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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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AMERICAN ENTHUSIASM.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Whoever wishes to know and understand fully and practically what public life and feeling mean to an American, should observe him at election times. Then only, when the ablest speakers of the various parties raise their voices in favour of this or that candidate, does the American feel his full sense of political responsibility. Then it is that he shows his capability of enthusiasm, and does not mind shouting like a child for this or that candidate. That capability of enthusiasm is shown also by the candidates themselves as well as by the voters, and it came out in full volume at the Republican Convention at Chicago the other day. The scenes witnessed there—scenes in which old and young, women and girls took part—could hardly occur in any other country; they illustrated in the best possible manner the peculiar characteristics of American feeling. Two incidents of that Convention shall here be instanced. First, the storm of enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt. According to the programme, the nomination of Mr. Taft was assured. The Chairman of the Convention, Senator Lodge, a bosom friend of the President, had himself stated that Mr. Roosevelt was so absolutely in earnest in his repeated declarations against a third term of office, that any one who mentioned the President's name in that connection would impugn his sincerity, one of the chief qualities of his character. But among the assembled delegates there were many who had taken it into their heads to bring about a "Roosevelt stampede." The adherents of Taft knew that, and therefore regarded the movements of those gentlemen with suspicion. The first day passed without the dreaded stampede; and then came the moment when Senator Lodge remarked, in his speech from the chair, that no man in the country at that moment was more loved and hated than the President, because he strictly carried out the law. Here the first Roosevelt storm arose; it came, of course, most opportunely for the "third term" men, who did not fail to fan the flame, when it showed signs of dying down, by cheering for "Roosevelt." But the whole incident expressed the real feeling of the great mass of the people. When Senator Lodge had uttered those weighty words, his eye fell on Mrs. Longworth, the President's daughter, who was sitting on the platform. For a moment silence reigned—then a storm of cheering broke out from the delegates of West Virginia, Utah, Idaho, and Texas chimed in with enthusiastic "Hurrahs!" Then an old gentleman in the gallery stood up and joined in the tumult of jubilation, and the whole assembly, delegates and spectators alike, rose and shouted. In the immense space of the Hall of Convention, the Coliseum of Chicago, a sultry heat prevailed. The heads of the cheering multitude, as they shouted louder and louder, seemed to get hotter and hotter. Many people took off their coats, so as to be better able to "work," and waved them like flags. Men and women mounted on chairs and cheered to their utmost capacity. Now and then silence reigned for a few seconds, then the storm broke out afresh. And all the while a gigantic orchestra was playing, *con spirito*, patriotic tunes, but the waves of enthusiasm rose so high that not a note of their music could be heard. "Teddy-Teddy, Roosevelt-Roosevelt, four years more" was shouted in unison, repetition and measured time for twenty minutes without intermission. ("Four, four, four years more" was another version, equally emphatic and long-continued). For a moment, again, there came a lull. Senator Lodge, who had smilingly vacated and resumed the chair at intervals, rose to continue his speech

—when suddenly the house rocked in a tempest of laughter. A lady had produced a gigantic "Teddy bear," the toy bear-doll named after the President and universally dandled, and had tossed it into the reporters' stand. At once the Roosevelt storm broke out again. The "Teddy bear" was made to jump from hand to hand, from one end of the hall to the other; and his jumps were accompanied by a chorus of roars and cheers. Not until fifty-four minutes had elapsed did this outburst of American enthusiasm subside sufficiently for the business to proceed. Senator Lodge, who had looked on patiently and sympathetically, then concluded his speech. It is reported that, by means of a combination of the telephone and phonograph arranged in the White House, the President was made aware of all that passed; while the "storm" was raging he was in conference with Mr. Taft, and both were considering what should be done to end it, when it came to an end of itself. Taft's friends had feared that the storm might lead to a Roosevelt stampede, and had watched its phases with mixed feelings. But there is no doubt that the President's Secretary, William Loeb, hit the nail on the head when he said to the Pressmen at the Convention: "The delegates must needs let off a little steam, and then it will be all right."

