

The Daily Record

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MINERS BILL.

London, July 6.
The Eight-Hour Miners Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons today by 390 votes against 120.

THE QUEENBORO' CUSTOM HOUSE.

We hear that some Dutch betting men living at Goerz are in the habit of extracting large sums from our gullible Englishmen by means of betting coupons. They distribute these coupons over Great Britain every week. A fortnight ago they sent out 28,000 of them. The envelopes in which they are sent are bought and addressed in Holland, and the coupons printed there, but if they were posted in Holland they would cost 2½d. each, so they send them to England. At first they put the coupon in the envelope in Holland, and packed the envelopes in boxes all ready for stamping and posting, in England. These boxes came from Flushing to Queenboro', where they were opened by Custom House officers. They were stopped by these officials on the ground that the senders were trying to defraud the Revenue. The Dutchmen then packed the envelopes and the coupons separately and sent them over together in boxes as before. These the Queenboro' officials passed without protest. In our opinion this matter calls for a prompt and strict investigation.

PRECOCIOUS BRUTALITY.

There is apparently a future before Howell Hughes, a fifteen-year-old Carnarvon boy. A few days ago, says a correspondent, he distinguished himself by tying a cord round the tongue of his father's mare, half the tongue being subsequently found on the floor of the stable. It is seldom one hears of such precocity in brutality; but when the case came before the magistrates the lawyers treated it as if it were a rather pretty little joke on the part of Hughes, Junr. A veterinary surgeon gave evidence to the effect that it would not require much plucking to remove the tongue; not so much as would be necessary in the case of a cow's tongue, for instance. Mr. Allanson (who defended): "Or a lawyer's tongue." Mr. J. T. Roberts: "Yes, lawyers' tongues are rather leathery." It is almost a matter for regret that Hughes, Junr., was not invited by the magistrates to experiment on the tongues of those gentlemen as a physiological illustration of the evidence. The facetious lawyers having finished their observations, "the Bench dismissed the case," and Hughes left the Court without a stain on his character—or any other part of his anatomy. We do not gather that the Bench also passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hughes, but it may be that before this was done the reporter had closed his notebook in disgust and left the precincts.

THE BERESFORD-SCOTT CONTROVERSY.

London, July 7.
The parliamentary reporter of the *Standard* writes: According to rumours current in the House of Commons yesterday evening, the supposition appears to be justified that the Admiralty, in view of the strained relations existing between the naval authorities and Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, purpose taking a decided step. The *Daily News* opines that the Admiralty will relieve Lord Charles Beresford of his command if he does not retire. Another newspaper states that Lord Charles Beresford, during the fleet exercises in the North Sea last week, gave an order

which, if it had been carried out, would have resulted in a collision between two cruisers; but that Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who was on board one of the two ships, did not carry out the order. (This statement may be taken with a grain of salt of no inconsiderable dimensions.—Ed.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention held its first meeting at Denver, Col., yesterday. We have received the following despatch from our New York correspondent:

New York, July 7.

According to an old political custom, the Democratic party holds its convention for electing its candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency after the convention of the Republicans. The Democrat Convention meets today at Denver, Colorado. The delegates exceed in number those who attended the Republican convention, no less than 1,002 having assembled, without including six from the Philippine Islands who will claim to be recognised as delegates. According to the party regulations a candidate must obtain a majority of two-thirds of the votes (in this case the votes must amount to 668). Mr. William J. Bryan, who has already twice suffered defeat as the Democrat flag-bearer, disposes of 727 votes. His candidature therefore seems safe, on the first ballot, if all the political signs are to be trusted. But the movement against him in the ranks of the party has much increased recently, and in widely extended Democrat circles there is a strong feeling in favour of nominating Mr. John A. Johnson, the Governor of Minnesota, who is very popular and an active politician. Many Democrats loudly assert that the boom in favour of Governor Johnson, and of Judge Gray of Delaware, has set in too late to prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan; but that Bryan, the twice defeated candidate, is an incubus on the party and must be counted as beaten before the election takes place. In the economic crisis, which this time happened under the Republican Government but used formerly to be held up by the Republicans as one of the results of Democrat rule, these prophets see an extremely favourable chance of a Democrat victory. They also claim that the workers are dissatisfied with the Republicans because Congress paid little attention to their demands, and that the negroes are also discontented in consequence of the Brownsville affair, in which an entire coloured regiment was summarily disbanded because the men concerned in a shooting affair were not handed over to the authorities.

