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10 PFENNIGS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 2.
Replying to several questions concerning the situation in Persia, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that Persian affairs had been but little touched upon during the King's visit to Reval; so far as they had been mentioned, they had only related to frontier disputes and questions of a commercial nature. The internal affairs of Persia had, however, several times been the subject of negotiations between the British and Russian Governments, as well before as during that visit. In the opinion of the British Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, the Europeans were not in any danger. He, Sir Edward Grey, was therefore of opinion that the Embassy guard should not be increased until the Chargé d'Affaires should consider an increase advisable; he had received no information that the guard of the Russian Embassy had been strengthened. The Persian troops which had been posted round the British Embassy had been withdrawn. As a condition of the surrender of refugees, the British Government had demanded a written guarantee of the safety of the lives and property of the individuals concerned; and, in addition, an assurance that those of them who were accused of other than political offences should be tried by an impartial Court at which a member of the Embassy should be present. (Hear, Hear.)

In answer to a further question as to what steps the British Government had taken for the restoration of constitutional government in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said His Majesty's Government did not consider the time opportune for interfering in the internal administrative affairs of Persia.

Mr. Lynch (Lab., Ripon) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would publish the documents relating to the agreement with Russia respecting Macedonia, before the Vote for the Foreign Office came on for discussion.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he could not give a definite promise; the publication would depend on the progress of the negotiations with the other Powers.

Later in the sitting, the Prime Minister said that representations had been made by the United States and German Governments with regard to Article 27 of the Patent law, but the Government did not purpose bringing in a Bill to alter the term fixed by that Article. (Hear, Hear.)

FUNERAL OF SIR E. MALET.

London, July 2.
The funeral of the late Sir Edward Malet, formerly British Ambassador at Berlin, took place today at Chénies. The German Ambassador, Graf Wolff-Meternich, represented the Emperor Wilhelm at the ceremony, and deposited a beautiful wreath on the coffin. King Edward and Sir Edward Grey were also officially represented.

A FREE-TRADE CONGRESS.

London, July 2.
Preparations are being made for a Free-Trade Congress to be held in London in August. Germany, France, and the United States will send delegates.

INDIAN SEDITION.

Bombay, July 2.
The publisher of the *Hind Swarajya* newspaper has been convicted of publishing two seditious articles and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

London, July 3.
A morning newspaper publishes the following report, dated St. Louis, July 2: News comes from Sodalía, Missouri, of a collision between two express trains twenty miles from Knobnoster in consequence of a thick fog which prevented the signals being seen. Both engines were wrecked and the carriages caught fire. Eight people were killed and twenty-one injured.

DISCOVERY OF A BOMB FACTORY.

Santiago de Chili, July 2.
A bomb factory was discovered here today which was managed by anarchists, chiefly Italians.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.

Buenos Ayres, July 3.
A rumour is current here that a revolution has broken out in Paraguay.

HERR DERNBURG IN AFRICA.

Bulwayo, July 2.
Secretary of State Dernburg gave a dinner yesterday to the principal local officials and other members of society. Today he visited the grave of Cecil Rhodes. The Mayor gives a banquet this evening in honour of Herr Dernburg, who will continue his journey tomorrow to the Victoria Falls.

THE AUSTRIAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT.

Innsbruck, July 2.
A lively agitation is going on among the extreme-liberal students in favour of a breach with Rome. In almost all the high schools in Austria the students have gone over to Protestantism *en masse*. The students here have sent invitations to their co-militants elsewhere to come next term to Innsbruck, to help them to ward off clerical attacks. Hitherto 200 promises to come have been received, including many from Germany.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE SENATE AND THE NAVY.

Paris, July 2.
In the Senate, M. Destournelles de Constant, in an interpellation on the mistaken employment of the funds voted for the Navy, animadverted upon the continual increase in the number of cruisers disproportionately to the needs and resources of the country, and concluded by condemning the increase of naval armaments by all the Powers. (Isolated murmurs of applause.)

Admiral Cuverville, in reply on behalf of the Government and in justification of their naval policy, quoted the argument of President Roosevelt, that the increase of the fleet was necessary for defence against invasion, and remarked that in all countries responsible Ministers had used similar language. France was under the necessity of maintaining her fleet on the same level with other States.