The other interesting incident of the Convention was when the delegates for Ohio proposed Mr. Taft's name for the Presidency. The States were called upon in alphabetical order, and each State that had a candidate to propose named him. As soon as this process began, signs of great impatience were evident among the delegates and the crowd in the gallery. When Indiana was called upon, the Governor of the State, Mr. Hanly, nominated Fairbanks as Vice-president, and commenced a speech. Shouts of "Hurry up," "Nominate," and similar cries from the gallery interrupted him, and it was only with difficulty that he got through his self-imposed task. At length the call came for "Ohio," and Congressman Burton responded with the name of Taft. Instantly a frenzied Taft revel was started. The majority of the delegates sprang as one man from their seats into the crowded floor space and, producing and waving flags, formed up for a Taft parade. One prolonged cheer again shook the building.

As an illustration of political methods in America it may be further mentioned that, just at the end, when the taking of the votes was actually in progress, several friends of Senator La Follette, who was the President's own candidate for Wisconsin, endeavoured to get up a stampede in his favour. When the voting commenced there was such a noise in the gallery that the Chairman spoke of a Chicago mob. But when Taft's election as candidate was announced the "Taft revel" broke loose again, and his enthusiastic friends displayed and swung on his banner a gigantic pair of pantaloons, a present from the State of Texas for the eighteenth-century Republican candidate for the Presidency.

ULLMO IN PRISON.

Ex-Lieut. Ullmo, since his condemnation and degradation, has been put on duty as ward attendant in the prison infirmary at Toulon. One of the patients was Marcangeli, whose name has been associated with the forgery of bank notes. This interesting personage is credited with having assumed madness. After keeping his fellow prisoners awake by his shouts on Friday night, early on Saturday morning he called for a drink. Ullmo, as attendant, approached to satisfy the demand, but Marcangeli struck him a terrible blow between the eyes and knocked the ex-lieutenant down. Ullmo's face is said to be greatly disfigured.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 14.

In the course of the discussion on the naval shipbuilding programme, Mr. H. C. Lee criticised the Government's proposals as insufficient as compared with the programme of Germany, stating that by the autumn of 1912 Germany would possess 17 ships of the "Dreadnought" and "Invincible" types against 12 British. With regard to the controversies among high officers of the Navy, Mr. Lee said he was confident that the Government would be equal to the occasion, acting with impartiality and firmness.

Mr. McKenna, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the naval situation gave no cause for anxiety in view of the fact that only five ships of the "Dreadnought" type have been commenced in Germany, whereas ten such vessels were nearly completed in England. Even if Germany continued to build with extraordinary speed, which was doubtful, she would only possess seven "Dreadnoughts" and two "Invincibles" in June 1911, as against eight English "Dreadnoughts" and four "Invincibles." Mr. McKenna went on to state that a theoretical forecast of the situation in 1912 could have no influence on the current year's programme. British naval supremacy was assured by her numerous warships of the pre-"Dreadnought" type, her preponderance in "Dreadnoughts," and her facilities for rapid building. This supremacy everybody knew to be of vital importance to England, but overstepping the margin would simply mean waste of money. The speaker concluded by remarking that certain rumours concerning the Admiralty and various occurrences in the Navy were very much exaggerated by the Press.

Mr. Macnamara, First Lord of the Admiralty, drew attention to the fact that during the manoeuvres 317 men-of-war had been mobilised, and said that such a huge fleet was the best answer to critics of British naval policy. In the matter of large battleships, he continued, Great Britain is far ahead of other nations, and intends to maintain the present standard. The comparison so often made with the German navy was not meant to indicate hostile intentions, and he sincerely hoped that disputes would never arise between the two countries. (Applause.) The German naval programme was only mentioned in the light of a general comparison.

The naval construction programme was then passed by the House.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 13.

Mr. George H. Barclay, Counsellor to the British Embassy in Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador at Teheran. The arrival of the new Ambassador, Sir Gerard Lowther, is expected in Constantinople at the end of July.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

London, July 14.

