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W., Potsdamer  
Strasse 10/11.  
Telephone:  
VI 1079.

# The Daily Record

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A., Struve  
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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

At the close of last year affairs in Persia were in a condition of deadlock. The two political parties in the State, in so far as they may be called political parties, could not be brought to understand one another. The Constitutionalists, in endeavouring to teach the Shah the position of a constitutional monarch, were beginning to encounter his resentment; while the Shah, though he repeated the words of his mentors, acted quite contrary to their spirit. He treated the revenues of the State as so much personal allowance and the protests of Parliament as so much misguided rhetoric. In a word, without endeavouring openly to play the despot, he shewed that he could not free himself from the traditions of Oriental Government and that the effort to take in the new ideas from the West was more than his temperament, his environment and his clear interest could bear. This presumption has been confirmed during the last few weeks, which have witnessed the adoption of a new line of action on the part of the Shah. He appears to have made up his mind that repressive action is the only course to be pursued, that just as his ancestors won the throne by the sword, so it is by the sword that he must defend it.

The *Times* of last Wednesday publishes another article from the pen of its well-informed correspondent, dated June 19th and dealing with the earlier aspects of the present rupture. The article is headed, appropriately enough, "A Dark Outlook"; and it is indeed difficult to foresee at what point a compromise would be possible in order to avoid civil war. The supporters of Constitutionalism are urging their cause like religious fanatics. The moderation on which true democracy must be based is largely wanting; the worst elements in the State are flocking to the capital, where they are constituting themselves the leaders of the nation and the advisers of the Court. "The free Press," adds the writer, "has abused its liberty; the Anjumans (or political clubs) have done great harm; liberty of the subject has destroyed all liberty; and the very word 'freedom' has produced hopeless disorder." Such is the immediate result of the reaction against centuries of despotism. Meanwhile, the troops who have been mustering at the Shah's camp have plundered the peasantry as they came. Encouraged by the hospitality extended to them they have dragged thirty rusty but efficient guns out of the Gun Square to the royal camp. Consequently, it was through long lines of horsemen and foot-soldiers that the deputation of the Mejliss passed, in order to wait on their monarch, on the 14th of last month. They were well received, but their entry and their surroundings were too significant not to fill them with mistrust; and when they had told their tale of grievances it was not the cold expression of Royal regret of the Shah for his people but the impassioned protest of the defied tyrant in his culminating words that they were bound to take as their answer. The Shah, gripping his jewelled sword and raising his voice, said:—"But remember well that my ancestors conquered the Throne with the sword and that I am not disposed to lose that inheritance without resorting to the sword."

The document with which the deputation armed itself appears, on the whole, to have been a moderately worded ultimatum aimed at the advisers of the Shah. It reminds the monarch that, under the existing circumstances, it is impossible to enforce two of the most important articles of the Constitution—namely, Article 44, which provides that the person of the sovereign is free from responsibility, and that the Ministers are in all matters responsible to the Mejliss; and Article 45, by which it is laid down that the royal Firmans will be sanctioned only when they have received the signature of a responsible Minister, in which case the Minister will be responsible for them. But, as the writer of the article points out, the "responsible" Ministers seem to have become irresponsible. "They hover in a body between the Bagh Shah and the Mejliss and do not receive much thanks at either place." Neither side, as a matter of fact, is in a mood to concede any point to the other. The merchants are joining the Constitutionalists, and have declared themselves anxious to fight to a finish on the side of the

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Mejliss; and, if this resolution is persisted in, it must follow that many other important classes whose interests are bound up with those of the merchants must follow an identical course. It is difficult not to sympathize with the struggle for liberty, even though the term is still misunderstood in Persia, but it is equally difficult not to find some palliation for the Shah's resolve to cut the knot of his troubles with the sword. He must realize, if civil war is the only way in which Persia can work out her own salvation, that the sooner matters are brought to a crisis the better for future peace and stability. Unfortunately civil war anywhere, but more especially in the East, implies an intense brutality of method, without quarter, without justice, and without shame. Whatever the price to be paid, it must not be forgotten that the past as much as the present is involved in the vengeance of liberty on despotism.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 10.