Later.

The Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, also replied to the interpellation of M. Destournelles Constant. The French navy, said the Minister, was of all the great navies the one on which, in the last ten years, the smallest expenditure had been made; it was natural that more should be spent upon the army. As to the building of cruisers he showed that France had done, not too much but too little for her Navy. Until 1911 France will be passing through an intermediate stage, but after that the disparity between

her and her rivals will be great, and for that reason France required good seamen.

The Senate then adopted an order of the day, expressing confidence in the Government in the carrying out of their reforms and proposing that a maximum limit be fixed for the expenditure to be borne by the country, and that a Navy be assured to France of such strength as her safety requires.

JUDGMENT IN THE HUMBERT SUIT.

Paris, July 2.
Judgment was pronounced today in the case of Humbert v. *Le Matin*. The editor of the newspaper was condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 francs and 50,000 francs compensation, and to publish the judgment in 201 newspapers of which *Le Matin* must be one.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Paris, July 3.
After firing practice at the Artillery exercising ground at Fontainebleau, two soldiers picked up several shells, one of which exploded, killing one of the men and mortally wounding the other.

ALLEGED INSUBORDINATION.

Paris, July 3.
It is reported from Brest that 70 Marines belonging to the ironclad "Léon Gambetta," which is under orders to sail tomorrow for Quebec to take part in the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations there, were landed this morning by order of Admiral Jauréguibery, and charged with insubordination.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S HOLIDAY PROLONGED.

St. Petersburg, July 2.
The Czar and Czarina with their children started this morning in the yacht "Alexandra" for Cronstadt, where their Majesties went on board the "Standart." In the afternoon the "Standart" sailed for the Gulf of Finland with the Imperial family on board.

A later telegram states that the "Standart," with their Majesties on board, anchored in the Pitkopas Roads yesterday evening.

MORE UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS.

St. Petersburg, July 3.
The *St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* says: Certain Russian and foreign newspapers publish a report that the German Emperor intends shortly to pay the Czar a visit. According to positive information derived both from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the German Embassy, this report is entirely without foundation. Other newspaper reports that the Emperor's visit will take place on land and that His Majesty's luggage has already arrived at St. Petersburg, are equally unfounded.

THE DUMA AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

St. Petersburg, July 3.
A Bill was brought in to the Duma today by 103 delegates for the abolition of capital punishment; it was signed by all the members of the Left and by several Octobrists.

THE DUMA. A LONG SITTING.

St. Petersburg, July 2.
At today's sitting, which lasted till midnight, the Duma examined and approved the Revenue budget, amounting to 2½ milliards of roubles. Finance Minister Kokovsoff agreed in general to the wishes
(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The Kaiser sailed yesterday morning in his yacht "Meteor" in the race to Travemünde. The start took place at 8.5 amid the thunder of a salute of 33 guns from the whole fleet. The Empress witnessed the start from the small passenger steamer "Hulda." Her Majesty had arranged to inspect the new Naval Hospital in the course of the forenoon, and then to proceed to Travemünde.

