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The Daily Record

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No 742.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 15.

As soon as the House had assembled two or three of the attendants brought in on a trolley a huge cylinder which was wheeled to the table amid cheers. Mr. Henderson explained that it was a petition signed by 610,000 members and adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church welcoming the introduction of the Licensing Bill, and praying for its passage into law with all possible speed.

The Speaker: Will the hon. member bring the petition, or a portion of it, to the table (laughter). The hon. member then gave it a slight push, running the trolley nearer the table, and handed to the Clerk a copy of it.

Mr. Lehmann asked the Home Secretary, with reference to the case of the women now undergoing imprisonment for having taken part in the recent disturbances in Parliament-square, whether he could now see his way to consult with the magistrate who sentenced them with a view to the mitigation of their punishment.

Mr. Gladstone: The answer is in the negative (cheers).

Mr. Byles: Is the right hon. gentleman satisfied that these punishments have not gone far beyond anything which has the sanction of the public? (Oh!)

Mr. Gladstone: I hardly think that is a question which should be put to me (hear, hear).

Mr. MacNeill: Does the right hon. gentleman know that this punishment is abhorrent to the feelings of this House, whose servant he is?

Mr. C. Hay: Will the right hon. gentleman state why he has refused to make representations to the magistrate in these cases when he did so in former cases?

Mr. Gladstone: I have already answered that several times (cheers). It may be originally I was rash in making the suggestion I did. But I made it as a special circumstance, having regard to the fact that it was the occasion of the first of these disturbances, and because I thought there had been an accidental omission on the part of the magistrate to specify the division under which imprisonment was to be given (hear, hear).

Captain Faber asked the Prime Minister if he would state whether people living in Great Britain were, by going abroad to sell State secrets or plans to a foreign Power, exempted from prosecution except in the case of those wearing His Majesty's uniform.

Mr. Asquith said he did not understand the question. The law was fully set out in the Official Secrets Act, 1889.

Captain Faber: It is not clear that people cannot be prosecuted who sell State secrets outside the country?

Mr. Asquith: No, it is not at all clear. If they are British subjects, and are found here, they will certainly be prosecuted.

THE MISHAP TO A SUBMARINE.

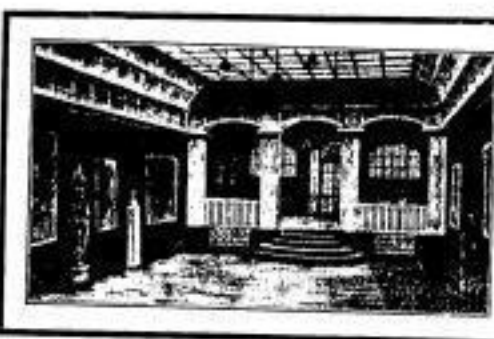
Dover, July 16.

The investigation held here to discover the cause of the accident on board the British submarine (reported in yesterday's edition of the Daily Record) has elicited the fact that the petrol fumes escaped into the body of the vessel through a leak in one of the pipes. The leak was evidently caused by the pitching of the submarine in the heavy sea. Fortunately all the men who were rendered unconscious by the fumes have now recovered, and do not appear to have sustained any permanent effects as a result of their unpleasant experience.

ROSYTH PLANS TO BE ABANDONED?

London, July 16.

According to a special despatch in the Daily Chronicle, the British Government have decided to abandon the idea of creating a naval station at Rosyth. This decision, it is said, has not been influenced by politics, but is based upon the dictates of naval policy.



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NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT AND SOCIALISM.

New York, July 15.

President Roosevelt is coming in for a good deal of adverse criticism in consequence of some remarks anent Socialism which he made while recently unveiling a monument at Washington. In the equality of opportunity he expressed his emphatic belief, but not in equality of reward. He characterized the latter as a gross example of privilege, dishonest, harmful, unjust, in a theory crude, vicious, and foolish. He concluded his speech by saying: "Let opportunity be equal, and if the service is equal let the reward be equal, but let the reward depend on the service. However, in securing the equality of opportunity, we must no more be led astray by the doctrinaire advocates of a lawless and destructive individualism than by the doctrinaire advocates of a deadening Socialism."