Mr. Nield asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether there were three new armoured ships approaching completion for which there were no crews; and whether there were more than a dozen battleships lying at the Channel ports because it had not been found possible to form crews to man them for use in the pending manoeuvres or to obtain the men for the purpose.

Mr. McKenna replied that the crews were ready for all armoured ships approaching completion. There were 14 battleships in home waters not taking part in the manoeuvres—the "Implacable," undergoing refit, and 13 older battleships which were on the active service list. More vessels were not required for the manoeuvres, and should it be desirable to commission these ships, the necessary rating of nucleus crews for active service were available. The balance of the crews could be got by calling out the reserves.

Mr. Lea (*Liberal*) put several questions to the Government respecting the rumours of strained relations existing between the commander-in-chief of the Channel Fleet, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and the Rear-Admiral commanding the First Cruiser Squadron, Sir Percy Scott, asking what steps the Government intended taking in this very serious matter.

Dr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, replied that a complete statement on this subject had been announced by the Prime Minister on the preceding day.

Upon Mr. Lea remarking that Admiral Beresford had given an order which, if carried out, would have resulted in a collision between the cruisers "Good Hope" and "Argyll," Dr. Macnamara replied that the Admiralty was without information bearing upon this rumour, but that Lord Beresford, who was at present engaged manoeuvring with his squadron at sea, would later furnish the Admiralty with full information upon the subject.

Mr. Lynch (*Liberal*) asked Sir Edward Grey to inform the House whether the Cossacks who had been watching the British embassy at Teheran had been withdrawn, and also to give an explanation respecting Colonel Liakoff's position. He recommended Sir Edward to negotiate with the Russian Government with reference to [the Russian officers who were suppressing right instead of maintaining order.

Sir Edward Grey answered that the Persian troops had been withdrawn, and that Colonel Lia-

koff, who was in the service of Persia, had acted as temporary Governor of Teheran during the siege and before the appointment of a Civil Governor. The Shah had expressed his intention of maintaining the constitution.

Mr. Dillon (*Nationalist*) enquired whether England had protested against the tortures and executions that had taken place in Persia, to which Sir Edward answered that no purpose would be served by such intervention and that he would not advocate any steps which would involve responsibility for the internal condition of Persia. The British Government had demanded the security and good treatment of refugees in the embassy, and an apology for the outrage on the embassy. A document embodying the latter was in course of preparation, but the matter was still unsettled.

#### THE KING AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

London, July 9.

Owing to the omission of Mr. Keir Hardie's name from the list of invitations issued to members of the Labour Party on the occasion of the Royal garden party at Windsor, the Labour members have decided to request the Court Chamberlain to strike the names of all Labour members from the invitation list to Court festivities until such time as Mr. Keir Hardie's name is reinstated thereon.

Commenting upon this incident a London paper says: The fuss that is being made by a certain Labour member as to his not being invited to the Windsor garden party is ludicrous in the extreme. It is suggested by some of his colleagues that he was not bidden because of the attitude he adopted in regard to the King's visit to Reval. Those best qualified to speak laugh at the idea of the King taking notice of such ignorant vapourings. As a matter of fact, there are many Unionist members who were not invited to the Windsor garden party.

#### NO MERCY FOR NEW ZEALAND STRIKERS.

Wellington, N. Z., July 9.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Millar, Minister of Labour, clearly defines the term "strike," and makes it clear that those who aid or abet a strike act illegally. The Bill provides that every worker who is a party to a strike is liable to a fine of £10, and also of £1 for every week the strike continues. The penalty for lock-outs is £200 for each offence, and £50 weekly during the continuance of the lock-out. Every individual who incites, aids, or abets strikes or lock-outs, or assists any person to become a party to them, is liable to a fine of £10. If it be an industrial union, trade union, employer, or any person other than a worker, the penalty will be £200. The section of the Amendment Act of 1905 which enabled strikers to be imprisoned in the last resort is repealed. One of the most important clauses provides that any union convicted of aiding, inciting, or instigating a strike by any of its members shall have its registration suspended for any period not exceeding three years. Conciliation Boards are abolished. A Conciliation Council is created, to consist of one magistrate and two assessors.

