-throwing. Among the persons arrested are three who occupy a respected position in Indian society.

ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

The Prince of Wales, who leaves Portsmouth for Canada in the new battleship "Indomitable" on July 15, will be accompanied by Lord Annaly, Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary, Sir Francis Hopwood, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Commander Sir Charles Cust, and Capt. Godfrey Faussett. Lord Dudley, the new Governor-General of Australia, who represents the Commonwealth at the Quebec celebrations, will also travel in the "Indomitable."

The programme (says *Reuter*) has now been settled:—
Wednesday, July 22.—Arrival at Quebec. Sir W. Laurier presents an address of welcome in French and English, and the Prince replies in both languages.
Thursday.—Naval visits from squadrons in the St. Lawrence. "Champlain" arrives in his ship, Le Don de Dieu. At Champlain Monument speeches by the representatives of France and the United States. Pageant, procession, State banquet, and fireworks and illuminations.
Friday.—Review on the Plains of Abraham. Prince hands the Governor-General the title-deeds of the Plains. Ball in the evening.
Saturday.—The Prince passes down the line of assembled ships of Britain, France, and the United States. Pageant on Plains of Abraham. Banquet to Colonial representatives.
Sunday.—Service at the cathedral. Cruise down the St. Lawrence.
Monday.—Visit to old French-Canadian village, St. Joachim. Regatta, and a naval display in the evening.
Tuesday.—Victoria Park visit. Garden party, children's fête, and farewell dinner on board the Prince's ship.
Wednesday.—"Indomitable" sails for England, due at Portsmouth August 5.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washington, July 1.
Mr. Wright, formerly United States Minister at Tokio, took the oath as Secretary of War today.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

It is impossible yet to estimate the true position in Mexico, says the New York correspondent of the *Globe*. The Mexican Government in a statement given out for the benefit of the Press states that the trouble is already over, having been confined to one particular State, and having been there promptly dealt with. This does not fit in with the newspaper reports, which represent that a real revolution of the true South American type has broken out, and that its suppression will not be easy.

(Continued on page 2)

BERLIN

The ratifications of the North Sea convention were deposited at the Foreign Office yesterday, and the protocol relating to them was signed by the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the French Ambassador; the Ministers plenipotentiary of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands; and the British Chargé d'Affaires.

Just over forty years of diplomatic service constitutes the record of Sir Edward Malet, whose death the *Daily Record* announced on Wednesday last. His ten years as British Ambassador at Berlin brought to a close his diplomatic career. During that time he was Ambassador to three Emperors, and came into contact with three Chancellors. When he succeeded Lord Ampthill, Bismarck was still the strong man, and Count Caprivi, who took office when the present Emperor "dropped the pilot," resigned before Sir Edward retired.

Sir Edward Malet, died at Chorley Wood, Herts, at the house of his sister-in-law, Lady Ela Russell.

Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., who was born at The Hague on October 10, 1837, was the son of Sir Alexander Malet, K.C.B., formerly British Minister at Frankfurt. He was educated at Eton and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service in 1854 as Attaché at Frankfurt. After serving at Brussels, Rio de Janeiro, Washington, Paris, Lisbon, and Peking, he was appointed, in 1878, Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople in the absence of the Ambassador. The following year he went to Egypt as Agent-Consul-General, and as Minister Plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service. He was made a K.C.B. in 1881, and received the medal and Khedive's star for his services in Egypt in 1882. In August, 1883, he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Ambassador at Berlin, September 20, 1884. He was also accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, Anhalt, Oldenburg, and Brunswick. In 1895 he retired on a pension. He was British Plenipotentiary at the Congo Conference in 1884-85, and at the Samoa Conference in 1889. Sir Edward Malet was sworn a Privy Councillor in March, 1885, and in June of the same year was made a G.C.M.G., and G.C.B. in February, 1886.

Sir Edward married, on March 19, 1885, shortly after his appointment to the Berlin Embassy, Lady Ermytrude Sackville Russell, second daughter of the ninth Duke of Bedford and sister of the present Duke. There have been no children of the marriage, and Lady Ermytrude survives her husband.

Ex-ambassador Charlemagne Tower was the guest of the German Ambassador in Paris on Wednesday evening at a dinner party at which M. Clemenceau, the Prime Minister, and the Minister Pichon and Minister Cruppi were present.