Reuter reports that the negotiations respecting Macedonian reform have progressed so far that England has informed the other Powers with regard to the project of employing native troops. The notification of the Governments concerned in this affair with reference to various reforms, including financial and judicial measures, is also a result of the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

There is ample proof that not only Frenchmen captivate the hearts of American beauties, as did the Prince de Sagan that of Madame Anna Gould. A large number of German noblemen have married American heiresses, the following ladies all being of American birth: Countess Blücher, Countess Beroldingen, Countess A. v. Bülow, Countess Goetzen, Countess Moltke-Husfeld, Countess Hatzfeld, Countess Kranenberg-Wittgenstein, Countess Kessel, Countess Lerchenfeld, Countess Ruben-Lewetzow, Countess Linden, Countess Moltke, Countess Pappenheim, Countess Bernhard Pourtales, Countess Jacques Pourtales, Countess Otto Pourtales, Countess Frankensierstorff, Countess Schweinitz, Countess Trachenberg, and Countess Wartensleben.

There are also a number of Baronesses who hail from Columbia, including: Baroness Dobrowski, Baroness Donnersmarck, Baroness Graffenried, Baroness Ketteler, Baroness Maltzahn, Baroness Stumm, Baroness Schweinitz, and Baroness Schwartzburg. Everybody remembers that Baron Speck v. Sternburg, the popular Ambassador at Washington, led Miss Langhaus to the altar; and other Teuto-American alliances of interest were those of Herr v. Zylinitzki with the wealthy Miss Nicholson, and Count Maluschka auf Beehau with Miss Holbrook-Walker, of Detroit, Mich. Princess Auersberg, Princess Hatzfeld, Princess Isenburg-Lynar, and Princess Salm-Salm are also Americans. Another famous match was that of the uncle of the German Empress with Miss Esther Lee, who afterwards became Countess Waldsee.

By no means all the noteworthy German-American matrimonial alliances are enumerated above, but the facts go to show that the fascinating American girl's popularity is not confined to any one European country. While in some cases there may have been a suspicion of sordid motives behind the ardent protestations of a titled foreigner, there is abundant evidence to prove that many of the matches have been based solely upon mutual attraction; and were it not for the fact that it would be highly invidious to give names, we could cite several instances of this kind within the memory of our readers.

Morwitz Opera (Schiller Theatre O.). Director Morwitz made a promise that he would present some novelty every year, and he has kept his word by placing Heijerman's *Hoffnung auf Segen* on the programme. As the occasion was the first performance the house was naturally crowded to its utmost capacity, the audience being comprised of those people to whom novelty is the spice of life, even though they have to pay very dearly for it at this theatre. Throughout the evening the applause was most enthusiastic. Herr Morwitz is in the happy position of having gathered together a clientele who are devoted to him, and stimulated by this fact he appears to achieve success with unfailing regularity.

His production of *Hoffnung auf Segen* was proof of his perspicacity, since the work had already met with success in Berlin as a drama. By the introduction of some really good music into the work it should become even more popular. It can never have a phenomenally lengthy run, but many people will be drawn to the Schiller Theatre out of pure curiosity. Herr Charles Grelinger was the man with sufficient courage to give this drama a musical setting; moreover, he conducted in person, and it cannot be denied that the result was

distinctly encouraging as he was called before the curtain with several members of the cast. I do not mean to say that the piece gained instant and complete success. The composer, having made a prolonged sojourn in Paris, and probably also in Italy, has a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the French and Italian masters, such as may be remarked in the work of every composer blessed with a good memory. Occasionally one is greeted with a touch of originality, but it is safe to say that Herr Grelinger will never attain the rank of a star. The music is in perfect accord with the spirit of the drama, but the whole is too superficial to possess much vitality. The audience, however, as we have already remarked, applauded heartily, the performances of MM. Grasegger, and Paul Maier, Madame Segall and the other ladies being surprisingly good.—M. O.