Mr. Taft is none too popular with the workers, owing to certain decisions he gave when a Judge of the Federal Court. The President and Mr. Taft sought to placate the Executive of the Workmen's Unions by inserting in their platform the workmen's plank, which aimed at the limitation of prohibitive orders against workmen in cases of disputes between them and their employers. The Democrat prophecies that their party have now the best prospects of winning culminate, however, in the proposition that any outside Democrat candidate will have a chance against Mr. Taft, but that Bryan would have none. The said prophets nevertheless admit that Bryan is the most popular Democrat so far as the mass of the people are concerned.

The Democrat platform, according to present indications, will be the political creed of Bryan himself, and he has long been occupied in shaping the planks of his platform. An idea of that platform is to be gathered from the manner in which he daily picks the Republican platform to pieces

in his newspaper, the *Commoner*. The aim of his comments is to show up the contrasts between the President and his party. The articles are headed: "In Full Retreat." In one place Bryan says: "The President has recommended the income tax as a means of preventing the accumulation of large fortunes and of lightening the burdens of the Government. The Republican platform was silent on the subject. Was the President right in assuming that position? If he was, the Convention was wrong in not assuming it also. Will the Republican voters associate themselves with the President in this righteous demand, or will they follow the Republican organisation in its retreat? The President proposed a legacy duty, but the Republican Convention said not a word on the subject. Was the President too previous for his party in advocating this reform, or has the Republican party retreated from the President's standpoint? Did the President beat the wrong tune for the general advance, or has his party sounded the retreat? In his message to Congress last spring the President complained of conspiracy among the great criminals to defeat the ends of justice and to evade the punishment prescribed by law. The platform adopted by the Republican Convention contains not a single syllable relative to this danger. If such conspiracies exist, the Convention ignored them; if there are any combinations, it had not heard of them; if there is any danger, the Convention did not perceive it. Was the President in error when he issued his challenge, or are the Republican leaders off the track in believing that the public, who have been informed of the challenge, will quietly submit to the marauding magnates?"

THE REBELLION IN PARAGUAY.

Buenos Ayres, July 7.

It now transpires that during the insurrection the United States and Italian Embassies at Asuncion suffered from the effects of artillery fire. An official from the U. S. Embassy was despatched with a white flag to remonstrate against the bombardment, but was killed by a shell. The American Ambassador and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires have lodged complaints with the new Government.

THE ABRUZZI-ELKINS MARRIAGE.

The Roman journal *Tribuna* asserts that the rumoured breaking-off of the engagement between Miss Catherine Elkins and the Duke of the Abruzzi is a pure invention.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S 70th BIRTHDAY.

Graf Zeppelin, the phenomenal achievements of whose dirigible airship have awakened such widespread interest and discussion, celebrates his seventieth birthday today. Born at Constance on July 8th 1838, Graf Zeppelin was educated at the Realschule and the Polytechnic at Stuttgart, entering the Ludwigsburg military academy in 1855. He received his lieutenant's commission in 1858. He visited America in the course of his military studies and took part in the Civil War, engaging in several battles in Virginia. A captive balloon was attached to the Army of the Mississippi, and in this Graf Zeppelin made his first journey to the clouds. Both in the war of 1866 and the Franco-German campaign Zeppelin took an active part, subsequently retiring from military service in 1891. Since then he has taken an enthusiastic interest in all matters pertaining to the navigation of the air, and the result of his labours was shown by the epoch-making flight of his airship on July 1st, as reported in these columns.