The military air-ship sailed towards Charlottenburg on Wednesday at a height of 400 meters (1,312 feet). On the way it was caught in a thunderstorm and carried by a whirlwind to a height of 1,600 meters (5,248 feet, or almost exactly a mile). The whirlwind was so strong that the ship was kept turning

on its own axis. In descending the envelope lost its shape, and the steering apparatus consequently failed to act properly. No part of the propelling and lifting machinery was damaged, and none of the occupants were hurt. The ship was taken to pieces and conveyed to its station at Reinickendorf, where it will soon be made ship-shape again.

The remarkable bright light high up in the sky after sunset on Tuesday that appeared in Copenhagen, as reported in one of our latest telegrams yesterday, was also observed in and around Berlin. Here, instead of a diffused reflection of the sun in one part of the upper cloud strata, the whole Northern sky glowed with a red and yellow glare recalling to those who remember the volcanic eruption that destroyed the island of Krakatoa, the beautiful sunset glows long visible in Europe afterwards. Possibly the explanation of the phenomenon on Tuesday night is to be found in changes in the sun's surface and consequent electrical discharges in the atmosphere. The phenomenon was noticed at Königsberg in Prussia and all along the coasts of the Baltic.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
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, Moitz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

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

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

The outbreak has come as a surprise to the large interests which are bound up with the prosperity of Mexico. There has been political discontent for a long time past, and the recent industrial depression has doubtless increased the number of malecontents, but no serious rising was expected to occur as long as President Porfirio Diaz remained in office. During his long spell of power Mexico has been a pattern and example to all the Latin American Republics, and its government may depend upon the United States to give it all possible assistance in dealing with the rising. If, as has been suggested, the so-called Revolutionists are merely a pack of brigands, the Washington Government will help by force of arms if need be. If it is a genuine revolution arising out of political disputation this Government will maintain a very benevolent neutrality vis a vis the Diaz Administration. Several thousand United States troops are at this moment on the way to the Texan border.

All refugees from Mexico are to be interned and every effort is to be made to maintain a thoroughly efficient patrol of the frontier, with a view to preventing assistance reaching the insurgents, either in men or munitions. Wall-street is not very much agitated over the matter of the Mexican rising the general belief among business men being that the trouble will not last long. There are, of course, many millions of dollars of American money invested in Mexican securities, and the tendency of late years has been to place increasing confidence in the political stability, and financial and natural resources of this Republic.

BISHOP POTTER OF NEW YORK ILL.

New York, June 30.
Bishop Potter, of New York, is lying critically ill here, suffering from liver and stomach troubles induced by the excessive heat. Oxygen is being administered, and everything possible is being done for the distinguished patient; but grave anxiety is felt.—*The Globe.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT LESS.

Washington, July 1.
The public debt has been diminished by 179,379 dollars; the Treasury balance is 1,807,352,855 dollars.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S AIR-SHIP.

Friedrichshafen, July 1.
The Zeppelin air-ship in the course of its trial trip made the circuit of the Hohentwiel and executed various manoeuvres over the Lake of Zurich. It was expected after 6 o'clock at Rorschach, to take in provisions for the crew and passengers and then to make a further voyage for three or four hours; shortly before 7 o'clock it was approaching Friedrichshafen.

A Berlin telegram states that the long voyage to Mainz will not be made for some weeks.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Carmen at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brottrüffel (Sári Fedák) 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbetera 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theater	Raffias 8
Neues Theater	Nächte I. Hampton-Klub. Schöps 8
New Schanspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpriessin 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Comic Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
Trion Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: König für einen Tag 8
" Charlottenburg	(closed).
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle 8
Urania Theatre	Durch Dänemark & Schweden 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Apelle Theatre	London Suburbia. Spezialitäten 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin I. Stimmung. Spezialitäten 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8

THE BUTCHERS AGAINST THE MEAT TRUST.

