

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Widespread interest has been aroused by the publication in several newspapers of a report to the effect that certain monster battle-ships now building in north of England shipyards, under orders from Brazil, are in reality designed to become units of the Mikado's battle-fleet. Our esteemed contemporary the *New York Herald* has recently devoted columns to this report, weighing the pros and cons with commendable precision.

In tomorrow's issue, however, we shall print an article on this subject—based upon information received from a most authentic source—which will throw an entirely different light upon the matter. Everybody interested in the sphere of European politics and the balance of power in Europe should not fail to procure a copy of the *Daily Record* tomorrow (Friday).

THE SENTIMENTALIST IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

In one of his essays Macaulay draws a distinction between politicians proper and what he calls political fanciers, that is to say, people who choose their political colour arbitrarily and more from caprice than any reasoned process of conviction. If the distinction was a just one when Whigs and Tories still divided the political world, and when the names of Liberal and Conservative were still vague forces with which progressive intellects tended to juggle, it is indeed a just one today, when almost every week produces theorists anxious to put their individual dogmas into immediate practice. On the one hand, we hear that the party system is breaking down, that men are no longer content to merge their personal consciences for the sake of an ultimate point of agreement, that Government ought to be conducted by a permanent body of democratic representatives, removable on personal, not on party, grounds. On the other hand, we are asked to believe that what is called by one section the process of decomposition is in fact only the process of reconstruction, and that the inevitable antagonism between the progressive and the conservative elements in the State is merely finding for itself a fresh basis. On either assumption it is difficult to accept any prophesying, but it is at least possible to suggest some reasons for the indeterminate character of present-day politics.

We have frequently maintained in these columns that politics is becoming increasingly a profession for specialists, that a Prime Minister is driven to act more and more on the advice of his subordinates and is less able than ever to justify the figure which makes him the omniscient pilot of the Ship of State. A Government going into power on one programme will frequently find itself engaged upon a totally different one before it has been a year in office; and not merely through the sheer force of public opinion, which is expressed today as it could never have been expressed half a century ago, but through the independence claimed and asserted by the heads of the various departments. The spirit of co-operation, so clearly manifested in all branches of intellectual activity, has not failed to infuse itself into political life, with the result that the complexity of modern problems is being treated with a corresponding complexity of method. The ancient function of the House of Commons as the mouthpiece of public opinion has been largely usurped by the Press; and the system of carrying through Government measures by the weight of party organization has, since the time of Disraeli, been raised to the point of scientific precision. From these circumstances arises the curious anomaly of a largely heterodox majority in the House of Commons voting in one direction and talking in another; and, further, of a Cabinet fervent as a whole yet lukewarm in several places. Were this simply evidence of some temporary dislocation one might possibly find parallels in the past; but it has its roots deep in the composition of the House of Commons and in the spirit in which candidates present themselves to their electors. For the candidate to declare himself of this or that political colour, for him to point to the label of Liberal, Conservative, Radical,

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or Labourite, is not sufficient; he must declare allegiance to some doctrine which is not necessarily co-extensive with party cleavages. This is a new and significant manifestation which tends so far to tie the hands of an Administration that it prefers to dissociate its labours as much as possible from the troubled atmosphere of the House of Commons. The days of eloquence, also, are over. It is no longer possible—at all events, there is no recent instance of such a thing—for a great Minister to win over the House to some new idea merely by a brilliant presentation of his case. The individuals who constitute the House are pledged to their electorate and dare not act independently of them. At the same time, it is quite impracticable that most of the important measures of Government should go direct to the country. As a consequence, measures are rushed through the House by large majorities after debates that do not tally with the division figures, by a Cabinet anxious at once to conciliate public opinion and to carry out its ideas. Hence the real difficulty of arriving at any reasonable compromise which should make the House of Commons a help rather than a hindrance to Ministers and which should restore to it something of the old critical spirit and something of a true share in the work of administration.