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

The Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrive at Bremen today on board the steamship "Barbarossa." They will proceed to Berlin in a special train on the following day, after having been officially received in Bremen. On the same day 400 German-American gymnasts arrive on board the S. S. "Main," on their way to the gymnastic tournament at Frankfurt o. M. These visitors will also be accorded an official reception at Bremen.

The interest shown in the announced concert of the Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Philharmonic, is evidenced by the rapid way in which the seats are being booked. The profits will be handed over to Herr Oberbürgermeister Kirschner, to dispose of for a good purpose.

The programme of the Arion Singing Society's concert on the 9th of July in the Philharmonic is as follows:—

- (1) "Das deutsche Lied" P. Fassbender.
"Rose im Tal" F. Hummel.
(Arion.)
- (2) "Die Allmacht" Schubert.
(Lilian Frank and Arion.)
- (3) Robln Adair, arranged by . . . Dudley Buck.
"Abschied hat der Tod ge-
nommen" Nepler.
(Arion.)
- (4) Carmen Walzer Nilson.
Last night Kjesulf.
(Manhattan Ladies' Quartet.)
- (5) "Das alte Mütterchen" Spicker.
Magdalena A. Claassen.
(Arion.)
- (6) Parting A. Claassen.
"Ganz im Geheimen" Louise Scherhey.)
- (7) Maiden, I sung to thee J. C. Maey.
(Arion Quartet.)
- (8) Old Black Joe Forster v. d. Stucken.
Dixie Land
- (9) "Des Glockentürmers Töch-
terlein" C. Reintaler.
(Louise Schippers and Arion.)
- (10) "Pilgerchor" from *Tann-
häuser* R. Wagner.
(Arion.)

New Royal Opera. In the second performance of the Gura Opera we heard "Don Juan," with Franzisko d'Andrade and Frau Lilli Lehmann. Gura was well advised in engaging such celebrities, otherwise the success of the performance of Mozart's opera might have been doubtful. As had been anticipated, every seat was booked. To say anything about d'Andrade's *Don Juan* is superfluous, because he is and remains steadfast in the excellent representation of his rôle. D'Andrade's voice was of remarkable freshness, and unequalled flexibility characterised his movements. The frantic applause which induced the actor to repeat the "Champagnerlied," spoke for itself. No singer can equal him. On the other hand, I must say that Frau Lehmann's *Donna Anna* was full of nobility, and dazzling by reason of her refined art of singing. These advantages, however, were prejudiced by want of voice in the middle notes. I am not at all astonished at this, considering the lady is over 60 years of age. I only wonder that the audience still finds her voice youthfully fresh.

In this case we do not agree, and I cannot help asserting that the once excellent voice of Lilli Lehmann is beginning to relax in accordance with Nature's laws, to which all human beings are subject, and Lilli Lehmann is not a goddess, as so many seem to believe. Compared with these two celebrated "guests" the rest of the *ensemble* naturally have to take a back rank, and I will refrain from criticising them with the exception of Herr Bordmann (*Leporello*), who was remarkable both in his splendid singing and acting. The orchestra was carefully conducted by Herr Gille, who succeeded in directing the *ensemble* with energy and temperament.

In Gura's third performance of "Carmen," with Frau Otilie Metzger in the title rôle, we missed so much that we left the theatre disappointed. Why? Has the great success of the first night been the means of inducing Herr Gura to think that audience and press will go through thick and thin with him? Oh, Herr Direktor, one swallow alone does not make Summer! Frau Metzger alone cannot compensate for the errors of others. The triumph was almost entirely hers, with the exception of her appearance, which was not very prepossessing. *Carmen* must fascinate by her appearance to conquer the audience, and Frau Metzger pleased me much more as *Ortrud* than as *Carmen*. In her representation one misses *le je ne sais quoi* which comes naturally to a Destinn, or even Emma Calvé. I was waiting for the scintillating nerves of *Carmen*, the cunning, the coquetry; but in vain. At least I have not perceived any of these characteristics to a convincing degree. On the whole the representation was lacking in grace, and Frau Metzger's *Carmen* was unnatural. Vocally, she was dazzling, and found the real tones to evoke emotion; espec-