The Union of the small tradesmen, the "Mutual Master Butchers of America," has set on foot a movement against the levying of import duties on meat, and has declared war against the Meat Trust. For a long time there has been a constant rise in the price of meat throughout the whole country. The large slaughterer firms seek to justify the screwing-up of prices by two reasons—the present unfavourable economical conditions, and the short supply of cattle fit for butchers' meat. The "Master Butchers" deny emphatically that there is any shortage in the supply of butchers' beasts, and accuse the Meat Trust of purposely keeping back cattle from the market in order to get higher prices; they further describe the Meat Trust's plea of economic depression as a pretext for more "screwing-up." They declare that the Trust has held a knife to their throats, and that if the present prices continue a thousand butchers will be ruined in New York. For that reason they have passed a number of resolutions in their convention at Utica, calling upon the Federal Government to take immediate steps to repeal the import duty on livestock and meat, and so to put an end to any deficiency in the supply.

TRIBUTE TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

The keynote of Grover Cleveland's life (says the *Jewish Chronicle*) was devotion to what he regarded as the right. When once he had made up his mind that a certain course was the just one, he pursued it with fearless tenacity. Hence it was that he vetoed an Immigration Bill which contained an obnoxious education test, his declaration on that occasion remaining a memorable statement which all restrictionists should read. Hence, too, his vigorous denunciation of the anti-Jewish atrocities in Russia.

Later: After a ten-hours' trip Graf Zeppelin's air-ship, coming from Zurich and Winterthur, was over Romanshorn at 6.30 p.m.; thence it sailed along the Swiss shore until off Bregenz. Here it turned and steered an irregular course towards Friedrichshafen. At a quarter past 8 o'clock it was passing at a height of about 130 feet over that harbour amid the cheers of a great crowd of people. Graf Zeppelin and the other passengers waved their hearty thanks, and the ship was all snug in its shed by 8.30 p.m., exactly twelve hours after it started.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

HEAVY STORMS.

Paris, July 1.
Violent storms are reported from various parts of the country. The growing crops have suffered very much in the Department Eure et Loire. Many fires have been caused by lightning.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Madrid, July 1.
Stones were thrown at the automobile of the Infanta Maria Teresa as she was driving in the neighbourhood of the capital. The chauffeur was slightly hurt.

A PLAINTIFF NON-SUITED.

Madrid, July 2.
The suit brought by the son of Helene Gans against Queen Amalie Christine and the other heirs of King Alfonso XII. has failed, the Supreme Court having rejected the plaintiff's claim, as a natural son of the testator, to a part of the estate.
(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

His Majesty King Friedrich August is making a tour through the district of Zwickau to visit the places he has not been to since his accession to the throne. His Majesty left Dresden at 6.22 yesterday morning and spent last night in Falkenstein castle.

His Majesty King Friedrich August, attended by Oberstallmeister von Haugk, General von Müller A.D.C., and the A.D.C. in waiting, started early yesterday for a few days tour in the Erzgebirge.

The programme for this evening's Belvedere Concert is as follows: (1) "Mit Standarten," march, Blon; (2) Overture: "Rouslane et Ludmila," Glinka; (3) "Die Mühle," Raff; (4) Ballet-music from "Stradella," Plotow; (5) Overture: "Der Nordstern," Meyerbeer; (6) "Ringerl und Röslerl," Lied, Suppé; (7) Fragments from "Preciosa," Weber; (8) Overture: "Die Nürnberger Puppe," Adam; (9) "Zug der Wiener Pölcher," Schmitt; (10) "Tout Paris," valse, Waldteufel; (11) "Diabolin-Gallop," Fahrbaeh.

In the graphic cabinet of Emil Richter's art-gallery, Prager Strasse, an exhibition has been opened of a large collection of the best etchings and wood-engravings by Aug. Lepère, one of the leading modern graphic artists.

A model of a dirigible air-ship in the Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. The dirigible air-ship is the topic of the day; everybody is sure to have an idea what it may be like, from having seen the numerous illustrations in the newspapers. Nevertheless, a study of the model of such a vessel may well be very instructive, and the opportunity for such study will be afforded by a model which will be exhibited during the first two weeks of this month in the Grosse Kunstaustellung. The best way of giving spectators an idea of the aerial navigation of the future is by means of a model held captive as balloons are. While free balloons of all sizes sail safely and quietly with the wind, a slight current of air may be dangerous to those fastened to the ground if they are not well managed. The model of a dirigible air-ship that is now being exhibited in the Exhibition park has the shape of a torpedo and a capacity of 5 cubic meters. The performances which take place in fine weather every evening two or three times between 7 and 9 o'clock by the lake, otherwise in the concert hall, open with short and easy explanations. The performances have given great satisfaction wherever the model has been shown, and are sure to attract crowds here. The vessel is driven by two small electric motors acting on two small propellers. The source of power is an accumulator battery which remains on the ground, as does also the engineer, since the balloon would need at least 400 ohm to lift him as well as the machinery. The power is communicated to the machinery and steering apparatus by an electric current through the