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Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

BERLIN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Cavalleria rusticana. Bajazzi at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Brettlgräfin (Sári Fedák) " 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbster " 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	Raffles " 8
New Theatre	Der Zerissene " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Opera: Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpriesseln " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 9
Comic Opera	(closed).
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Martha (H. Bötzel) " 8
" Charlottenburg	(closed).
Prin. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin " 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle " 8
Urania Theatre	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge und die Eiszeit unserer Heimat " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man sehen " at 8
Bernhard Reue 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

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

LOWER WAGES FOR STEEL WORKERS.

New York, July 14.
An agreement by which the wages of about 10,000 workers in the steel foundries of Pennsylvania and the middle West will be reduced by two to eight per cent was concluded at Detroit on Saturday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANADA.

Quebec, July 13.
An extensive fire has occurred in a large and valuable forest situated in Southern Quebec. Two villages were destroyed, and 26 railway-cars caught fire.

THE ATLANTIC CRUISE OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

Kiel, July 13.
The High Sea Fleet left here today on the commencement of its cruise to the Atlantic. The vessels will enter the North Sea from the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The destination of the High Sea Fleet is generally understood to be the Azores and the Canary Islands. The fleet numbers 17 battleships, 10 cruisers, and the usual complement of auxiliary vessels. The

torpedo flotillas are, however, expected to remain in home waters. This cruise is of especial interest since it is the first that will have been undertaken by anything like a large squadron of German warships outside the strictly confined sphere of operations in the North Sea and the Baltic. The Imperial Navy has always been regarded purely as a defensive force for the protection of the German coasts, but the Admiralty has been greatly impressed by the educative value of the long cruise of the United States battleship fleet, and determined to follow the example thus set. There is, of course, no earthly reason why German squadrons should constantly keep within sight of their own coast, but it is nevertheless a hopeful sign that the Press is taking great pains to assure the world at large that this voyage has been undertaken solely for training and educative purposes. The recent flying trip made by a German cruiser squadron to Vigo was the first step towards emancipation from the rôle of coast defender played by the Imperial Navy. One of our contemporaries, *Die Post*, remarks that up to the present it has always been customary in Germany to reply to every great concentration of its neighbours' troops upon the German frontiers by a corresponding concentration on its own part. "This excellent principle," continues the journal, "deserves doubly to be followed when it is a question of the defence of our coastline." These remarks have doubtless been suggested by the presence of the British Fleet in the North Sea where it is engaged in carrying out extensive manoeuvres,

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL, Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60, Office hours 10-1.

but in our opinion there is no connection between this circumstance and the cruise of the German High Sea Fleet. Indeed, the coincidence of this cruise—which, by the way, practically denudes the German coast of its available floating defence—with the British naval manoeuvres appears to us as a happy omen of improved relations between the two countries.

SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT IN BAVARIA.

Munich, July 14.
The bursting of a tyre caused an automobile cab proceeding from Munich to Sauerlast to capsize at the latter place. The owner of the vehicle was instantly killed, while the Swedish Consul-General in Cairo, Count Wachtmeister, who was an occupant of the car, was seriously injured, sustaining contusions on the head and breaking his thigh-bone. The other two occupants, a lady of title from New York, and a boy, were only slightly hurt.

VIOLENT HAILSTORM AT MUNICH.

Munich, July 14.
A hailstorm of phenomenal violence broke over this city and the suburbs on Monday afternoon, the windows of whole rows of houses being shattered. Three hundred panes were smashed simultaneously in the Westermühl Strasse. Gardens in all parts of the city have been ruined, especially those in the exhibition grounds. Some of the hailstones picked up weighed as much as 50 grms.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

H. M. King Friedrich August intends spending the holidays with his sons in Scandinavia, and will leave Dresden, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Prince Friedrich Christian, on Friday next for Hamburg, there to embark on the North German Lloyd "Kronprinzessin Cecilia." The royal party will sleep on board, the liner leaving the following morning for Sweden. During the entire tour His Majesty will travel incognito.