ally in the second act, when she was highly dramatic. The "Kartenarie" she sang with great effect and "Eskamillo, ich liebe dich" sounded wonderful in the last act. With the audience she had a great success. Her partner, Herr Bischoff, as *Don José* was so much beyond description that I cannot essay the task. I should only like to mention Fräulein Bernhardt's representation, which interested me very much; her lovely soprano voice and sympathetic acting were unique. Kapellmeister Wolfram controlled choir and orchestra well, and prevented many mistakes, although he has not the advantages of a Gille. It is to be hoped that Herr Gura will improve on his performances, otherwise his undertaking will be anything but a success.

M. O.

Madame Rosa Olitzka gave a farewell concert at the Bechstein Hall, London, previous to her departure for America, and a London contemporary comments upon the performance in the following terms: Few are the occasions upon which Madame Rosa Olitzka comes forward as a recital-giver, and last night there was an additional reason for the presence of a large audience at Bechstein Hall, in response to her bidding, from the fact that the artist was making what was announced as a farewell appearance previous to her departure for America. We do not know how long Madame Olitzka intends absenting herself, but she may rest assured that a warm welcome awaits her whenever she elects to return, for she is to be numbered among those singers whose accomplishment is admitted on all hands. Last evening, once again, she made abundantly evident how decided are her powers of interpretation, and how wide her range of expression. The programme was well calculated to display her gifts in both directions. At the very outset, in Penelope's fine air from Max Bruch's "Odysseus," Madame Olitzka laid emphasis on the dramatic side of her art, her delivery of this number being marked by intensity as well as restraint. To her rendering of Lieder by Schubert, Brahms, Rubinstein, and others, the singer brought the requisite sympathy and insight, and in nothing, perhaps, was she more successful than in Loewe's "Die Uhr"—a song which, for all its simplicity, is by no means easy to make completely effective—and Tschaiakowsky's charming "Wiegenlied," the delicacy of which was most happily realised. This was among the songs which the audience insisted upon hearing over again. Madame Olitzka received admirable assistance from her accompanist, Mr. Hermann Grünbaum.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV. J.

The July programme at the "Chat noir" is very extensive and amusing. The *Künstlerische Marionetten Theater* of the sculptor Waldemar Hecker performs a sketch which cleverly parodies the latest sensational lawsuits.

An agreement was made between Herr Professor Engelbert Humperdinck and the director of the Metropolitan Opera in New York, Mr. Andreas Dippel, who is staying in Berlin at present, giving the Metropolitan Opera the right of performing Humperdinck's "Königskinder," an opera in three acts. The opera will be performed in New York in the course of the next season with Geraldine Farrar in the principal female rôle.

The former director of the Philharmonic Orchestra gave a very successful performance in London at the Queen's Hall with the Symphonic Orchestra. He was especially applauded after performing Brahms C-minor Symphony and Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture.

In the Morwitz Opera (Schiller Theater O.) "Die Hoffnung auf Segen," musical drama by Heyermans, German translation by Walter Ehrenberg, music by Charles Grelinger, will be performed for the first time on Saturday.

The *B.T.* states that during Monday night Prince Eulenburg had such a serious attack of weakness that several doctors had to be hastily summoned to the Charité Hospital.

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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.
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- AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 8.**
Nollendorf Platz.
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4.0 p. m. Song Service.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Mignon at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Brettlgräfin (Sári Fedák) 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: 8
"	Gelbstern 8
Leading Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theater	Raffles 8
Neues Theater	Der Zerrissene 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Opera: 8
"	Theatre from Hamburg: Die
"	Dollarprinzessin 8
Kleines Theater	(closed).
Comic Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Lauspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: 8
"	Der Postillon von Lonjumeau 8
"	Charlotten-
"	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle 8
Urania Theatre	Die deutsche Nordseeküste 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Beethoven Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Apollo 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 AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