Neues Königliches Operntheater (Management: Hermann Gura). The first night of Gura's Summer-Opera brought "Lohengrin" in such a cast as is rarely witnessed in the summer. Herr Jörn from our Royal Opera sang "Lohengrin" and Frau Ottilie Metzger (Hamburg) Ortrud, both popular and excellent singers and dramatic representatives. The title-rôle was intended for Alois Pennarini, but on account of his indisposition Herr Jörn took his place. We know Herr Jörn already from the Royal Opera where he often showed his splendid voice as youthful knight, but we must admit, that he has greatly improved in his representation of Lohengrin. He is too young in appearance, but intellectually he grows from one act to the other so that his whole performance rises far above the average. Frau Ottilie Metzger as "Ortrud" is in every respect characteristic. Her wonderful, well trained organ is flexible and follows the slightest inclinations of the actress. In the *Götteranruf*, however, her velvety voice seemed to be a little sharp. If she would shade the high notes a trifle darker I am firmly convinced that she would have a still more pleasing effect. From beginning to end her playing is interesting and very alive. She masters the scene thoroughly and represents "Ortrud" clearly defined. Ottilie Metzger is for me the most interesting Ortrud I ever met in Germany and surpasses by far the home-bred Frau Plaichinger. Herr Loedmann, an unknown artist here, sang the "König" wonderfully well, though not perfectly. In his acting he was every inch a King. Fräul. Burchard as "Elsa" gave me the impression of a sympathetic singer. She has some fine moments which do not suffice though to put her whole performance down as valuable, but she has talent, with a future before her, if she learns more. Herr Schwabe's "Telramund" impressed more by sureness than by a good organ which may have resulted from his having taken Herr vom Scheidt's rôle at the last minute. If Herr Wiedemann had a more powerful voice he would be a splendid "Heerrufer." But his voice is not steady, and his tremolo is very disturbing. What Herr Gille has made of the Mozart orchestra—if it really is that—is astonishing. It played splendidly. Herr Gille inspired his men with energy and it was enjoyable to listen and watch him. On the stage there was life everywhere; the management was excellent. The audience, which filled the big hall to the last place, applauded so enthusiastically that the artists had to appear several times before the foot-lights. The Gura-Opera has started well and we are firmly convinced that the undertaking will not only be an artistic, but also a financial success, provided the standard is maintained.

M. O.

Morwitz Opera. In the Schillertheater O. Adam's comic opera "Si j'étais roi" can be seen in a splendid performance. Director Morwitz brings quite

a new play or one seldom heard every year, besides the wellknown ones. The Morwitz Opera is a real summer undertaking with a stationary personnel, its object being to give good performances at cheap prices for the middle and lower classes who cannot afford the high prices of the Royal and Comic Opera in winter. Dir. Morwitz kept his promise in adding Adam's old comic opera to his repertoire. The composer does not show himself from such a favourable side in "Si j'étais roi" as he does in the "Postillon of Lonjumeau" and "Nürnberger Puppe" which have long attained popularity with us, whereas the first has been unknown to us up till now. As the text by Dennery & Bresil is next to impossible Herr Paul Wolff, the director of the Morwitz Opera, has taken the trouble to try and make the impossible possible; but with little success, as the sujet is too childish. We do not predict a long life to this novelty. A fairy tale from 1001 nights is not to our taste. A fisherman rescues a young and exceedingly beautiful girl from being drowned, and falls deeply in love with the unknown, who is, as he discovers afterwards, a cousin of the King and is named Princess Nemea. In his desperation he faints away into a deep sleep after having written in the sand the words, "Si j'étais roi." King Woussoul finds him. Has him carried into his castle and lets him awake as a king. One can easily imagine what funny situations result. The joke, however, becomes serious as Nemea becomes the fisherman's wife. The whole plot is more suited for an operetta than an opera, and Adam did not succeed in making the whole more pleasing with his music. The overture is the best and has a great deal of freshness in it. Some melodies are thoroughly original and light and it is a great pity that Adam did not leave his coloratures aside. It seems that Paul Wolff has cleansed some parts of the score as I found several bars changed.—The performance under the management of the Herr Wolff is very noticeable and proved that there is very diligent work being done in the Schiller Theater O. The whole was very decent and deserved praise. Oskar Gross (Zephoris) ought to try and free his fine tenor voice from its throaty sound. Herr Delanque's baritone might be fuller, whereas Clara Heintze (Nemea) pleased us with her very agreeable soprano voice. Fräulein Heintze surprised us with her smooth colorature and Georg Clemens proved himself a good and well-trained tenor-buffo. The orchestra did its part well, although it played too loud in some parts. The audience greatly appreciated the play and seemed to amuse itself. The seats were nearly all booked.

M. O.

The Neue Operetten Theater has ended its season with Léhar's pretty operetta: "Der Mann mit den drei Frauen."

Heinrich Bötzel, the popular tenor of the Hamburg Stadttheater, begins his performances as a guest on the 6th of July in the Morwitz Opera as in the preceding years in the Schiller Theater O.

In the Neues Theater (Direction: Waldemar Runge) the première of Nestroy's farce in three acts "Der Zerrissene" has been postponed to the 4th of July.