cables holding the model. Last not least, there is a small travelling company in the car which will greatly amuse the children. The inventor and builder, Herr Ackermann, engineer of Magdeburg, will manage his balloon himself and give any explanations that may be wished.

The city of Dresden has presented to the officers' mess of the cruiser "Dresden" some beautiful silver, besides giving a library for the use of the crew of the same ship.

The extraordinary atmospheric phenomenon which was observed on Tuesday night in Copenhagen, Berlin, Königsberg &c. was also in evidence here. Beginning about 10.30 p.m. a bright yellow light could be seen in the sky to the North. Between 11 and 12 the intensity of the light increased so that one had the impression of sunset. The sky was so light that the darkness of the night was almost unnoticeable. A local contemporary reports that a similar light was visible the following evening.

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

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 Thoren) at 7.50
Saturday night Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Thoren) " 7.50

Central Theatre.
Tonight Der Teufel at 8
Saturday night Der Teufel " 8

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
"Roos," from Bremen for Australia, left Suez July 1st.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for Spitzbergen, left Cragendorau July 1st.
"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Sydney July 1st.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Hamburg for Japan, left Genoa July 1st.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Bremerhaven July 1st.
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong July 1st.
"Bülow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Genoa July 1st.
"Gneisenau," from Sydney for Bremen, arrived Antwerp July 1st.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Friday, July 3rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, July 5th. 3rd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 8.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, July 8th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, July 5th. 3rd Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. James Ray, Minister of Cellardyke Parish, Anstruther.

An English university professor
would like to hear of some occupation for the summer vacation.—Address M. C. care of the Reverend E. F. Schofield, Schreiber Strasse 3, Leipzig.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

A ROYAL PATIENT.

Lisbon, July 2.

The Queen Mother Amalie is convalescent, but remains in isolation until the bacteriologists are satisfied that she is not suffering from diphtheria.

THE PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT.

Lisbon, July 2.

In the House of Peers, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that the friendly negotiations between Portugal and Germany for the erection of a Sanatorium in the island of Madeira were proceeding, and that there was good reason to hope that they would soon be brought to a satisfactory termination.

In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the Bill fixing the Civil List was continued. The Republican deputies Braga and Costa opposed the Bill; the latter moving several amendments, one of which would fix the grant to the King at 200 milreis (£44.7.11) per day, and that to the Queen at 6,000 milreis (£1331.17.6) per annum. These amendments were held over for debate. The Chamber passed a Bill for granting pensions to Marines decorated with the Order of the Tower and Sword.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Taebri, July 1.

Several parts of the town that were opposed to the Shah have now ceased to be hostile. Cavalry entered the town yesterday after a show of resistance in a few places. The most persistent resistance was offered in the Khaban quarter; the people were, however, compelled by the cavalry to yield.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Cologne, July 2.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a report from Tangier that a wireless telegram had been received there stating that the Sultan Abdul Azis had taken Assezmur. Particulars are wanting.

THE ORIGIN OF THE "QUACK."

I see, says a writer in *Fry's Magazine*, that in a late law case the word "quack" came under review as to its original meaning. Several explanations were given, but what I think is the true one was not mentioned. I believe it to be a corruption of "quaker doctor," or ague doctor. The ague was known as the quake; and was, in its attempted cure, very much the sport of ignorance. Of course there have been other explanations. One which

found favour with me (by absorption) when I was a boy was that the sellers of salves at fairs "quacked like ducks" of their wares. But when I grew to the groping age, and began to correct my authorities by self-research, I gave up the latter explanation.

WHO WAS THE VICTOR?

Someone in Iowa has been adopting Mr. Goldwin Smith's suggestion as to the best method of dealing with grievances against a newspaper. This is how the editor describes the encounter:—"There was a blow. Somebody fell. We got up. Turning upon our antagonist, we succeeded in winding his arms around our waist and by a quick manoeuvre threw him on top of us, bringing our back, at the same time, in contact with the solid bed of the printing-press. Then, inserting our nose between his teeth, and cleverly entangling his hands in our hair, we had him!"