It is characteristic of the King's sense of duty that he does not allow his sons any extension of the regulation school vacation. The young princes are instructed by a staff of teachers selected from the public schools in Dresden, taking their lessons in company with several sons of prominent Dresden citizens. The curriculum is similar to that prevailing in the classical schools throughout Germany.

The Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn, N.Y., will give a concert in the Gewerbehause this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. This concert is of especial interest to members of the Anglo-American colony, who may be expected to turn up in great numbers. Tickets—if not already sold out—may be obtained from the firm of F. Ries.

Saturday witnessed the last performance before the holidays by pupils of Ehrlich's school of music, and the hearty applause on the part of the audience was well merited. Herr Otto Müller (a pupil of Herr Lehmann-Osten's) created a highly favourable impression by his rendering of Bach's Prelude and Fugue on the name of Bach, the artist giving evidence of abundant temperament and a reliable technique. A piano duet by Chaminade was also exceedingly well played by this same gentleman together with his tutor, Herr Lehmann-Osten. Herr Willibrord Sprentzel, a pupil of Herr Wengefeld's, did ample credit to his tutor by his performance of a Hungarian Idyll by Kéler Béla. This talented violinist has evidently a future before him. The other numbers were also very successful, and the concert was enriched by the participation of the teaching staff, including Mdmes. Michael, Hager, and Wilkiewicz, and Herr Kolle.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) Unter der Admiralsflagge, Marsch, Fučiek. (2) Overture "Zanetta," Auber. (3) Priestermarsch und Arie aus "Die Zauberflöte," Mozart. (4) Jubel-Hochzeits-Hofball-Polonoise, Trenkler. (5) Vorspiel zu "Lohengrin," Wagner. (6) Intermezzo und Wiegenlied, Hennig. (7) Festklänge, sinf. Dichtung, Liszt. (8) Potpourrians "Die schöne Galathea," Suppé. (9) Verlass uns nicht, Gebet, Kücken. (10) Es war einmal, Streichquartett, Patzke. (11) Spanischer Marsch, Vollpatti.

Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. The *Julius Otto-Bund* will give a grand Summer concert next Friday in the exhibition park. On this occasion the grounds will be illuminated. On Wednesday, July 22nd, the second children's festival will take place in the Jägerhof. An illumination and fire-work display is planned for the end of the month.

The reader of these lines may very possibly be struck by the apparent incongruity of the subject we are discussing. Under the blazing July sun, when the air hangs hot and heavy and the pavements blister lagging feet, the very mention of furs is enough to accentuate the heat and cause the reader to break into perspiration. But nevertheless there is ample justification for a talk on this matter. Furs, like precious stones, plate, and gilt-edged bonds, represent an excellent investment. With due care exercised the passing years leave furs—and when we say furs let it be understood that we mean furs, not the scraggy, half-dressed, pseudo-pelts which unfortunately are so much exploited by unscrupulous dealers—unharmful, and a really good set will still look well after a couple of decades of use. The summer, indeed, is the ideal purchasing time, since prices are naturally somewhat down; and thus the shrewd buyer may save a considerable sum by taking advantage of the opportunity afforded.

Having thus broken the ice—metaphorically speaking, alas!—our next very pleasant task is to recommend a really high-class establishment where furs of every description tempt even the most parsimonious passer-by. We refer, of course, to the

firm of H. G. B. Peters, 52, Prager Strasse (opposite Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Tourist Bureau). This firm is so well known that it would be superfluous for us to dilate upon the high reputation it has gained among those circles in which circulate everybody who is anybody. With establishments in Paris and New York, Messrs. Peters are in an especially advantageous position. The very latest styles in furs originate in those two cities, and it goes without saying that this enterprising firm is always first in the field with novelties. A visit to the Dresden branch is enough to awaken the pangs of envy in the most humble breast. Here may be seen exquisite specimens of ermine, sable, mink, chinchilla, sealskin, black lynx, squirrel, pony, fox, &c., &c., in every shade of variety. We may mention that Messrs. Peters offer the substantial discount of ten per cent to the early buyer, and this is an opportunity which those who contemplate a fur outfit cannot afford to let slip. The firm is never behindhand in offering tempting business propositions, and we therefore repeat that it is "up to" every individual of perspicacity and prudence to make an immediate call at No. 52, Prager Strasse.