#### AN ANGLO-AMERICAN BIGAMIST.

James Walker (45), described as a confectioner and doctor, of Bristol, was brought up on remand at Huddersfield this week, charged with stealing £50, the money of Fanny Henderson Davis and Minnie Davis, and £45, the money of Fanny Henderson Davis; further, with bigamously marrying Fanny Henderson Davis at Huddersfield in October last year, his wife, who now resides in New Jersey, being then alive. At the last hearing the prosecution alleged that the prisoner had married other women at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lancaster, Gloucester, and Bristol.

In applying for a further remand, Mr. Sykes said the prosecution had ascertained that on January 12, 1899, prisoner married a woman at Wolverhampton under the name of Archibald James Franks. He was believed to be wanted at Barry and Colchester, and inquiries were proceeding as to his life in America. A report was being daily expected from the American police.

The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The German Emperor has invited the Brazilian Minister of War and the commander of the military district of Rio de Janeiro to witness the Imperial military manoeuvres in Alsace in September. The Brazilian officials have accepted the invitation, and will sail for Europe on August 8.

The Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived in Berlin on Thursday, and gave a concert in the evening at the Philharmonic.

A banquet was served later, at which the Oberbürgermeister of Berlin, Herr Kirschner, welcomed the visitors in the name of the city.

Dahn's "Kampf um Rom" as an opera. Major-General Freiherr v. d. Goltz has written a musical drama in four acts, entitled "Witichis," which will be performed for the first time during the coming season at the Royal Opera of Schwerin, under the management of Herr Kähler. The opera is a transcription of Felix Dahn's famous novel "Kampf um Rom."

New Royal Opera House. The *Barbier von Sevilla* was purely a summer-opera. Herr Direktor Gura is not what he used to be, although the famous d'Andrade as *Figaro* is unsurpassed in this rôle also. The flexibility of the artist vocally, as well as dramatically, was admirable. D'Andrade is a sovereign in his representations, an autocrat of mimicry and vocalism, enforcing admiration by his remarkable powers. It is a pity that he should be too much of a master, since otherwise his performance might be a little more fervent. But that, after all, is immaterial, as d'Andrade is of the highest rank, an epoch in the history of music. It was, therefore, not more than proper that the huge audience should honour him accordingly. The second "guest," Frau Heymann-Engel, is already known to Berlin as *Rosine*. She used to be superior, and I fancy her voice was fresher. Her notes are very *legèr* and sweet, but somewhat thin; while her soprano has grown more insignificant. Externally Frau Heymann-Engel is no more the graceful *Rosinchen*, for she has grown stouter and her face is older, which naturally is not to be wondered at since one cannot remain young for ever. Her acting, while very adroit, is so convincing as in former years. She is no longer Rossini's *Rosine*, but rather Heymann-Engel's *Rosine*. Herren Lordmann as *Basilio*, and von Scheidt as *Bartolo* were very good, though we could wish that they might show more humour. On the other hand, Herr Sievert as *Almaviva* appeared as a genuine provincialist. The young actor understands very little about Rossini's dainty art of singing, and he did not altogether succeed with his vocal performance. One always had the sensation of his fear of his slipping, but since he held himself strenuously in check I cannot report a great disaster. Herr Gille's conducting was lacking in temperament, as if he had exhausted himself during the first performances. It is probable Wagner suits him better than Rossini. The audience was none the less grateful, applauding everybody, especially d'Andrade and Frau Heymann-Engel.

M. O.

South African gold-mining out-put for June, Meyer and Charlton Gold Mining Company. Profit for the month: £9,302 (May, £9,365). New Goeh Gold Mines. Profit: £11,530 (May, £12,074). Roodepoort United Main Reef Gold Mining Co. Profit: £8,665 (May, £10,451). The decrease in profit and quantity of ore to be crushed is owing to the installation of machinery, the work in connection with which lasted nine days, during which forty stamping machines had to cease work. Van Ryn Gold Mines Estate. Profit: £23,640 (May, £21,621) inclusive of £223 (£247) various profits.

Sportpark Treptow. Tomorrow, Sunday, only flyers will start. In the international race Jacquelin, Otto Meyer, Willy Arend and Ellegaard are among the starters, who will also compete in the international handicap. On the programme there is also a contest for the world's championship between Arend, Ellegaard and Jacquelin, as well as a 25 kilometre-race behind big motors with Jacquelin, Otto Meyer, Rottnick and Willy Müller as starters.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### THE CHANNEL FLEET SCANDAL.