Under these circumstances, and having due regard to the tendency of the Cabinet to absorb all real business while leaving much responsibility with its supporters in the House of Commons, should matters have to go before the country, the agitation for the widening of the franchise in every direction would appear to be a symptom of restlessness and dissatisfaction which is not quite properly traced to its cause. It is not the case that the franchise is inadequate but that there is no longer any harmony in the large masses misnamed parties, and that the Cabinet tends to take advantage of the circumstance to act rapidly, effectively and independently. Whether this is an evil in itself, whether it is a proof of the failure of democracy or the imminence of Socialism, are disputed points. It is well, however, to realize the facts and to be prepared for comprehensive changes. Meanwhile, let us protest against the aimlessness and baselessness of the political faddism current in many places, for that becomes a disruptive force whenever it becomes widespread. There was, after all, a great depth of wisdom in the Greek principle which made all citizens take one side or another in political strife. Unless one is an autoerat, actually or potentially strong individual views are purely negative; they represent so much efficiency subtracted from one side or the other.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Col. Lockwood asked the Secretary for War what steps, if any, he intended to take with regard to the facts forwarded to him on the subject of the military men from a foreign nation who had been resident for the last two years, on and off, in the neighbourhood of Epping, and who had been sketching and photographing the whole district and communicating their information directly to their own country.

Mr. Haldane replied that as the laws of this country stood at present, everybody, whether he was an Englishman or a foreigner, was at liberty to go about, and, if he liked, to sketch and photograph, except in places where there were fortifications. Nor was he aware that in other civilised

countries the law was materially different; nor if he were put to it would he be able to draft a law which would exclude the very people who would be dangerous. He wished to add that he neither attached much importance as to the result of this proceeding nor was he quite as certain as the hon. member was about the facts.

Col. Lockwood asked the right hon. gentleman whether he was aware that in foreign countries where similar proceedings were carried out there was a speedy method of ending it.

Mr. Haldane: If you go to a fortification, either here or abroad, you will find yourself very speedily dealt with; but you may go and sketch over the whole of Germany, so far as I am aware.

Answering a question by Mr. James Hope, Mr. Haldane said not long ago he heard of an apparently most authenticated case being discovered of three foreign officers who were taking observations. They were living apparently in great luxury in a house in the country, with motors and champagne (laughter). On careful investigation he discovered that they were three gentlemen of quite different character, not in the least associated with military matters or anything so desirable. That was the kind of thing which was constantly going on.

During Tuesday's sitting M. Dillon requested the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to give the House some information respecting the situation in Persia, the memorandum of opinions regarding Persia expressed at the meeting of King Edward and the Czar of Russia at Reval, and the communication sent to King Edward by the Shah bearing on the state of affairs in Teheran. Mr. Dillon also wished to know whether the British Embassy in Teheran had, for the second time, been surrounded by Persian troops on the 5th of this month.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, stated that the documents relative to the case of refugees in the Teheran Embassy would remain unpublished provided the matter was satisfactorily settled, as he hoped it would be. The surrounding of the Embassy by troops had already been made the subject of protests and a satisfactory explanation was anticipated. The affair was, however, still unsettled.

From a reliable St. Petersburg source we hear that the Russian representative in Teheran was charged by his Government to support the protest made by the British Ambassador against the posting of sentinels around the British Embassy. This would appear to indicate that the two Powers are in complete accord so far as their mutual policy in Persia is affected.

THE BERESFORD-SCOTT EPISODE.

London, July 8.

It now appears that the difference of opinion between Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commander-in-chief of the Channel Fleet, has been settled in an amicable manner, since the local newspapers report that upon receipt of the order from Lord Charles Beresford, the carrying out of which it is alleged would have endangered two armoured cruisers, Rear-Admiral Scott drew his superior officer's attention to its impolicy; whereupon Lord Charles immediately signalled that he was completely in accordance with Rear-Admiral Scott's opinion, and the order in question was cancelled.

Details of Lord Beresford's alleged extraordinary order are contained in *The Times* of Tuesday, as follows:—"We have received the following account from a correspondent of an occurrence which took place last week in the cruiser squadron attached to the Channel Fleet: The "Good Hope" and "Argyll" were abreast of one another on a parallel course, 1,200 yards apart. Lord Charles Beresford made a signal to them ordering the "Argyll" to turn 16 points to starboard and the "Good Hope" to turn 16 points to port. Had the signal been obeyed the "Argyll" and "Good Hope" would have collided, as did the "Victoria" and "Camperdown." The "Argyll" obeyed the signal, but the "Good Hope," to avoid a collision, disobeyed the signal."