A fire broke out shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the roof of the concert hall of the

Royal Opera house. All the fire-stations in the city sent contingents. Graf Hülsen-Häseler, the Chief of the military Cabinet, Field Marshal v. Hahnke, and the Minister of the Interior, were soon on the spot. Water was poured from a great number of hoses on the roof, whence issued dense clouds of smoke and steam. Two companies of the IL Grenadier regiment of the Guard assisted in the work of removal of properties. The fire was caused by plumbers at work on the roof.

It is stated that, in consequence of the evidence given at the hearing of the case against Prince Eulenburg on Thursday, 23 more witnesses, in addition to the 60 who answered to their names on the opening day, have been summoned.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.
AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.

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

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed)
Royal Theatre	(closed)
New Royal Opera Theatre	Mignon at 7.50
Deutsches Theater	Brettgräfin (Sári Fedák) " 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: " 8
"	Gelbster " 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed)
Berliner Theater	Raffles " 8
Nenes Theater	Der Zerrissene " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comic Opera	(closed)
Residenz Theatre	(closed)
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed)
Theater des Westens	Ein Walsertraum " 8
Schiller Theater 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 & Südschweden " 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
Apollo Theatre	London Suburbia. Spezialitäten " 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin I. Stimmung. Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Frater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies " 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

expressed by the Budget committee, and pointed out that a State which three years ago had carried on a war, had recently passed through internal troubles, and had expended large sums for the relief of the people, but whose ordinary income nevertheless showed a surplus of 43,000,000 roubles over its ordinary expenditure, might say that its fiscal system had stood perfectly the severe tests to which it had been subjected. That fact was due, in his opinion, to the historical development of the Russian fiscal system, and it was therefore the duty of the leaders of the financial policy to uphold that system as far as possible. The Minister further declared his opinion that the deficit of 1908 would not avail to shake the Russian financial position. Such an idea could only proceed from Dr. Martin and those who agreed with him and who did their best to prove Russia bankrupt. By God's help, Russian State bankruptcy had only existed in the pages of their pamphlets. (Cheers.)

Replying to various questions, the Minister said that quiet and order were necessary besides freedom and justice. If those conditions were fulfilled the finances would acquire greater power of resistance. In the conclusion the Minister expressed his conviction that, not only criticism but mutual confidence between the Duma and the Government would lighten their common tasks. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER.

Jasovka, Government of Ekaterinoslav, July 2. Late yesterday evening an explosion of gas occurred in one of the shafts of the Ekaterinoslav

mine. According to the latest report, nearly 200 miners have lost their lives. Seventy-three were brought out of the pit alive but ten of these died. The number of bodies recovered so far is 157; all are severely burned. The rescue work is proceeding energetically.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Tangier, July 2.

The *Agence Havas* reports that General d'Amade occupied Azemur on the 29th of June without striking a blow, the gates having been thrown open on his threatening to bombard the place. The Governor of Azemur had fled. General d'Amade had entered the town with his Staff, and it will be held by the French until the Moroccan troops arrive.

Mazagan, July 1.

General d'Amade reports from Azemur that he had given orders that measures be taken for ensuring tranquillity and restoring the communications between the Schauja district and Mazagan. A commission of 14 Notables had undertaken the responsibility for the municipal affairs, and had established a police force. The French soldiers walk about the town unarmed and are treated everywhere with cordiality.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Petersburg, July 2.

The *St. Petersburg Tel. Agency* learns from Teheran that the period of sharp conflict between the Shah and the revolutionaries seems to have passed. The declaration of a state of siege contributed in many respects to the restoration of

quiet, and the success of the Government in the capital had a tranquillising effect upon the provinces. The people are themselves closing the Endjumenes, the hot-beds of revolution, and are organising demonstrations in honour of the Shah. Prince Zill-es-Sultan, who is at present at Schiraz, has requested the Government to allow him to leave Persia with his family and belongings, and to guarantee his life and property. The Russian and British Governments have instructed their representatives in Teheran to support the Prince's request.

GUN-RUNNING INTO AFGHANISTAN.

Allahabad, June 30.

The *Pioneer* says it is practically certain that all the gun-running caravans from the Mehran coast have safely reached Afghanistan through Eastern Persia.

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.

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. North-westerly wind, more cloudy with tendency to thunder, colder.