Commenting in a leading article upon the state of affairs in the Channel Fleet, *The Times* says:—The very important letter which we printed on Monday from Mr. Lee, a former Lord of the Admiralty, and the correspondence to which it has given rise, throw a vivid light on the "deplorable dissensions" in the sea service of which we spoke with all reserve last week. We should have preferred, had it been possible, not to refer again to this distressing subject, and to hope, even against hope, that the rumours to which we referred were exaggerated. But the letter of Mr. Lee has again brought the matter into prominence and compelled us to discuss it with all the seriousness it demands. Mr. Lee speaks with authority; he sits on the front opposite bench, and may be supposed to have raised the question with a full sense of responsibility and with the at least tacit concurrence of his former colleagues in the service of the Crown. We are not concerned to enquire into any controversy between Admirals; that is the business of the Admiralty and the Cabinet. But a state of things which would imperil the efficiency of our first line of defence, so vital to the safety of the Empire, is one which the country cannot contemplate without dismay. The situation manifestly demands, if it has not already received, the attention of the Cabinet. If Lord Beresford is at loggerheads with the Admiralty, or with any member of it, he is, in our judgment, *ipso facto* in the wrong. His personal opinion on any subject should not lead him to abate in any way that noble habit of ready and prompt obedience to all who are set in autho-

rity over them, that spirit of loyal cooperation between all ranks of the service which are essential to the good order and discipline of the Navy. If, as is alleged, Lord Beresford is not on speaking terms with one of his Admirals, he is equally in the wrong; since it is his duty to do nothing to impair the good feeling of the fleet under his command.

### BRITISH NAVAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

It is reported from Vienna that every effort is being made to render the visit to Austrian ports of the British Mediterranean Squadron a social success. The warships, with the exception of the "Queen"—Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury's flagship—will proceed from Trieste to Pola on Sunday next, and thence on to Fiume on Friday, the 17th inst. The "Queen," however, will go to Plateia, on the west coast of Greece. Three of the British warships will visit Spalato on the 22nd, and two others will go to Sebenico, some 30 miles to the north-west, on the same day.

An extensive programme of festivities has been arranged. The British officers will be entertained at several receptions and banquets by the Austrian officers and by various municipalities, and will be driven round the surrounding country, which is particularly beautiful in the neighbourhood of Trieste and Pola.

### INDIAN SEDITION.

Bombay, July 9.

The trial has concluded of Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, editor, printer, and publisher of the Marathi journal, *Kal*, of Poona, who was arrested on June 11 for sedition. The accused, who conducted his own defence, spoke for four hours, pleading

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Tannhäuser . . . . . at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brettgräfin (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	Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus . . . . . 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Hoffnung auf Segen (H. Bötel) . . . . . 8
"	Charlottenburg . . . . . (closed).
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocel . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge und die Eiszeit unserer Heimat . . . . . 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

### WEIGHTY MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft, who weighs twenty-one stone, is at Hot Springs, Virginia, trying to get down to twenty stone, which, he says, is the limit of what a gentleman should weigh. It is surely inhuman to expect a man of such a physique to "run" for the Presidency. Though in Mr. Taft's case it will probably be merely a walk-over.

### COUNT IGNATIEFF.

From the standpoint of his own country's interests Count Ignatieff was an ideal Ambassador. He was as hard as iron and immovable as a rock wherever the fortune of Russia were concerned, but he was a man of such personal charm and of manners so insinuating that his strength was well concealed. His diplomatic abilities first showed themselves in Great Britain, and in connection with negotiations which preceded the Peace of Paris. He went to London as Colonel Ignatieff, military attaché at the Russian Embassy, being then only twenty-eight.