(Until more authentic data respecting this occurrence are to hand, we must refuse to credit such an extraordinary story. Admiral Beresford has won world-wide renown as a tactician and

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The German authorities, says the Berlin correspondent of a London contemporary, are delighted at the results which have been obtained by the gigantic wireless telegraphy station at Nauen, the little Prussian town lying 17 miles W.N.W. of Potsdam. This station has spoken with ships in the Atlantic at a distance of 1,563 miles. Some idea of this distance may be gathered from the comparison with land distances; thus it means that the messages could be sent to Spitzbergen in the Far North; to the frontier between Europe and Asia in the East; to Baghdad in the south-east in Asia Minor; in the south to the Sahara, and in the southwest over nearly the whole of Morocco. Of course, wireless messages can be sent much greater distances at sea than on land; however, Nauen has spoken with St. Petersburg, a distance of 970 miles.

Neues Theater. Director Runge, of the summer performances, seems to have grasped the fact that sensational pieces like the "Selbstmörderklub" or "Guilotine" are no longer to the taste of the public. He therefore made a search in the Viennese lumber-room and brought out the genial and harmless Nestroy's "Der Zerrissene." As this comfortable farce has already been exposed to the public in all manner of possible and impossible elaborations, Herr Runge decided on an original paraphrase of the Vienna farce with the pleasing music of Adolf Müller, and had the satisfaction of scoring a marked success. Many old Viennese bon-mots were not to our taste, but these we can afford to overlook, since the old Biedermeier costumes and the graceful inhabitants of old Vienna afforded us intense pleasure. The performance was one of rare freshness, and the ensemble, — Herren Forest, Richard, Stift and Stange, as well as the ladies Mmes. Schmidt and Richard — are well worthy of praise. Director Runge need not concern himself about the termination of his summer undertaking. *M. O.*

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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.
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THE DAILY RECORD

Berlin W., Potsdamer Strasse 10/11.



BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed)	
Royal Theatre	(closed)	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Tannhäuser	at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brottlgräfin (Sári Fedák)	" 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held; Gelbster	" 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed)	
Berliner Theater	Raffles	" 8
Neues Theater	Der Zerrissene	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg; Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Kleines Theater	(closed)	
Comic Opera	(closed)	
Residenz Theatre	(closed)	
Leistungshaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Litman Theatre	(closed)	
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera; König für einen Tag	" 8
" Charlottenburg	(closed)	
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocel.	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zuspitze zum Watzmann	" 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 Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies	" 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

OPENING A NEW EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Clemson Experimental Coast Station is the official title of a new experiment station which is under construction and development about a mile and-a-half from Summerville, South Carolina, directly on the line of the Southern Railway and easily reached by the many local and through trains on the Charleston division. The experiment station is under direction and control of Clemson College, the agricultural college of the State, and occupies three hundred acres of land which was donated and deeded to the State by the Southern Railway in keeping with its policy of aiding in the development of the country tributary to its lines in every way consistent and possible. The station will be used in carrying on an elaborate system of experimental work of particular value and benefit to the lower tier of coast counties. The work will be carried on by a special committee of the Clemson College Board and is projected along the lines of drainage, both open and tile; clearing and cleaning up of the lands in timber, and afterwards the planting of grain, forage, vegetables, fruits and all products that may be raised on similar lands in the coast territory.

The United States Department of Agriculture is deeply interested in the work to be accomplished and the drainage and reclamation divisions have prepared the elaborate plans which are being followed in the drainage of the land. This work is being pushed vigorously and many thousand feet of ditches have been dug and several thousand feet of large piping and four-inch tile laterals laid. The erection of the necessary buildings will be undertaken as soon as the other work will permit. These will be models of their kind and thoroughly adapted to the needs of the station. After their construction will come the planting of the different fields, the setting out of orchards and vineyards, and the introduction of the best grades of stock. It is expected that quarterly reports showing the results of the various experiments will be published and distributed through the coast counties of the State. These will illustrate in marked manner the great possibilities of thousands of acres of land of similar nature, and will prove of vast benefit to the agricultural interests of the State.

AMERICAN GYMNASTS AND THE FRANKFORT FÊTE.

The coming Turnfest in Frankfort o. M. is looked forward to with the liveliest interest by German gymnasts in America. The participation of the American children of Father Jahn in that gymnastic event will be of a hearty character. The Eastern District Turnverein of Brooklyn is sending a strong contingent, which will sail in the "Patricia" on July 27, and practise daily during the voyage (weather and other circumstances permitting).