King night a Falkenst morning haide, a His Ma Freiher Albrecht His M pleased director engraving occupied

As is of the Belveder Kapellm the occa music, a (1) Mar (2) Fra (3) "Ei (4) Val (5) Ame (6) Old (7) 4th (8) Mar (9) "Do (10) Coo (11) Pot

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Although is still ve and indee Today on the top o ing, for some fierc where a warm gu ing. We garden pe theatrical Regent's I sign of th seen rema heads. P their anin fashion of a passing is the cor is still th to look fo feeling th month for

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DRESDEN

King Friedrich August, after an excellent night and a long walk in the grounds of Schloss Falkenstein, started at a quarter past 9 yesterday morning in his automobile for Vogelsgrün, Schönhaide, and Eibenstock. As a special distinction, His Majesty yesterday conferred on his host Freiherr v. Trützschler the Grand Cross of the Albrecht Order.

His Majesty the King of Saxony has been pleased to appoint Herr Geheimrat Dr. Max Lehms director of the Kupferstichkabinett (collection of engravings). Herr Geheimrat Dr. Lehms already occupied this post prior to his removal to Berlin.

As is customary here in Dresden the members of the American colony will meet tonight at the Belvedere to celebrate Independence Day. Herr Kapellmeister Olsen's programme is, in honour of the occasion, made up almost entirely of American music, and contains the following numbers:

- (1) March: Under the star-spangled banner Sousa.
- (2) Fragments from "The Belle of New York" Kerker.
- (3) "Einzug der Gäste auf der Wartburg" from "Tannhäuser" Wagner.
- (4) Valse: "Wein, Weib, Gesang" Strauss.
- (5) American Rhapsody No. 2 Kranich.
- (6) Old Folks at Home Busch.
- (7) 4th of July Festival Overture (first performance) V. I. Clark.
- (8) March: "Liberty Bell" Sousa.
- (9) "Down South" Moret.
- (10) Coon-band Contest Pryor.
- (11) Potpourri of American Songs Saddler.

The concert begins at 7.30 o'clock, and as the hall and garden are usually crowded on the occasion it is advisable to come early or order tables beforehand.

The *Berliner Börsen-Courier* reports that Frau Wittich's engagement with the Dresden Opera will terminate on July 1st 1909, since the management have not agreed to raise her salary from 800 to 1,200 marks per night. Frau Wittich intends to tour abroad, thus following the example of so many great singers. In the interest of Dresden as an art centre it is sincerely to be hoped that an arrangement may be made to make it worth the great artist's while to stay here.

Apropos of the list of this year's Bayreuth performers which the *Daily Record* published some days ago, and in which Frau Wittich's name is missing, it is interesting to read in the *B. B. C.* the

following explanation: Last year Frau Wittich took part in the Munich Wagner Festival having received a personal invitation from the Prince Regent to do so. This was taken amiss in Villa Wahnfried. This year Frau Wittich was again invited to sing in Munich but declined to do so out of regard for Bayreuth; but she also declined Bayreuth's invitation to sing there out of regard for Munich.

A local contemporary reports from Prague that at a banquet given by the municipality in honour of the English journalists now staying there the British consul announced that the Lord Mayor of London would visit Prague in the autumn. In a speech delivered by the French consul who was also among the guests he referred to the Anglo-French agreement and said that the *entente cordiale* between England and France must be made perfect through the Czech nation joining its ranks.

Let us hope that the speech was delivered late, perhaps after dinner; otherwise what are we to expect next?

The new balloon "Graf Zeppelin" belonging to the Dresden Luftschiffer-Verein, which made its first ascent last Tuesday, landed safely in Aigen, near Passau, Bavaria, after a twentyfour hours' trip. The occupants thoroughly enjoyed the journey.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows: (1) J. S. Bach: Sonata 2 in C-minor for organ (Peters Ed. vol. II). (2) U. Seifert: "Ich harre des Herrn," Motet for choir, op. 37. (3) O. Wermann: Two sacred songs for soprano voice with organ accompaniment a. "O, wie er freundlich ist!" op. 39 No. 1; b. "Hold wie der Tauben Flügel," op. 145, No. 2. (4) O. Thomas: "Gott ist die Liebe," Motet for choir op. 18.