### A POPULAR NOVELIST.

Mr. Max Pemberton, whose latest story, "Sir Richard Escombe," with which he maintained the reputation of English writers of fiction in competition with Mrs. Mary Freeman, the foremost American authoress, is about to appear in serial form in *The People*, is one of Britain's most popular novelists. He published his first work of fiction 17 years ago, when he was on the right side of 30. This was followed in somewhat rapid succession by such stirring stories as "The Iron Pirate," "The Sea Wolves," and "The Impregnable City."

that he was not animated by disloyalty or disaffection, but wrote for the good of the country. The jury unanimously found him guilty on the two charges brought against him, but the majority recommended him to mercy on the ground that accused had been actuated by motives of patriotism. Judge Davar said the leniency of the High Court in sedition cases had been misunderstood; but, guided by the recommendation of the jury and the prisoner's demeanour in court, he would pass a lenient sentence, believing that the accused would not offend again. He sentenced the prisoner to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and four months on the second, the sentences to be consecutive.

The editor of the journal, *Swaraj*, a local Urdu weekly, who has been tried at Allahabad on various charges of sedition, has been sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting in all to three and a half years and a fine of a thousand rupees.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE NOMINATION OF MR. BRYAN.

Denver, July 10.

The National Democrat Convention today nominated Mr. William Jennings Bryan as candidate for the Presidency.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN PARAGUAY.

Washington, July 10.

The American ambassador at Paraguay has telegraphed to the State Department from Asuncion that the diplomatic representatives of France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and the United States paid an official call yesterday to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new Government.

(Continued on page 4.)

# DRESDEN

H. R. H. Prince Johann Georg visited Emil Richter's Art Salon in the Prager Strasse, to inspect the works on exhibition by the following artists: Guiseppe Casciari, Naples; James Paterson, London; Th. von Stein, Berlin; Alice Plehn, Berlin; and including the painting "Die sieben Schwaben," by Professor Wilhelm Claudius, Dresden.

We learn that Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General, accompanied by Mrs. Gaffney, is expected to arrive back in Dresden on Wednesday next. From all accounts, Mrs. Gaffney is throwing off the effects of the carriage accident which befell her a short time ago.

We desire to draw the particular attention of our readers to today's Vespers Service at the Kreuzkirche, commencing at 2 p.m., the full programme of which will be found below. The interest of those present will no doubt be centred in the performance on the organ of Mr. Wilhelm Middelschulte, of Chicago; who both as an organ-virtuoso and a composer of organ music enjoys a high reputation, not alone in his native country, but also in Germany.

It is due to Herr Sittard, the regular organist at the Kreuzkirche, that the Dresden public is afforded this opportunity of making the acquaintance of so eminent a musician and composer as Mr. Middelschulte.

The programme of the concert to be given by the Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn, N.Y., in the Gewerbehau on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Claassen, has now been definitely decided upon as follows:

- (1) *Das deutsche Lied*; Faasbender.
- (2) *Slavonic Serenade*; Jüngst. (Male choir.)
- (3) *Spanish Gipsy*; Lassen-Damrosch.
- (4) *Swanee River*; Foster. (Ladies' quartet.)
- (5) *Das alte Mütterchen*; Spicker.
- (6) *Magdalen*; Claassen. (Male choir.)
- (7) *Glockentürmers Töchterlein*; Reinhaller. (For soprano, with male choir.)
- (8) *Maiden I sing to thee*; Macy. (Male quartet.)
- (9) *Die Allmacht*; Schubert-Liszt. (For soprano, with male choir.)
- (10) *My old Kentucky Home*; Foster-Stucken. (Male choir.)
- (11) *Parting*; Claassen.
- (12) *Pilgerchor from Tannhäuser*; Wagner. (Male choir.)

The itinerary of the Arion Society which, as we have already announced, arrived at Bremerhaven on July 7th, is as follows: Berlin, Weimar, Eisenach, Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz, Nürnberg, Munich, Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Frankfurt o. M., Wiesbaden, Bonn, and Cologne. The Society sails from Bremerhaven for New York on August 8th.

Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. The *Vergnügungssack* at the Exhibition continues to be well patronised. Great interest is evoked among the children by the Punch and Judy show, the *Luftautodrom*, juvenile postoffice, and the *Knusperhäuschen*; while adults find ample amusement in the constantly changing performances at the Model Theatre, the cinematograph display, and the fashion of having one's own photograph printed upon post-cards. Sheik El-Abdullah is kept busy interpreting different specimens of calligraphy. The chair hire system, which has here been tried for the first time in Dresden, is proving a great success; especially since the company has now made a 10-pfennig card valid for an entire day. On special days the hire price will be raised to 20 pfennigs. The concert of the Julius Otto-Bund will be held in the Exhibition park on July 16th, on which occasion a section of the grounds will be illuminated. For the first week of the holidays a childrens' festival is planned, including an extensive scheme of illumination which will embrace several surprising novelties. A model dirigible airship will perform until July 14th, regularly at 6 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.