The changes in the American Consular service have been greater this year than in any previous year. No less than 57 Consuls have been transferred and promoted; among them the following affect Germany. Mr. Robert Skinner, of Ohio, hitherto Consul General at Marseilles, is appointed Consul General at Hamburg; Mr. John E. Kehl, Consul to Stettin, is transferred to Sydney, N.S.W.; Mr. Robert Bergh, of N. Dakota, Consul at Mainz, transferred to Belgrade; Mr. William Bardel, of New York, Consul at Hamburg, transferred to Rheims; Mr. Clarence Slocum, Consul at Zittau, transferred to Fiume; Mr. William E. Teichmann, of Missouri, Consul at Eibenstock, transferred to Colombo; Mr. W. J. Lowrie, Consul at Weimar, moves to Erfurt; Mr. George Bucklin, of Oklahoma, Consul at Glauchau, is transferred to San Luis Potosi. By recent legislation of Congress a number of the less important American Consulates have been abolished to save expense, some of them in Ger-

DRESDEN

We are informed that Baron von Braun, the Austrian Ambassador, has left Dresden on leave of absence; and that during his absence the Embassy is under the control of Baron von Gudenus.

At the concert of the Arion Male Choir, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which will take place at the Gewerbehau at 8 p. m. on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Claassen and with the assistance of eminent soloists, the programme will include choral compositions by Fassbender, Jüngst, Spicker, A. Claassen, Reinthaler, Schubert-Liszt; two American folk-songs by Foster-Stucker; and the "Pilgerchor" from "Tannhäuser." The Manhattan Ladies' Quartet will sing compositions by Lassen-Damrosch, and Foster; the Arion Quartet will sing a song by Macy. Two compositions for an alto voice by A. Claassen will also be given.

The Arion Choir, before leaving home for Europe, gave a farewell concert at the White House to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the members of the Cabinet, and many other high officials. The President heartily applauded the performances, and expressed in German his appreciation of the work of the Choir in cultivating German music.

The *Elbgausängerbund* and the *Julius Ottonbund*, two singing Unions belonging to Dresden, have, at the invitation and under the Chairmanship of Herr Hartwig, the head of the *Dresdner Liedertafel*, united in order to give a choral welcome to the Arion Choir of Brooklyn, N. Y. on their arrival to give a concert in Dresden on the 15th instant, and to place their services at the disposal of the members of that Choir as guides during their stay in the city.

At the art gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, the highly finished pastel Italian landscapes of Giuseppe Casciari, of Naples, are finding many admirers; as are also the water-colour landscapes—English, Scotch, French, Spanish, and German—by James Paterson, of London. Recent additions to the exhibition are a large piece of sculpture in marble by the Berlin artist Heinrich Missfeldt, and a collection of characteristic landscapes of the French coast and of parts of London by Alice Plehm, of Berlin. The collection of the Society of 25 English painters can remain here but a few days longer, as at the end of the week an exhibition of works by Théo v. Rysselberghe, of Paris, which has been for a long time in preparation, will take place. The large decorative painting "Die sieben Schwaben," by Professor Wilhelm Claudius, of Dresden, which has lately been hung, will continue to be exhibited for a few days more.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Marsch, Trenkler. (2) Overture "Martha," Plotow. (3) Gavotte, Gillet. (4) Act III, Scene 2 "Lohengrin," Wagner. (5) Ballet music "Gretina Green," Guiraud. (6) Ballad "Erk König," Schubert. (7) Fantasia "Herodias," Massenet. (8) Overture "König Harléquin," Eilenberg. (9) Lied "La Paloma," Kurpinsky. (10) Waltz, Rost. (11) Marsch "Funikuli-Funikula," Danza.

At the Central Theatre today, *Sherlock Holmes*, a detective comedy in four acts after Conan Doyle and Gillette by A. Bozenhard, will be given with Herr Bozenhard in the title-rôle. *Sherlock Holmes* will be repeated tomorrow and on Friday. On Saturday the first performance of *Ganz der Papa*, a farce in three acts by Antony Mars and Maurice Desvallières, German by Max Schönau, will take place with Herr Bozenhard in the part of the *Baron des Aubrais*. This piece has been fully rehearsed.