In the Central Theatre today the popular farce *Ganz der Papa*, by Antony Mars and Maurice Desvallières, German version by Max Schönau, will be performed for the fifth time. Herr Albert Bozenhard will again assume the rôle of the Baron des Aubrais.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100.

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VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to the 10th of July numbered 6,734.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann 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: MANSFELD 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
Thursday night	Seine Hobeit	" 7.30
Friday night	Seine Hobeit	" 7.30
Saturday night	Seine Hobeit	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Ganz der Papa	at 8
Thursday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Friday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Saturday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8

ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICA.

With reference to the letter we reproduced on Sunday respecting the head tax levied upon Englishmen entering the United States, we now give another communication which has also received publicity in the London Press:

"With your permission, I would like to draw attention to the treatment an Englishman now receives at the hands of the American Government, under their Aliens Act, and which I can best illustrate by quoting my own case. Being in Winnipeg last month and desiring to go to New York (from which place I was sailing), I was informed by the rail ticket agent that I should have to get a permit from the United States Consul before being allowed on the train, and, to my surprise, I found this was so. Upon inquiry at the Consul's office I was told I was classed as an alien in transit, and although I offered to produce my first-class steamer ticket to England had to pay a poll-tax of four dollars, in addition to replying to various questions (among them my wife's Christian name and where she resided, and others equally relevant), which replies were written down on a huge sheet. Next I had to pass the doctor, and, not knowing my exact height, was measured, and then had to satisfy them that I possessed 50 dollars. After this my full description was taken down—for all the world as though I was a criminal—and I was told to be on the train ten minutes before it started, and I should then receive my passport, without which I should be refused admission to the United States.

Now the point I want to make is that this treatment is not meted out to Canadians (and anyone who has resided in Canada for thirteen months is classed as a Canadian), so that any Russian, Galician, Doukhobor, or what not, is exempt, provided he has been in Canada that length of time and has the necessary 50 dollars, but an Englishman travelling for pleasure or business is treated as I have stated. It is only fair to our Canadian friends to say that they resent this treatment of Englishmen quite as much as we do, and look on mildly surprised that we submit to it without protest. Whether the fact that Canada has certain tariffs which she can and does put into operation against the United States, if necessary, has anything to do with the differential treatment I cannot say, but the fact remains.

I would like to make it quite clear that I am not complaining of the American officials at Winnipeg; they simply did their duty as instructed—also the four dollars tax is reimbursed by the ship's purser—but if Americans in England were treated in the same manner, I venture to predict that the amount of "hot air" that would be raised in twenty-four hours would be sufficient to bring back the American Fleet without the aid of steam.

In conclusion I would suggest to anyone contemplating a visit to Canada to avoid the United States, or, if they must visit them, to do so on the way out, as after having filled in a form (on this side) as to whether they are polygamists, Anarchists, lunatics (fact!), and some twenty other equally edifying questions, there is no further ordeal to be passed except that of American courtesy as interpreted by the Customs officials."

THE KING'S MESSENGER.

There is a venerable story of the King's Messenger who, believing himself to be last on the list for the "route," betook himself, in blissful anticipation of a few days' rest, to a foreign watering-place. Scarcely had he arrived when he received a Foreign Office telegram to this bewildering effect: "You are fast and dirty. Return at once." On his promptly presenting himself at headquarters he discovered that the message sent was: "You are first on duty."

THE TOP HAT AT THE EXHIBITION.

Five hundred hatters, French and British, gathered opposite the Machinery Hall at the Franco-British Exhibition on Saturday, "to impress upon the public that the silk hat is worthy of the hearty support of all gentlemen as an article of dress," and to pledge themselves to the support of the silk hat trade. Each man wore a silk hat. A great crowd of visitors watched with amusement the correctly attired hatters as they filed into a café for tea.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S GREATEST EFFORT.