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) G. Fr. Händel: Concerto in F for organ, 1. phrase (cadence by W. Middelschulte). (2) Michael Glinka: "Cherubischer Lobgesang," for choir of six and eight voices. (3) Albert Becker: Psalm 147 for mezzo-soprano with organ accompaniment, op. 32, No. 1. (4) Franz Schubert: "Die Gestirne," Ode for mezzo-soprano. (5) Georg Vierling: "Gottes ist der Orient,"

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## LINEN

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for choir of six voices; op. 77. (6) Wilhelm Middelschulte: Introduction and fugue on four themes by Bach. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Clara Wünsche, of the Royal Opera (mezzo-soprano); and Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The programme of the orchestral concert this evening at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) Vindabona-Marsch, Komzack. (2) Overture "Nebucadnezar," Verdi. (3) Frühlingslied, Mendelssohn. (4) Scene domestica, Laocoe. (5) Overture "Patrie," Bizet. (6) Scene and Aria from "Das Nachtlager in Granada," Kreutzer. (7) Tonbilder from "Das Rheingold," Wagner. (8) Overture "Zampa," Herold. (9) Marionettenträuermarsch, Gounod. (10) Lagunen-Walzer, Strauss. (11) a. Kör. Ung. Tanz; b. Czardas from "Die Schönen von Fogarasch," Grünfeld (first time).

At the Central Theatre the first performance of *Ganz der Papa*, three act farce by Antony Mars and Maurice Desvallières, German version by Max Schönau, will take place today, with Herr Albert Bozenhard in the rôle of Baron des Aubrais. Tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock, *Ein Automobilunfall (Panne)*, will be performed at half-prices. At 8.30 p.m. *Ganz der Papa*, with Herr Bozenhard, will be repeated, at ordinary prices.

The farce *Ganz der Papa* had an extraordinarily successful run at the Residenz Theatre in Berlin.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13, whose band will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.30 p.m.

### VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to July 8th numbered 6,328; at Bad Kreuznach up to July 9th, 6,036; at Bad Ems up to July 9th, 10,657.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

<b>Royal Opera House.</b>	
Closed till August 8.	
<b>Royal Theatre Neustadt.</b>	
Closed till September 11.	
<b>Residenz Theatre.</b>	
Tonight	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren) at 7.30
Sunday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren) " 7.30
<b>Central Theatre.</b>	
Tonight	Ganz der Papa at 8
Sunday afternoon	Ein Automobilunfall (Panne) " 3.30
Sunday night	Ganz der Papa " 8

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.**  
Sunday, July 12th. 4th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Wednesday, July 15th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Friday, July 17th. 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 12th. 4th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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

### 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.

### NEW LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS ON BOARD THE FLUSHING STEAMERS.

It is a well-known fact that generally only half the number of lifeboats on board a steamer are available for use when a catastrophe at sea occurs. Owing to the list taken on by a vessel after having been in collision or running ashore, those boats situated on the elevated side of the ship cannot be lowered into the water.

To overcome this difficulty the steamers on the Flushing—Queenboro' route have been installed with a newly invented apparatus by which all boats may be expeditiously transferred from one side of the vessel to the other. The invention consists of several small trollies which run on rails laid across the deck, by means of which the lifeboats can be brought to the opposite side in scarcely five minutes. It is obvious that by this arrangement the safety of the passengers is greatly increased.

The apparatus in question is the invention of a Dutch engineer, Herr Kromwyk, who is in the service of the Flushing Steam Packet Company. A model of the apparatus won a gold medal when exhibited in an exhibition of life-saving appliances held at The Hague.