THE HANDY MACINTOSH.

A brave man of the name of Macintosh has just saved a boy from drowning. The moral of which is: Always have your Macintosh handy when you are getting wet.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

strategist of the highest order, in the face of which evidence it is inconceivable to us that he should have made such a glaring error of judgment. The incident, be its true history what it may, can have no bearing on the reputed animosity between Lord Charles and Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, whose flagship as commander of the First Cruiser Squadron the "Good Hope" is. In the interests of all concerned, it is profoundly to be hoped that the matter will receive a thorough investigation, since a continuance of the present state of tension must of necessity exercise a detrimental effect upon the discipline and esprit of the British Navy.—*Ed. D. R.*

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.

Independence Day, July 4, was enthusiastically celebrated, both at luncheon and dinner, by the large number of distinguished American visitors now staying at the Piccadilly Hotel, London. Bouquets of flowers, tied up with the American colours, were presented to every American lady present, and the American flag formed a prominent feature of the beautiful floral table decorations. Both at luncheon and dinner the grillroom and restaurant were crowded, and American national airs were played by Von Leer's charming orchestra.

HERR DERNBURG IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, July 7.
The German State Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, left Rhodesia today. He leaves tomorrow for Damaraland, by way of Prieska.

THE CZAR AND ENGLAND.

The *Central News* states that there is no foundation whatever for the statement published with regard to a visit by the Czar to England during the Cowes week. It is not improbable that the Czar will pay a visit to England, but such an event is by no means imminent, and no arrangements whatever have been considered for a visit by the Czar to Cowes.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

PHENOMENAL HEAT IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 7.
The heat wave which has visited this city during the past fortnight continues to cause acute distress and inconvenience. Today the thermometer registers 32° R. All branches of business are paralysed, and the deaths from heat so far number fifty.

HONDURAS FRONTIER VIOLATED.

Washington, July 7.
The Honduras Ambassador announces that the Honduras town of Gracias, situated on the frontier of Salvador, has been occupied by troops, who, it is surmised, have been despatched there from Salvador.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT CONVENTION.

Denver, July 7.
Twelve hundred persons assembled at noon today at the opening of the Democrat Convention. Banners bearing the portrait of Mr. William J. Bryan were received with enthusiastic cheering. President Bill, of California, referred in an impassioned speech to the faulty policy of the Republicans. With regard to tariff revision, he declared that

the Democrat idea was to discountenance the favouring of Trust products, and in the interests of the people to bring about rational prices by free foreign competition.

After several formalities, the Convention was adjourned until tomorrow as a mark of respect to the late ex-President Grover Cleveland.

STOLEN BRITISH FLAG.

An unfortunate incident occurred during Saturday night at Maxim Park, Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, the residence of Mr. Hudson Maxim, the inventor. Despite the fact that most patriotic Americans make a point of banishing from sight all flags save the Stars and Stripes on Independence Day, says the *Globe's* New York correspondent, Mr. Maxim was displaying, among other flags, a very fine Union Jack on Saturday in the grounds of his beautiful residence, and, like the others, the Jack was allowed to remain in position after darkness had set in.

Whether the ardent patriotism of some of his neighbours had been offended by the sight of a British flag in a position of honour equal to that held by "Old Glory," or whether the flag, being an exceptionally fine one, had attracted the attention of no one more remarkable than an ordinary thief, is not known; but on Saturday morning it was discovered that the Union Jack had disappeared. It had been torn right away from the staff to which it was attached, and stolen. Nothing else had been disturbed in the least.

Mr. Maxim is exceedingly annoyed over the affair, and has offered a reward of 25 dollars for information which will lead to the return of the flag and the arrest of the culprit.

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DRESDEN

A telegram received yesterday from Hanover announced that Herr Gruhn, a sheriff of the Dresden law court, had shot his two sons, aged from eight to ten years, in a local hotel, subsequently committing suicide by hanging. Herr Gruhn arrived in Hanover from Hamburg, and had been staying at the hotel for six days. A short time ago his wife died, and this circumstance appears to have preyed on his mind and led him to commit the terrible deed.

The singing societies of Dresden are naturally taking a very keen interest in the forthcoming visit of the Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Seats for the concert on the 15th inst. are being rapidly booked, chiefly through the influence of the societies. Subsequent to the concert itself a great vocal festival will take place in the hall of the Gewerbehause, for which both choral and solo items have been announced. Business circles and members of the American Colony have expressed to the reception committee their great interest in the visit of these famous Brooklyn singers.