Warmbad in the Erzgebirge. The lovely watering-place Warmbad (Flossplatz-Warmbad Station, on the line Chemnitz—Annaberg—Weipert) is little known in its own country as it does not advertise, and has only earned its reputation by the recommendations of those who have found health and rest there. Warmbad is liked because of its pastoral situation in a wooded valley, and above all for its quietness and excellent results produced by the warm radium spring, which is equal to those of Gastein, Wildbad, Teplitz, chemically indifferent, but physically effective. The spring is a boon for all suffering from gout, rheumatism,

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lameness, diseases of the spine, nerve, stomach, bowel, kidney, and bladder complaints. Patients recovering from serious illnesses such as chlorosis, and diseases of the heart, prefer Warmbad to any other watering-place. Warmbad, which is privately owned, has a Kurhaus, bathing-house and boarding establishments, is in the vicinity of some delightful places. All baths can be had, such as electric, mineral, light, and carbonic acid, while facilities for gymnastics and all varieties of massage are available. The management does its best to meet all modern requirements as regards comfort and nursing. Many are the trips that are made into the lovely surroundings. Military concerts are given twice a week, and soirées are occasionally held.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

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 droshkes, 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.

WHAT IS ESPERANTO?

(Contributed.)

Esperanto (of which the green star is the symbol) is the International Auxiliary Language, suitable for the purposes of Commerce, Science, Literature, and general correspondence and conversation between the inhabitants of different countries, and is already in practical use amongst peoples of forty different nationalities. More than fifty Esperanto monthly Gazettes are published in various parts of the world, and enjoy an international circulation.

It is called "International," because it is for use between all nations; but it is not intended to supersede any mother-tongue.

It is called an "Auxiliary" or "Help-language," because it is intended as a second language for all. It might be called a Code, like the international system of signalling at sea, and the Morse Code, used throughout the world for telegraphic purposes.

Esperanto is simple, regular, and logical; each letter has always the same sound and each word has always the same meaning. There are no mute letters.

It is phonetic. Every word is pronounced as it is spelt, and spelt as it is pronounced.

The tonic accent follows an invariable rule, (being always on the penultimate, or last syllable but one, as in the English word "example") so that there is never any uncertainty. People of different nationalities pronounce Esperanto words alike; there is no "foreign accent," all people can understand each other.

Such regularity and common-sense simplicity are only possible in an artificial language, constructed upon sound logical principles.

In spite of its simplicity, however, it is exceedingly flexible, and has a remarkable richness and a surprising capability of expressing every possible idea and shade of thought.

This language is very euphonious, somewhat resembling Italian in sound, and therefore admirably adapted for poetry and song.

It is a neutral language, and therefore acceptable to and welcomed by people of all countries. National pride would obviously prevent the general acceptance of English (or any other national language) for international purposes, to the exclusion of all others, and national common-sense would never agree to give one nation such an enormous advantage in commercial competition.

Dr. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto, devoted many years of his life to the work, and studied a number of languages, both modern and ancient, for the purpose. That his efforts have been crowned with success is proved by the fact that no changes have been made since the language was first published, twenty-one years ago; and the Esperanto of 1887 still provides models of style for writers of today. At the same time, the language is capable of infinite development to keep pace with the progress of the world, and to regulate such development an international language committee has been formed, consisting of expert Esperantists in all parts of the world.

At the Annual Esperanto Congresses of Boulogne, (1905), Geneva (1906), and Cambridge (1907), representatives of more than thirty nationalities and languages assembled, and all were able to understand each other in the international language.

Esperanto already possesses a literature of thousands of volumes, and the number is continually increasing. No matter in what part of the world a book is published, it can be read by an Esperantist as easily as if produced in his own country.

* Esperanto has been accepted in more than a hundred schools in France, and all professors of the University of Dijon are Esperantists.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauehnitz edition, to appear July 16th.