### Museums &c.

<b>Royal Picture Gallery.</b>	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.
<b>Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger).</b>	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
<b>Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger).</b>	Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
<b>Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger).</b>	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
<b>Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger).</b>	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.
<b>Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II).</b>	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2 .A 0.25, Saturdays 9—2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.25.
<b>Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Coel-Palais).</b>	In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.
<b>Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7).</b>	In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.50.
<b>Royal popular Library (Japan Palais).</b>	In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
<b>Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse).</b>	Picture exhibition german artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee .A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.
<b>Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse.</b>	Perman. picture exhibition.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Washington, July 9.

Advices to hand here from the American ambassador to Paraguay state that the building occupied by the Argentine embassy at Asuncion, wherein some hundred officials and adherents of the overthrown Government have sought refuge, is under strict watch. In consequence of this, Argentine threatens to land troops for the protection of her embassy. The American ambassador is of the opinion that this development will hinder the new Minister of the Interior, Señor Goudra, in his efforts to re-establish friendly relations with Argentine.

## JAPANESE BOYCOTTING AMERICANS.

New York, July 9.

A telegram from Mukden announces that the American shipping agents in Manchuria have lodged complaints with their consuls to the effect that subjects of other nations are being privileged by the Japanese railroads. The Viceroy of Mukden has proclaimed that German trade with Tengwangsheng shall receive equal facilities with the Japanese trade.

## DEATH OF THE DUCHESS JOHANN ALBRECHT.

Schwerin, July 10.

The Duchess Johann Albrecht died at Wiligrad this morning at 7.30 o'clock.

## FIRE ON A GERMAN MAIL STEAMER.

Bremen, July 10.

The German mail steamer "Scharnhorst," which has just arrived at Singapore, reports having had a fire at sea. The provision room was injured by the conflagration, and mail bags and packages were damaged by water. Advices state that the total damage sustained was very slight.

## THE COLOGNE BRIDGE DISASTER.

Cologne, July 10.

The following is the official account of the bridge catastrophe: Yesterday morning at about half-past ten the iron scaffold supporter which was spanned for 60 metres collapsed at the middle span of the southern Rhine bridge, carrying with it the erecting engineer of the Dortmund Union, with forty workmen. So far as can be ascertained, seven workmen have been brought into hospital, while thirteen are missing. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown. Ships pass through the right bank opening. A commission from the Ministry of Public Works has been sent to the scene of the disaster to undertake an investigation.

## LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, July 8.

The spell is broken. The fine weather of the past three weeks gave way at last a few days ago. On Friday night came a great thunderstorm and the sound of rain falling in bucketfuls. Flash on flash of lightning and the most heartless and horrible thunder drove us to duck beneath the protective blanket and pray that we might see the morning. As a matter of fact, considering the severity of the storm very little damage was done, and, as far as has been ascertained, nobody has been injured. Since Friday the days have been only intermittently fine. It was a melancholy thing to find London looking as it can often look in November but should never look in July; but, really, it is inconceivable to the intelligent foreigner how a little fine weather spoils us. We first get absurdly upish about it and then absurdly low-spirited when it is all over.

One great reason why we should have fine weather this week is the fact that the Oxford and Cambridge and the Eton and Harrow cricket matches are being played. So far, the Varsity match has not proved very exciting. Both Cambridge, who went in first, and Oxford were soon dismissed, so that what excitement remains must come out in the second innings. As for the Eton and Harrow match, it is well to remember the signal defeat of Eton last week by Winchester. But on these occasions, after all, the cricket is a quite subsidiary consideration, the main thing being the social side of the business. That is in a sort of culminating scale, and the highest point is reached on the last day of the Eton and Harrow match. Hats and costumes and more hats, tea in the University and sporting-club arbours, and the crowd at the end of each day seeking familiar faces—these are some of the real *raisons d'être* for the fashionableness of the two matches. One of the pleasantest of the accessory circumstances is the stream of hansoms toiling along Baker Street towards the end of the week, each holding two immaculately top-hatted, gloved, and button-holed schoolboys. These are three great days in the annals of Jones Minor or Smith Major, and are probably the only three days in the whole school-

year when it is strictly good form to be unimpeachably clean-faced.