Today, Thursday, the Deutsche Männer Doppel Quartett—consisting of soloists and opera singers who have visited Dresden as "guests"—will give their final concert in the "Grosse Wirtschaft," Grosser Garten.

Tomorrow, Friday, a grand double concert will be given at the same establishment by the Trumpeter Corps of the 19th Hussar Regiment of Grimma, (conducted by Herr Kgl. Stabstrompeter Herr Max Ende); the Trumpeter Corps of the Garde-Reiter Regiment, (conducted by Herr Kgl. Stabstrompeter Stock); and the band of the establishment, (conducted by Herr Musikdirektor A. Wentscher). All cards already issued are valid for the above concerts.

Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. In the *Sächsisches Haus*, in room four of the department of Art and Culture under the Electors of Saxony, there is a small glass case containing watches of Saxon workmanship, mostly from the collection of Herr Robert Pleissner, which are worthy of attention. In 1730 Jean François Poncelet emigrated to Dresden and was patronized on account of his excellent work by King August II, August the Strong. Poncelet made clocks and watches in the style of that time, evidently influenced by Pöppelmann, the architect of the Zwinger. Poncelet's manufactures were so highly thought of that he was made Geheimer Rat and appointed Director of the Green Vaults. An hereditary patent of nobility was conferred upon him by the Emperor Joseph II. in 1782. Near the glass case above referred to are two travelling clocks and a lady's watch, by Poncelet. Four clocks, of which the workmanship is very fine, were made by Heinrich Seyffert (born in Dresden 1751) who was director of the mathematical room, now in the Zwinger, and appointed Berg-rat in 1810. He made 100 clocks, three of which are still used in the mathematical room as time-keepers. There are also two small table clocks made by Andreas Fichtner in Dresden in 1700, which show great knowledge of art, and a carriage clock by Weber, of Dresden, that is of first-rate workmanship. A masterpiece by Paul Kindermann, of Bautzen, and a carriage clock by Riedel, of the same place, dating from 1750, besides a self-winding watch and a rectangular table-clock by Adrianus Preill, of Zittau, prove that the watch and clock-maker's art in Saxony had reached a high grade in the XVIII. century.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Baratharia March, Komzack. (2) Overture, "Der Edelknecht," Kreutzer. (3) "La Inflammada," Kampner. (4) Prelude to III. act and Brautchor from "Lohengrin," Wagner. (5) Spanish Rhapsody, Lalo. (6) Heseen Dance for violin, Paganini. (7) Tonbilder from "The Merry Wives," Nicolai. (8) Overture "Si j'étais roi," A. Adam. (9) Sphärenmusik, Rubinstein. (10) Entrance of the Bojaren, Hallvorsen. (11) Valse from "Das Mädchen für Alles," Reinhardt.

A case of more than ordinary interest to the man in the street has just been heard on appeal in the King's Bench Division, London. The original case was that of a man who went to be shaved at a presumably high-class barber's shop. During the delicate process he sustained a slight cut in the

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neck, which the assistant first powdered and then rubbed over with a towel. About half an hour later the cut irritated him, and became inflamed. He consulted a doctor, who said it was ringworm of the beard, or in more ordinary parlance, "barber's itch." There was every proof that this annoying complaint had been directly contracted through the medium of towels or instruments which had not been properly cleansed or disinfected after prolonged use; and the presiding Judge very properly awarded substantial damages to the aggrieved party.

A fruitful source of infection is to be found in the lathering-brush still in use in the more archaic barber shops of Europe. The fibres of the brush are peculiarly adapted to the collection and harbouring of microbes, and no amount of cleansing—save actual and prolonged immersion in a strong antiseptic solution—will remove the danger. Conscientious barbers have abandoned the use of this brush altogether, substituting massage with the hand. This latter method is not only cleaner and free from danger, but is also very much more effective in softening obstinate beards. Some fastidious customers, no doubt, object to the process, but they may rest assured that they are running the minimum risk of infection; whereas, with the lathering-brush, the least cut is liable to become a receptacle for all manner of dangerous bacilli.