The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Fräulein Gertrud Sachse, soprano; Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

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 Theren) at 7.30
Sunday night Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren) " 7.30

Central Theatre.
Tonight Ein Automobillunfall (Panne) at 8
Sunday afternoon Der Teufel " 8
Sunday night Der Teufel " 8
Monday night Der Teufel " 8
Wednesday night Der Teufel " 8
Thursday night Der Teufel " 8
Friday night Sherlock Holmes " 8
Saturday night Sherlock Holmes " 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, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9-2. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11-1. Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.

Royal anth.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12. Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays 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, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2 .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.

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 (Brühische Terrasse). Picture exhibition german artists. Open daily 10-5, Sundays 11-2. Entrance fee .A 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perman. picture exhibition.

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LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, July 1.

Although many people are away at Henley, town is still very full. Our summer weather continues, and indeed the days grow warmer and warmer. Today one found it almost uncomfortable to sit on the top of an omnibus as soon as it stopped moving, for the sun beat down on one's head with some fierceness. The coolest place was in the tubes, where a positively chilly atmosphere replaced the warm gusts of street air one had just been breathing. We continue to revel in strawberries and garden parties—witness, for example, yesterday's theatrical function in the Botanical Gardens at Regent's Park, which was so great a success. One sign of the season, however, is lacking. I have seen remarkably few sun-bonnets on the horses' heads. People here are so consistently good to their animals that it is difficult to imagine the fashion of giving horses sun-bonnets no more than a passing whim. No doubt what one is waiting for is the complete assurance of hot weather. There is still the whole of July, August and September to look forward to; but somehow I cannot help feeling that July is the absolutely appropriate month for horses' sun-bonnets.

The tranquillity of the season has been somewhat marred by another outbreak of feminine resentment against Mr. Asquith. The disturbance was anticipated some days ago, and the police took admirable precautions against what very nearly turned out

to be an ugly attempt at a riot. Mr. Asquith, having refused to receive a deputation of militant suffragettes in order to learn the full significance of their great Hyde Park demonstration, was to learn how insistent was the demand on his courtesy by having his windows broken at Downing Street and the peace disturbed in Parliament Square. The women concerned were determined to go to prison somehow or another, and they chose the simple way, for the most part, of trying to push away policemen. A policeman is not so easily pushed away, nor does he so easily lose his patience; but in the end it was clear what the women wanted, and the policemen did them the favour of locking them up. This would not matter in itself, if it were not that a wanton breach of the peace is afterwards held up as heroism, as political martyrdom, and as a proof of male tyranny. Another attempt to repeat the Horse of Troy episode of the winter almost succeeded, owing to the careful way in which a removing van had been manned with plausible-looking removers, wearing the customary aprons. The militant women no sooner emerged than they were bundled back by the police and barred once more within their vehicle.

The not uncommon impression that woman suffrage is now inevitable was well combated in a most able letter from Mrs. Humphry Ward to the *Times* yesterday. Mrs. Ward brings evidence from America to show how the woman suffrage movement is retarding the progress of women in their appropriate public functions there; and how there is a strong counter-movement, not among men but among women themselves, to put down the senseless agitation.

Mrs. Ward also makes the interesting statement that the plan of action to be adopted by the new counter-movement here will shortly be made public. The tone of this letter, its moderation, good sense, and logical sequence, are in wonderful contrast to the empty clamour of the suffragettes, their stumpy oratory, and their threats of violence. It must not be overlooked that the two misdemeanants who broke Mr. Asquith's windows last night said that next time it would be a bomb. They would be quite capable even of that if the movement continues to make uninterrupted its transformation into sheer fanaticism.

M. Coquelin is still with us and still ministering to our delight. I have seen him in three parts this week—M. Perrichon on Monday evening, and Tartufe and Mascarille this afternoon. To say that he is wonderful is to say nothing new. As the simple minded, pompous, vainglorious, kind-hearted bourgeois Perrichon, making the first journey of his life, and being saved and saving a man in turn; as the evil hypocrite Tartufe; as the impudent valet Mascarille playing the gallant in his master's clothes, he was equally admirable. Tartufe was a most striking piece of acting largely because it did not include M. Coquelin's usual slyness and good-nature. This time he was a hypocrite, and a nasty hypocrite without redeeming features; and, though the acting was a work of genius, we felt the absence of the good-nature that warms his (and our) favourite parts. That is a proof of how much one loves M. Coquelin for that which is in him.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

XVII.