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz edition, to appear July 9th.
"Restitution" by *Dorothea Gerard*, Author of "Lady Baby," "The three Essentials," "Itinerant Daughters," &c. 1 vol.
"Pauline" by *W. E. Vorris*, Author of "My friend Jim," "The Dancer in Yellow" &c. 1 vol.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

XVI.

(Continued.)

On either side of the room is a raised platform flush with the stage, and behind these platforms are long alcoves. In these alcoves sit a dozen geishas, those to the right wearing black and gold kimonos and playing "samisen," those to the left wearing scarlet embroidered kimonos and playing half of them drums with wooden sticks like rolling pins, half of them tom-toms shaped like hour-glasses. The "samisen" is a long spade-shaped, three-stringed instrument, with a vellum stretched across its base and played with a broad ivory plectron. The weird sounds evolved from this instrument are difficult to describe. The scale, a minor one, has apparently nine quarter tones, and the music of this orchestra gave about as much pleasure to the Europeans present as a master piece of Wagner's would to a Japanese audience. As if the discordant banging of the drums and the banshee-like wailing of the samisen were not ear-piercing enough, the performers persisted in singing—save the mark—in a squeaky treble, making sounds for all the world like the plaints of tortured guinea-pigs. The dissonance fairly started there advanced with stately tread along either platform sixteen little girls, gorgeous in red and pale blue kimonos, their faces thick with paint and powder. For over half an hour they danced on the central stage, though "danced" is hardly the word in as much as they rarely moved their feet, the "dancing" being done with their hands. Every now and then they left the stage while the scenery behind them was changed, this same scenery being beautifully painted too, until in the final scene each little girl appeared wearing a branch of cherry blossom. The grace of the posturing was wonderful and in spite of the discordant orchestra the whole performance most enjoyable. "Dance" it certainly was not in our sense of the word, but as the Japanese do everything exactly in the opposite way to us one could only expect them to dance with their hands. Watch a Japanese carpenter and you will see he pushes a saw away from him and planes towards himself, while a Japanese girl when sewing does not push the thread through the needle's eye, but passes the needle over the end of the thread.

One of the most delightful of the many trips round Kyoto, is the excursion to the Hodzu rapids. A short train journey brings one to Kameoka where one finds a number of flat bottomed boats, in which are some half dozen rush-seated chairs. These boats are manipulated by a couple of men rowing in the bow, and one man steering with a long oar in the stern. The trip down the rapids is quite exciting. At times the stream rushes between jagged rocks, there only being just room for the boats to get through, and after say five minutes of wild excitement through boiling surf and rushing water one reaches a quiet pool, the banks on either side rising sheer to a height of 700ft. and covered with every shade of green interspersed with the gay pink of the azaleas. At the foot of the rapids lies Arishima, a group of picturesque tea-houses where the rickshas are waiting to whirl you away to Kinkakuji, a small gilded temple surrounded by a perfect example of a Japanese garden, dwarf trees on islands dotted about, a lotus covered lake fringed by purple Iris.

Another day one devotes to Nara once for a brief period the home of the Mikados. Here is a large park with wonderful Cryptomeria trees and pines of every variety. In the midst of the park, in which are hundreds of fallow deer so tame that they may saunter up and take food from your hand, is the temple of ten thousand lanterns. These lanterns which are of stone and some six feet high are ranged in rows and tiers, and it must be a fine sight when, as happens once a year, lights are placed in all of them. Near the temple is a Dalbutsu or colossal sitting image of Buddha 63ft. high. These "dalbutsu"—there are three in the country, this one, a wooden one in Kyoto and another bronze one at Kamakura near Yokohama—are curious inasmuch as they are the only examples of the Japanese attempting anything on a large scale from an art point of view. In the temples one often sees key hole plates, say an inch across, which on closer inspection turn out to be miracles of delicate carving, but these big Buddhas are at the other end of the scale, so to speak. They are not very successful lacking the finish so characteristic of Japanese art, and the Nara one is repulsively ugly.