Most of the Dresden barbers recognise this fact, and consequently the use of the brush during shaving operations is of rare occurrence here. Naturally, the man who desires to evade all danger of infection should shave himself. But even then care must be exercised in keeping the implements in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

In Ehrlich's Musikschule (Director Paul Lehmann-Osten) the last performance by pupils before the holidays will take place on Saturday, July 11th, at 6 p.m. The programme contains, among others, classical and modern pieces for piano, two pianos, violin, and songs by Bach (prelude and fugue on the theme "Bach"), Haydn, Mozart, Weber, Kéler-Béla, Gumbert, Chaminade and Grieg. Those taking an interest in the above may obtain cards of admission from the secretary (Walpurgis Strasse 18) free of charge.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks

Every shop where English is spoken should take in & advertise in **The Daily Record** Struve Strasse 5, I.

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upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
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), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a. m. and 6 p. m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. James Ray, Minister of Cellardyke Parish, Anstruther.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELDT DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIÉ, Esq.

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

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
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
Friday night Sherlock Holmes " 8
Saturday night Ganz der Papa " 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 math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineral. geol. and præhist. 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 4-6 (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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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

CONVICT AS PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

New York, July 7.
The Socialist and Labour party have nominated one of their leaders, Martin R. Preston, as candidate for the forthcoming Presidential election. Martin Preston was some time ago sentenced to 25 years' penal servitude in connection with a murder charge, and is still serving that sentence.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL ILL.

Mr. George Meyer, Postmaster-General of the United States, is lying dangerously ill from ptomaine poisoning. The doctors are unable to hold out definite hopes of recovery, and his family have been summoned to the bedside.

ATLANTIC FLEET LEAVES FRISCO.

San Francisco, July 7.
The armoured ships of the Atlantic Fleet left here this afternoon for Honolulu.

GRAF ZEPPELIN AND THE PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

Friedrichshafen, July 7.
Graf Zeppelin has issued the following statement:—

"The last few days afforded me no time to take notice of certain carping articles in the press which were full of pharisaical accusations against the Prussian Minister of War, General von Einem, one of my best and most respected comrades. The accusation that the Minister of War had wished me to ascend during a heavy gale is totally unfounded. With all my heart I forgive his Excellency for having for a moment been deprived of his cool judgment and right comprehension of matters in consequence of overwork and indisposition; and last, but not least, his impatience at having been kept away so long from his highly responsible post without having seen the object of his visit to me realized. My only feeling for such a worthy and admirable man who, through his confidence in my efforts, enabled me to secure a lottery in Prussia, thereby saving my undertaking from defeat; who was always impartial as regards the three different German systems of aerial navigation, and who has won the high approval of the whole German nation by maintaining order and discipline in the army, is one of profound respect and cordial affection. Graf Zeppelin."

THE KIEL REGATTA.

Warnemünde, July 7.
The following yachts were first-prize winners in the respective races held today from Travemünde to here: "Germania," of the A I class; "Susanna," of the A II class; "Alice," of the 15-metre class; "Orchis," of the 10-metre class; and "Windekind," of the 8-metre class.

The imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," with H. M. the German Emperor on board, passed Copenhagen at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning steaming in a northerly direction. The yacht exchanged salutes with the batteries at Fort Sixtus and the German ironclad "Frithjof."

ARMOUR VERSUS GUNS.

It is reported from Rome that Signor Di Filippi, the well-known scientist, has submitted to the Italian Minister of Marine a new armour-plate for warships, which, it is claimed, will withstand any guns yet invented. Experiments were conducted with the new plating at Spezia a day or two ago, and proved wonderfully successful. Further experiments with heavier guns will, however, be made. The inventor declares that the new plating costs much less than that now in use on Italian warships, and is, moreover, far lighter.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Madrid, July 7.
Queen Victoria arose today for the first time since the birth of her son. She did not leave her chamber, however.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

M. JAURÈS' INTERPELLATION.

Paris, July 7.
In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Jaurès interpellated the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of Azemmur, stating that the occupation of that place was contrary to the instructions received by General d'Amade and the pledges given by France to remain in the Schauja territory. The speaker referred to the note published by the *Agence Havas*, according to which the Government had approved the General's action. France, said M. Jaurès, would be suspected of actively assisting Abdul Asiz through General d'Amade's advance, a suspicion which must be eliminated at all costs. He recommended the extensive withdrawal of troops from Morocco, the speaker's remarks evoking lively applause on the Extreme Left benches.