From the moment of our landing in Japan it had been with us; it seemed literally to haunt us wherever we went; wrought in cunning silk embroidery, damascened in shining metal, on cloisonné jar, on velvet pictures, on post cards innumerable there was even its presentment until the eye positively tired of it and we felt inclined to jeer at Japanese enthusiasm and to wonder whether the reality would in our eyes justify this latter.

And the manner of our meeting was thus-wise.

It is a fairly far cry from Kyoto to Tokio, a journey which even if not so very long in point of ground covered, in point of time consumed justified our taking a night train. And when at sunrise we tumbled out of the sleeping berths in which we had been slam-banging through the night, then towering above us to the left as we sped onward, rising some 12,000 feet from a vast level plain, was the huge mountain, its summit, an enormous truncated cone, clad in gleaming snow, which under the rays of the morning sun made the fleecy clouds look soiled and dirty, the immortal be-storied, be-hymned Fuji-san, which for centuries has been a source of inspiration to Japanese poets, painters, and craftsmen of every degree. Be it confessed that like everyone else we succumbed at once to its unique charm, its solemn grandeur.

Henceforward it became with us as with others: a point of honour to see Fuji as often as possible, for Fuji is a capacious monarch and only too often is enshrouded in mist and cloud. It is perhaps difficult to account for the extraordinary fascination exercised by this one mountain on all, both travellers and natives in Japan. It is not of surpassing height; many of the alpine summits are higher, while it is a mere dwarf beside the giants of the Himalaya. It can only be its oneness. It is the only mountain in Japan which soars into the region of perpetual snow, and it, alone of mountains, does not rise from a range of snow girt brethren, but emerges, one huge hummock from the plain.

And so to imperial Tokyo, of all the world's capitals the least pleasing. A city vast in extent, with a couple of really fine public parks, one containing the tombs of the shoguns, for centuries the actual rulers of Japan, Tokyo is noisy, odoriferous and generally disagreeable. In one quarter one might be standing in a bad imitation of Berlin, huge barrack-like public buildings flanking the Imperial palace where His Sacred Majesty, the Mikado arrayed in a singularly unbecoming uniform is at present giving audiences and luncheons and other samashes to the officers of the British fleet which for the first time since the Russo-Japanese war is visiting Yokohama.

Glad enough were we to spin in rickshas across the bustling city with its teeming swarm of Japs in a vile mixture of native and European costume, to Ayeno station, whence a singularly leisurely train which takes 5 hours to cover 90 odd miles, takes us to Nikko, the Mecca of every beauty-loving pilgrim in Japan.

Professor Chamberlain, joint author of the best and most comprehensive guide-book in the world, "Murray's Japan" once wrote that "Nikko's is a double glory, the glory of nature and the glory of art." This sentence one sees repeated *ad nauseam* in hand books great and small, in newspapers, books of travel &c., but it is in fact the bare truth, for nowhere have Japanese craftsmen so revelled in the wanton luxuriance of many coloured lacquers and astounding wood carvings as in the Iyeyasu Mausoleum and Hongu temple, and nowhere has nature been more lavish of her favours than at Nikko.

The very approach to the place is unique, for twenty five miles from Nikko begins a long avenue of gigantic cryptomerias, finest and most striking of pine trees, which continues to the foot of Nikko's one steep and picturesque street. At the head of this street, on a bluff overlooking a mountain torrent, is perched a comfortable hotel, whence a path leads down to a stone bridge which is but a few yards below the famous red lacquer bridge, upon which none but the sacred foot of the Mikado may tread. Across this bridge, almost hidden in a grove of cryptomerias are the Nikko temples, the most magnificent of their kind in the world.

Professor Chamberlain says of them "Japanese wood-carving and painting on wood being then (17th century) at their zenith the result was the most perfect assemblage of shrines in the land. But, though there is gorgeousness, there is no gaudiness. That sobriety which is the key-note of Japanese taste gives to all the elaborate designs and bright colours its own chaste character."