One might spend a month in Kyoto and see a fresh temple every day but truth to tell one Japanese temple is very like another and there is far more pleasure to be got in roaming through the quaint streets and watching the chubby babies tumbling over each other and filling the air with the sound of their winsome laughter. They are the real kings of Kyoto, everyone seems to study their conveniences and often a regular procession of rickshas has to pull up, while some smiling two year old is with difficulty induced to get out of the way. No wonder they are happy and careless,

for if your mother is only 4 ft. 6 high, and resembles a dainty flower, can you be expected to take life seriously?

DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE.

In No. 726 of *The Daily Record* we reported that at St. Omer four of the most dangerous ruffians in France had just been condemned to death without any extenuating circumstances. This verdict, says the *Globe*, seems to show that French juries are becoming tired of the wave of sentimentality which has practically abolished the death penalty across the Channel for several years past. The Chamber has just been discussing the question, and the general feeling is that the present situation is intolerable, and is getting worse from day to day. The epidemic of murder and outrage which has been going on in Paris and the provinces has at last frightened the easy-going bourgeois, and people are beginning to talk of imitating America in the matter of lynching criminals. Eighteen months ago the Government brought in a bill for the suppression of capital punishment, and on the pretext that the law is in a state of suspense, all criminals have since then been systematically pardoned. The inevitable consequence has been this great increase in murders, and the Government is undoubtedly causing great indignation by its virtual abolition of capital punishment. Not long ago some peasants not far from Paris treated in the most brutal manner an unfortunate tramp who was merely suspected of crime, quite unjustly as it turned out. A day or two ago the same journal pointed out that the real cause of lynching in America is the inefficient state of the law, and already in France people are saying that if the Government will not protect them against the ruffians who terrorize certain districts, they will have to take the law into their own hands, and defend themselves in their own way. The great increase of ruffianism shows that the criminal classes can always count on getting off with a term of imprisonment, even supposing that they are caught, and prison has no terrors for them.

MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

Dr. Hall Edwards, the Röntgen ray specialist, who for several years has been a victim of X-ray dermatitis, had his right hand amputated on Sunday last. Four months ago, when his left hand was taken off, it was hoped to save the other, but so great has been the agony endured in the interval by Dr. Edwards that a further operation was necessary.

The Birmingham correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the operation took place at his residence, Bristol-road, Birmingham, Sunday morning. The patient stood the ordeal well notwithstanding the long drain on his strength, and is reported to be progressing as favourably as the surgeons dared hope. Dr. Hall Edwards was at work up till the eve of the operation. He has practically completed a book on the disease of which he is a victim, and the precautions necessary to obviate it.

It will be remembered that in March last Mr. Asquith announced that the King had been pleased to confer a Civil List pension of £120 upon Dr. Hall Edwards. Official intimation of this was published on Friday, but the pension dates from April last. During his stay at Biarritz the King sent a kindly letter to Mrs. Hall Edwards expressing his deepest sympathy with her husband. He added the hope that the second arm might be saved.

GROWTH OF TOWNS.

At the end of the French Revolution Europe only possessed twenty towns or cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. These were: London, Dublin, Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Amsterdam, Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, Naples, Rome, Milan, Venice, Palermo, Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and Copenhagen. According to the latest returns there are now 160, 59 of which possess 250,000 inhabitants. The cities of half-a-million number 23, and those of a million, six.

Thus Europe today possesses more cities of half-a-million than a hundred years ago it had of 100,000. If we go beyond Europe the six towns of over 1,000,000 mounts up to twelve. These are:—New York, 4,113,000; Chicago, 2,049,000; Philadelphia, 1,442,000 (in 1906); Calcutta, 1,027,000 (in 1901); Shanghai and Singan, in China, 1,000,000. These figures are given by M. Foville in the *French Economist*, who points out that chemistry, electricity, steam, railways, and steamboats have been the means of changing the whole of the civilised world.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

It seems that there are some still in quest of that Will o' the Wisp; perpetual motion. A Frenchman, M. Joseph Capelle, settled in Barcelona, thinks that he has discovered the secret, which he announces can be applied to agriculture and other industries. He has not enlightened the world as to the principle of the invention, but he has taken the Spanish Chamber thus far into his confidence; if the discovery prove a success he requires a grant of land and £20,000 for patent rights.

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of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

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