M. Pichon rose to reply, asserting that the Press had exaggerated the Azemmur incident. The Government had demanded details of the occurrence from General d'Amade and repeated its instructions to refrain from interference between the rival Sultans. The General had replied today, to the effect that his advance had been undertaken for the purpose of maintaining order in the Schauja territory. Azemmur had been an important centre for gun-running to the tribesmen, and the town authorities had refused to allow couriers to pass through on the way to Mazagan. The town is now quiet, satisfaction having been received from the inhabitants without a shot being fired. He (the General) visited Azemmur quite unarmed and without escort. General d'Amade, added M. Pichon, not only retained the confidence of the Government, but also merited gratitude and praise for his brilliant campaign. (Applause from all sides, except the Extreme Left.) The speaker concluded with the assurance that France would remain true to her principles of maintaining peace and to the policy worthy of the national honour.

M. Jaurès expressed his astonishment that General d'Amade failed to mention a most important fact, i. e. that the troops of Abdul Asiz had arrived at Azemmur before him. At this point M. Jaurès was interrupted by M. Clémenceau, who denied that the Government had received any advices to that effect. M. Jaurès, continuing, regretted this circumstance; it was reprehensible of the Government to close its eyes to a part of the truth. It was useless to endeavour to avert public attention by dilating upon the bravery of the troops. "We desire an assurance," he said, "that General d'Amade is only the servant of his country, and that nobody will be permitted to inveigle us into complications for which the country must assume responsibility." No answer being returned by M. Pichon to this speech, the incident closed, the Chamber resuming its debate on the income-tax bill.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Tabriz, July 7.
Yesterday firing continued until nightfall. Many were killed and wounded is not yet known. The chief of the rebels, Satarehan, has not surrendered. The inhabitants of the hostile quarters of the towns Dawatschi and Hiaban begged the Russian Consul-General to adopt severe measures for the pacification of the town. The Consul-General therefore went under escort to the Governor and ordered him to clear the town of marauders and have the bazaars opened. He then visited the quarters mentioned, where he was supplicated by the elders for protection from the marauders, in return for which they consented to accept his proposals. The Consul-General asked them to destroy the intrenchments, to refrain from making ambushes, and to open the bazaars. Satarehan, in a letter to the people, recommends them to obey the orders of the Consul-General. Since this morning no shots have been exchanged. The peace negotiations still continue. In the evening the Russian Consul-General visited the quarters where Satarehan had intrenched himself with about a thousand armed men. When the Consul-General appeared the men lined up to greet him. Satarehan obeyed the orders of the Consul-General and, as a sign of his veneration, delivered seven Karadag-riders to him. Everything is now quiet in the town.

Teheran, July 8.
On Sunday night an attack was made upon the dragoman of the German Embassy here, and only the prompt arrival of soldiers saved him from severe injury. The German Embassy has lodged a complaint with the Government.

ABSINTHE QUESTION IN SWITZERLAND.

A plebiscite has been taken throughout Switzerland on the absinthe question in response to the movement for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of that liquor. The question submitted to the electorate was whether an article should be introduced into the Federal Constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale, or importation of absinthe upon Swiss territory. The result of the voting was as follows:—

For the article	235,232
Against	137,702

In two cantons only, Geneva and Neuchatel, was there a majority against the article. The people also approved the new constitutional article giving the Confederation powers to legislate in matters affecting trades and crafts.

NORWAY'S NOVELIST.

Not a few of the novels of Jonas Lie, the famous Norwegian writer, whose death has just occurred at the age of seventy-five, were so racy of the soil as to be ill-fitted for translation, but those which have been done into English—notably, "One of Life's Slaves" and "The Commodore's Daughter"—have shown us of what fine stuff were the writings of Norway's foremost novelist. Lie, who was first intended for the Navy, and then became a solicitor, showed no literary inclinations until he was over thirty.

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CAFÉ DE PARIS, See Strasse 7,
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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore
July 6th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Hamburg for Japan, ar-
rived Suez July 7th.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived
Aden July 6th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived
Nagasaki July 7th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen,
arrived Bremerhaven July 7th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, left
Bremerhaven July 7th.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Southampton
July 7th.
"Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremer-
haven July 8th.
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Nagasaki
July 7th.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, ar-
rived New York July 7th.
"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for New York, arrived
New York July 7th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen,
left New York July 7th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, cloudy, rain at times.