Friedrichshafen, July 14.

Count Zeppelin ascended in his airship at two o'clock this afternoon, the apparatus heading in the direction of Constance.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

M. FALLIERES' PROGRAMME.

Paris, July 13.

The programme of President Fallières' forthcoming journey to the North has now been decided upon as follows: On July 18th the President leaves the Gare du Nord, arriving in Copenhagen on the 20th. On the following day he will give a banquet in the French Embassy to members of the Danish Court, attending another banquet in the evening given in his honour by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Fallières will be the guest of honour at a breakfast given in the Frederiksberg Palace on July 22nd, and will leave Copenhagen the same evening, arriving in Stockholm on the 24th. A Court gala banquet will be given in the evening, followed the next day by a dinner in the French Embassy to the King and Queen of Sweden. He will breakfast at the Court on July 26th, leaving in the evening for Russia. He arrives off Reval on the following day, where visits will be exchanged with the Czar of Russia and a banquet be held on board the Imperial yacht. On July 28th the Czar will be the guest of the President at a banquet on the French battleship "Verité," the warship leaving shortly afterwards to convey the President to Christiania, where he is due to arrive on July 31st. A Court reception will take place the same day, and on August 1st members of the Norwegian Court will breakfast with M. Fallières at the Embassy. The return journey to France will commence on the following day.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, July 11.

Last night witnessed a very pleasant function in the dinner given by the English Bar to Mr. Asquith on his appointment as Prime Minister. The hall of the Inner Temple is one of those rare and dignified places which seem to have been built with this sort of function in view; and, though it is as a matter of fact of quite modern date, it has an Elizabethan savour and an old-world impressiveness. Mr. Asquith spoke of the brotherly spirit existing in the English Bar—an observation in which anyone who has seen the Bar at luncheon on any day during term-time will fully bear out. The differences of the Courts do not pass beyond the ancient oak door of the hall, and opponents in an action will hob-nob quite warmly over sport and other matters, however spitefully they may have interrupted each other's rhetoric half-an-hour before. Mr. Asquith recalled the fact that he has been more than thirty years at the Bar, and spoke of days in which "one used to welcome as an unexpected and grateful phenomenon a county court brief marked one guinea, and coming from a client whose time and method of payment were both nebulous and problematical." I do not think that many of Mr. Asquith's colleagues will agree with him in placing his early struggles in so elementary a category. The brilliant young scholar from Balliol was able to avail himself of interests sufficient to keep his head, and something more, well above water; but it must be frankly admitted that his career at the Bar was somewhat of a disappointment to his friends. Always a sound lawyer, and never in anything less than moderate practice if never in anything more, Mr. Asquith would probably not have reached the same eminence in law as he has reached in politics.

Both Sir Edward Clarke, who proposed Mr. Asquith's health, and Mr. Asquith himself dwelt on the position of lawyers in the House of Commons, and touched light-heartedly enough on the prejudice the House of Commons is supposed to entertain against them. That is less important than the fact that great lawyers seldom make a hit in politics. There seems to be something in the legal training that warps the judgment, according to laymen; something that refines it, according to lawyers. Between the two views, there is little room for compromise, and while laymen remain in the majority they refuse in most cases to be led by lawyers. Nevertheless, the proportion of barristers is never inconsiderable; but, on the other hand, their actual strength is seldom put forth, for it is a standing ground of complaint with those who put the statutes into execution that Parliamentary bills are wretchedly drafted and involve any amount of superfluous labour before they are reduced to working order by subsequent amendment. A perfectly legitimate exercise of legal training might have helped, one would have thought, to make legislation a little less chaotic. Is it that the lawyers dare not or

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2 Grand Performances 2

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Prices of tickets: Loge, numbered, marks 3; Sperrnitz, numbered, marks 2; I. Place, marks 1.50; II. Place, marks 1.-; Gallery, marks -.50.