"An Amateur Adventuress," 1 vol., by F. Frankfort Moore, Author of "I forbid the Banns," "The Jessamy Bride," "The Marriage Lease," &c.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to July 5th numbered 5,750.

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	Sherlock Holmes	at 8
Thursday night	Sherlock Holmes	" 8
Friday night	Sherlock Holmes	" 8
Saturday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE KIEL REGATTA.

Kiel, July 6.

In the motor-boat race from Travemünde to Kiel, the boat "Karin" of the racing class won the first prize. The boat covered 120 kilometres in 4 hours and 20 minutes and won without difficulty. In the fifth class of cabin-boats of racing value 7 and over, "Sleipner II" won the first prize (4 hours, 46 minutes), "Erika" the second prize (5 hours, 10 minutes, 4 seconds). In the sixth class of cabin-boats, racing value 7, "Florida" won the first prize (6 hours, 21 minutes, 50 seconds), "Stuttgart" the second (6 hours, 45 minutes, 45 seconds) and "S. S. W." the third (7 hours, 53 minutes, 15 seconds). Of 22 boats only nine started; of these the "Hansa" was not timed, the "Carry" gave up, while "Panhard-Levassor" ran ashore but was soon refloated.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE TRIUMPH.

Paris, July 6.

Mr. Henry Farman achieved another triumph with his aeroplane today, covering a distance of eighteen kilometres in twenty minutes. By this feat he has gained the ten thousand francs prize.

MOTOR RACES AT DIEPPE.

Dieppe, July 6.

The motor race for the Grand Prix has been won by M. Guyot, with his Delage car, which maintained an average speed of 56 miles an hour. The winner was accorded a great ovation by the spectators when the result became known. Two cars came into collision during the race, and both drivers were slightly injured. M. Naudin (Sizaire et Naudin car) came in second, and Goux (Lion car) third.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM AT FLORENCE.

Florence, July 6.

A severe thunderstorm broke over the city and vicinity today, accompanied by hail showers of extraordinary violence. Serious and extensive damage to property was caused, while several people were injured.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

TERRIBLE MINE CATASTROPHE.

Jusowka, July 6.

Latest reports state that the gas explosion in the shaft of the Katherine Company's mine has resulted in a total death-roll of 264 miners. Four persons are still missing, but have probably also succumbed.

DUMA SANCTIONS NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

St. Petersburg, July 6.

During the course of a private sitting of the Duma this evening, the demand made by the Marine Ministry for a sum 4,200,000 roubles to meet urgent expenses in connection with the Black Sea fleet and naval harbours was acceded to.

OUTRAGE ON JUDICIAL DIGNITY.

Petrowsk, July 6.

M. Krascheninnikow, President of the St. Petersburg Supreme Court, was stabbed today in the courtyard of a local hotel. His presence here was in connection with the trial of political offenders. The would-be assassin escaped, and has not yet been identified.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, July 6.

M. Jaurès proposes tomorrow to question the Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting the events which have occurred at Azemmur. In case M. Pichon should refuse to reply, M. Jaurès will immediately propose an interpellation. In the lobby of the House it was assumed that the Government will answer M. Jaurès' questions so as to let the House know what instructions have been issued to General d'Amade.

Paris, July 7.

During the Ministerial Council today, the digest of the Minister of Foreign Affairs' (M. Pichon) answer to M. Jaurès' questions respecting the operations at Azemmur will be communicated. According to the *Matin*, M. Pichon will declare that General d'Amade still possesses the confidence of the Government.

In parliamentary circles it is said that the conservative deputy M. Denis Cochin intends to defend General d'Amade's actions and to sharply criticise the Government's note.

SANGUINARY SERBIA.