In truth no words can describe the marvels of the intricate carvings that adorn these temples, and yet, curiously enough, your guide will ignore these wonderful carved elephants, tigers, monkeys, dragons, mountain birds, phoenixes, chrysanthemums and other flowers, and will proudly call your attention to what he describes the masterpiece of the artist Hidair Yingoro, viz. the Nemuri-no Neko, an utterly insignificant carving of a sleeping cat, which

would have assuredly escaped your notice, but for the guides rapturous and apparently quite unjustifiable, admiration.

Our visit coincided with the great annual festival of these temples, when the sacred palanquins containing the divine symbols are borne in procession, "when ancient armour, costumes and masks are donned by the villagers old and young alike taking part in the display."

(To be continued.)

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, July 5th. 3rd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 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 Winckelmann 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.

THE INCUBATOR BABY.

For four years a suit about an "incubator baby" has occupied the attention of American Courts of law, the contending parties being the real mother and the well-to-do foster-mother of the baby. The inferior Courts have awarded the baby, now to the former now to the latter, and at this moment the case is before the Federal Court of appeal at Minneapolis. The final decision of this interesting suit by the Appeal Court is looked forward to with keen expectation. The incubator-baby here in question is now four years old, and first saw the light in a hospital at St. Louis. It is alleged that while the mother, Mrs. Charlotte Thompson Bleakley, was still lying ill, the matron of that hospital secretly took away the then imperfectly developed infant and sold it to the incubator Company at the St. Louis Exhibition. It is further alleged that, in order to conceal her theft of the child, the matron substituted for it one that was said to have been brought into the world dead at the same time by an actress. Mrs. Bleakley believed at first that her child had died shortly after its birth. Meanwhile, the baby developed splendidly in the incubator at the Exhibition, and a rich lady—Mrs. James G. Barclay, of Buffalo, N.Y.—who saw the child in the incubator, was so pleased with the little one that she there and then adopted it. In order to avoid future difficulties she induced Mrs. Bleakley to sign a document by which she renounced all claim to the incubator baby—a proceeding to which Mrs. Bleakley, who was in poor circumstances, all the more readily agreed as she had been assured and convinced that the child was not hers. It was not until later that suspicion arose in Mrs. Bleakley's mind, and she questioned the matron of the hospital, who then confessed that she had substituted a dead child for the living one. Mrs. Bleakley thereupon demanded that her child should be restored to her, but Mrs. Barclay, who had become very fond of her adopted child, attempted to run away with it, but was stopped and arrested at the railway station and compelled by a judicial decision to give up the child to the mother. A series of suits followed. It is said that Mrs. Barclay has already spent 50,000 dollars on the child. The defence of the claim of the real mother has cost so far 5,000 dollars. The best advocates have placed their services at the disposal of Mrs. Bleakley without charge.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York July 1st.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Rotterdam July 2nd.
"Breslau," from Bremen for Baltimore, left Bremerhaven July 2nd.
"Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, arrived Naples July 2nd.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Naples July 2nd.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth July 2nd.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for Spitzbergen, arrived Glasgow July 1st.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to the June 30th numbered 5,123; at Bad Kreuznach up to July 2nd 5,060; at Bad Ems up to the same date 9,188.

DRESDEN

Concert Agency F. Ries.

Wednesday 15. July, 8 p.m., Gewerbehaus:

Concert of the
„ARION“Choir of male voices from Brooklyn, N. Y.
Conductor, Mr. Arthur Claassen.

Performers: the "Arien" Choir; Mesdames Lilian Funk, soprano; Louise Schippers, soprano; the Manhattan Ladies-Quartet: Mesdames Irene Cumming, Louise de Salle Johnston, Louise Shorhey, and Anna Winkopp; the Arion-Quartet: M.M. H. Weimann, Gus. Walden, Wm. Janson, and Frank Schwarzkopf; Miss Jeanette Louise Manning at the pianoforte.

Seats at 3, 2, and 1 marks; standing places at 50 pfennigs, from F. Ries (Hofmusikalienhandlung, Kaufhaus) and Ad. Brauer (F. Plötner) Haupt Strasse 2, 9-1 and 3-6 o'clock.

The profits will be applied to a charitable purpose.

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