The offices of the Circus are opened from 11-1 o'clock and from 4 p.m. without intermission; on days when two performances take place, from 11 without interruption. Tickets for all places may be had in advance up to 6 p.m. at the cigar-stores of Messrs. L. Wolf.

Admission to the highly interesting rehearsals may be obtained on payment of 50 pfennigs for adults and 25 pfennigs for children; the rehearsals take place from 10-12 a.m. (excepting Wednesdays and Sundays).

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have not the chance or are too proud to assert themselves when the question is one of "shop"?

The omission of Mr. Keir Hardie's name, in common with that of Mr. A. Pensonby and a few members of the Labour party, from the list of guests invited to the King's Garden Party at Windsor has been considered by the Labour Party as a whole. It has been decided, in view of the alleged unsatisfactory nature of the Lord Chamberlain's replies to the Labour Party's letters demanding an explanation, that the party should associate itself with Mr. Hardie. Apparently no reason was given for Mr. Hardie's exclusion, but it has been taken for granted that the exclusion was due to the opinions expressed by Mr. Hardie in the debate on the King's visit to Reval. While there is no question that Mr. Hardie was well within his constitutional rights in criticizing a visit that was avowedly official, it is well to bear two points in mind. First, there is no right which entitles any member of Parliament to be asked to the King's Garden Party; secondly, there is no proof that Mr. Hardie was excluded on account of his political views. The danger that the Crown may touch parties by its influence is the best constitutional ground of the Labour Party's protest, and it would be sufficiently important if the facts could be established.

It does not seem possible that there have ever been more Americans in London than during the present month. Usually the climax of the inrush is reached somewhere in August, but this year we are either somewhat previous or else the inrush will be gargantuan. Probably the latter. One theory held here has been much upset by actual fact. Hitherto it has been believed that the greatest and most perfectly unattainable ambition of all American visitors was to ride in a hired carriage with a coachman wearing a cockade; hitherto cockades have been deemed to be unattainable. But day after day one sees carriages, obviously not private, with coachmen wearing cockades on the box and happy Americans "doing" London inside. What does it mean? On such points one ought to approach an expert like Mr. G. W. E. Russel, Mr. Hilaire Belloc or Mr. Cosmo Hamilton. They surely know. Cockades, however, and even hired carriages are not for all the world; there seem to be a few Americans here who are not millionaires, and they are to be met on omnibuses and in the "tubes," and sometimes in the trains. A rather unusual type happened to come in my way the other day in the persons of three people who clearly came from somewhere far in the country and possibly from the South—rough, brown, rugged people with eyes that seemed used to gazing over long distances. I had not an opportunity of analyzing their accent, but there was a rare breeziness and independence about them that made me feel very safe in my conjecture. There were an old man, a son and a daughter, each of whom I was bound to take as types of honest country people; for the father was as nearly like the traditional Uncle Sam as the addition of a moustache to the white beard would leave him. We see many Americans in London, but we don't often see Uncle Sam. Is it the token of a new age when he too begins to travel?

LATER NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP.

Friedrichshafen, July 14.

Count Zeppelin landed at Manzell at 4 o'clock this afternoon, owing to a fracture of the water-cooling spiral pump attached to the forward motor. During the trip it was observed that this motor only occasionally worked properly. Count Zeppelin hopes to make another ascend tomorrow.

A LINK WITH BYRON.

Sir John Tollemache Sinclair, who is further cementing the entente cordiale by offering to the French Government one of Murillo's masterpieces, is a nephew of the late Catherine Sinclair, the distinguished writer. His father was a schoolfellow of Byron. In celebration of this family connection with the poet, he some time ago erected a memorial tablet on the outer wall of No. 8, St. James's-street, where for a time Byron had lodgings. Sir John, who is eighty-three, was for many years M.P. for Caithness.

SHEEP AS FIRE RAISERS.

In 1902 Australia suffered from a long drought. A flock of sheep were being driven along the road at Casterton, Victoria, when they trod on a box of matches which had been dropped. The grass was ignited, and a bush fire sprang up, resulting in great loss.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds; cloudy; warmer; occasional thunder, with showers.