Two topics from the subject of much gossip at the present moment—the indiscretions, real or alleged, of Lord Charles Beresford and the trial of Mr. Robert Sievier. The letter in this morning's *Times* dealing with the incident in the cruiser squadron attached to the Channel Fleet, though as yet not fully verified, is treated as the basis of a widespread controversy on the two extreme parties in naval affairs—the progressive and the unprogressive, the economical and the alarmist. There is a rumour to the effect that Lord Charles Beresford's resignation is not improbable, but at the present juncture it would be more than rash to draw any inference from the contradictory letters and reports which are appearing in the *Times* and elsewhere. The important consideration is that all vestige of bad blood between officers of high rank must be removed in the interests of national welfare; for there can be no manner of doubt that evidence of a strained state of feeling has come to light.

The original charge on which Mr. Sievier was taken into custody last Saturday week at Sandown Park races was that of threatening to publish defamatory matter concerning Mr. J. B. Joel, for the purpose of extorting the sum of £5,000, and promising to abstain from publishing defamatory matter concerning Mr. Joel, for the purpose of extorting £5,000. Yesterday Mr. Gill produced two fresh charges, namely, that of sending a letter demanding money with menaces, and, secondly, that of demanding money with menaces with intent to steal. These charges further increase the probabilities of the case, though it would still be premature to talk of the weight of evidence. Yesterday Mr. Gill has been continuing his cross-examination of Sievier's principal witness, "Charlie" Mills. The Court was packed with notable people, while a great crowd assembled outside. Admission to the Court is only by ticket.

Great preparations are afoot for the Olympic Games, which will begin next Monday and will continue until the 25th of the present month. The appeal of the Olympic Games Committee for funds to entertain the foreign athletes is meeting with a warmer response than seemed probable at first, and this is due in part to the energy of the *Daily Mail* in organizing the subscription list, at the head of which appeared Mr. Eugen Sandow's "princely gift" of £1,500. It would indeed have been something of a calamity had the British nation, famed alike for hospitality and sport, contented itself with mere enthusiasm of voice in welcoming the athletes. As it is, a more worthy series of banquets and entertainments may be expected.

## THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs in China, has been entertained at the Criterion, London, by the China Association, Mr. J. H. Scott presiding. The Chinese Minister was present.

Sir Robert, in replying to the toast of his health, said that in regard to Chinese development times had changed. Formerly, China was not in association with the rest of the world, but now intercourse had been expanded, treaty relations developed, and new problems had arisen on every side. The time of transition might be long, and both accident and mistake might have the effect of either stopping or retarding progress, but advance there would be (hear, hear). Some time, sooner or later, when the transformation was completed, then, with her immense territories, immense population, with industries organized to meet the requirements of the new times, armed with all the appliances of science, the day would come when China would show herself one of the most powerful nations among the Powers of the world and a great factor in history (cheers).

During the 50 years of the existence of the office of inspector, it had rendered many services to China. It had endeavoured to free merchants from every unnecessary regulation, and to do away with restrictions in order that trade might be free to develop. The postal service had been enormously improved and extended, and there were now eight deliveries daily in Peking. Western science and Western teaching would be given in every hamlet in every province in China. The statistical department had won recommendations from all the Powers in the world for the trade returns and information on special subjects.

They had also splendid reports prepared on the Consular services of England, America, and other countries, and market reports were provided for the local newspapers, showing the light and shade of mercantile life, so that those who wished to read about China, what it produced, and what it wanted, might easily do so. In addition to these activities, the inspector had been in contact with China in a great many different points—railways, mines, manufactures, educational, military, and naval affairs—with all these it had had something to do.

In regard to general matters, their procedure had been on cosmopolitan lines, so that favouritism

was impossible, and differential treatment could not be resorted to. This happy principle had worked very easily in his department. In his own office he had had representatives of fourteen different nationalities working side by side, harmoniously and well (cheers). If anything had been achieved in China by the department, much of it had been due to the loyalty of China herself, and to the men, native and foreign, who had worked with intelligence and zeal.

## DRESDEN

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## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Neckar," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore July 8th.

"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York July 8th.

"York," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Antwerp July 9th.

"Bilow," from Japan for Bremen, left Southampton July 9th.

"Hannover," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore July 9th.

"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Shanghai July 9th.

"Lützow," from New York for Bremen, left New York July 9th.

"Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Genoa July 9th.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Southerly winds; less cloudy; warmer; prevailing dryness.