The latest news from Serbia is that King Peter and his son are still at loggerheads. The regicides are divided into two camps, one supporting the King, the other the Crown Prince. Every foreign journalist in Belgrade and the vicinity is besieged by the King's emissaries, with all sorts of anecdotes respecting the madness of George, how many

animals he has tortured to death, how many soldiers he has blinded during pistol-practice at their cigarette ash. Then come the confidants of the Crown Prince with terrible tales of the King's drunken habits, how many times he has fallen downstairs or off his horse, how many snakes he has seen. Finally, the young regicides' party, righteously indignant at having failed to secure even a lion-cub's share of their spoils as burglarious murderers, are full of accusations against every other kind of regicide.

It is interesting to watch the development of a country in which the chief, if not the only claim to advancement lies in prowess as a murderer or a mutilator. Having climbed to power over the corpses of a King and Queen, the new rulers of Serbia proceeded to incorporate murder in their code. Instead of *lèse-majesté* they invented the crime of *lèse-assassin*, and, appropriately enough, guilty persons were not brought to trial after the manner of civilised states, but quietly shot in gaol or garrotted behind a hedge. Now the foreign policy of Murderland is being developed. Desiring to annex Montenegro, the Servian Government did not declare war and despatch an army corps through the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar. They ordered the most perfect bombs imaginable from their arsenal at Kragujevats, works of art which would have reduced the wildest anarchist to tears of envy, and sent them over to Cetinje by desperadoes disguised as peasants and traders. If they had succeeded in their dynamite diplomacy and turned a cut-throat kingdom into an explosive empire, it might have been entertaining to watch their attempt to subjugate Europe on similar lines. What a pity that Voltaire is not yet alive to do justice to the idea!

FIGHTING IN SUMATRA.

Amsterdam, July 6.

A telegram to the *Handelsblad* from Batavia states that a mob of one hundred natives attacked the camp near Mahanpandjang on the west coast of Sumatra. The attack was repulsed. The natives lost ten killed while only one man of the Government forces was wounded. Another telegram to the same paper from Batavia states that the chief of the Atchinesen, Tuku Binblang Pidie, who has been the moving spirit of the rebellion, has surrendered with 300 of his men.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhart 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 33.—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.

GOOD PROFIT IN RAISING DUCKS.

Edwin W. Hayssen of Chunchula, Alabama, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, nineteen miles north of Mobile, grows and markets Pekin ducks, and has found it a profitable business, as is shown by this statement: "As near as we have figured it, we can raise ducklings to marketable age, ten weeks, for twelve cents per pound, buying all the feed at market prices. We have not sold a duck the past year at less than twenty-five cents per pound, so that it can be seen at a glance where and how much profit there is in them. Where one will provide plenty of collards, rape, turnips, &c., the cost of feed can be reduced fully one-third. . . . Today we had an inquiry from Cuba for ducks to be delivered next October. Judging by what the poultry and farm papers say these days the boom of Pekin ducks has just begun, and it will not be long before the Southern breeders will be able to make a good paying thing from raising ducks for the market. Our ducks have been laying quite regularly since Christmas. We had our first 'green ducks' ready for market April 15th, and will be having some ready every week until late in the summer. The eggs from our ducks average less than five to the pound; thus when one figures one hundred and thirty to a duck in a season it would be as much as two hundred and thirty-four ordinary hen eggs." The section in which Chunchula is situated is admirably adapted to the growing of the feeds mentioned, as it is a splendid trucking section and has many growers who are making hundreds of dollars per acre from their tomatoes, melons and other crops. This is the yellow pine region, with an

abundance of cheap lands, and the best of opportunities for poultry raisers and truck and fruit growers. The Hayssen home place of about one hundred acres has nearly twenty-five acres in fruit, and produces figs, grapes, plums, peaches and Japanese persimmons in abundance, as well as a variety of truck. Lands in this section can be purchased in either large or small tracts on most favourable terms, and, considering their advantages, at remarkably low prices. There are good facilities for the handling of truck and poultry products and the best markets are easily and quickly reached.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Bilow," from Japan for Bremen, left Gibraltar July 6th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Hamburg for Japan, left Port Said July 6th.
"Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, passed Lizard July 6th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg July 6th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, cloudy, rain at times.