THE FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The New York correspondent of a contemporary says that some of the Washington papers report that President Roosevelt is at present engaged upon an Open Letter addressed to Mr. Taft, congratulating him upon his nomination by the Republican National Convention. The letter would, of course, be of the character of a manifesto addressed to the nation, and, if the present report be correct, it disposes of the statements made from time to time during the past few months that Mr. Roosevelt might go on the stump in support of his favoured Presidential candidate.

The terrific heat prevailing nearly all over the country just now has had the effect of enforcing an informal truce upon the politicians, and as likely as not this may last until the end of this month, especially as it will afford an excuse for inaction to the numerous astute professionals who are anxious not to commit themselves irrevocably until after the National Convention of the Independence League has been held.

This will commence at Chicago on the 25th inst., and it is pretty well known in the best informed quarters that Mr. Hearst will have something to say about Mr. William Jennings Bryan, which will not be altogether pleasing to the Nebraskan and his friends. Thereafter the Presidential fight will commence in grim earnest.

For the moment there is an amusing controversy in progress on the vexed question of the publication of campaign funds. The Republican leaders have undertaken to make public the names of the contributors to their fund, with the sums subscribed by individuals, but not until after the elections. The Democratic platform, as adopted at the Denver Convention, provides for full publication before the day of polling, on the ground that the Sovereign people are entitled to know "where the money comes from," whether from the wicked trusts or solely from virtuous, public-spirited citizens.

The Republicans say that to make public statements of receipts and expenditure before the balance-sheet can properly be closed is absurdly unbusinesslike, to which the Democrats retort that, at all events, it is honest. There is really not much in the point, but Mr. Bryan and his henchmen will endeavour to make a good deal of it.

MONEY WANTED FOR FORTS AND AIRSHIPS.

New York, July 16.

It is currently reported here that during the announcement of his yearly report the Secretary of State for War will demand the authorisation by Congress of the sum of one million dollars for the construction of military airships and purposes of

coast defence. Boston, New York, Norfolk, Charlestown, Mobile, and San Diego have been mentioned as constituting excellent points for the erection of airship stations.

It is believed that Congress, which refused to authorise a sum of 250,000 dollars for similar purposes in 1906, will, in view of the results of Count Zeppelin's experiments, accede to the demand this year without opposition.

NEW PANAMA PRESIDENT.

Panama, July 15.

The Presidential elections have passed off without the slightest disturbance. Señor Obaldia, the Conservative candidate, was unopposed, owing to the prearranged agreement. A big vote was cast for Señor Obaldia, showing the overwhelming majority of his adherents over those of Señor Arias, the Liberal candidate, who decided not to oppose Señor Obaldia.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Central American Republics, not to mention Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, again show symptoms of disquiet, which is fixing the attention of the State Department on those latitudes and giving ground for provoking the belief that the United States and Mexico in arranging the peace pact entered upon with such ceremony last winter have been ploughing the sands.

According to the Times, there is no understanding the conditions which have caused a revival of the disturbances now reported without an intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the political groups who are fanning the flame of disorder. From the surface indications which the despatches give it would appear that Nicaragua and Guatemala—both of which have ambitious Presidents, suspected of being not content with ruling their own territories but of seeking the unification of the five Republics only in order to gain the leadership—are the danger zones, whilst ex-President Bonilla is again breeding strife in Honduras, with the alleged connivance of Guatemala and Salvador. As in the past, the turmoil may assume serious proportions or may die in a day. In any event, the recurrence of hostilities, which were supposed to have come to an end with the peace conference, is a source of natural exasperation to the United States and Mexico.

PENNSYLVANIA MINING DISASTER.

Pottsville, Pa., July 16.

A gas explosion occurred yesterday in one of the coal mines owned by the Susquehanna Coal Company at Williamstown. Details are not yet obtainable, but so far it is known that twelve miners lost their lives, while eight of those rescued are burned so badly that their recovery is extremely doubtful.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Friedrichshafen, July 16.

Details of the accident to Count Zeppelin's airship yesterday are as follows: As the airship was being towed out of its shed by the steam-tug "Königin Charlotte," the hawser snapped. The motors of the balloon were not in motion at the time, and it was thus driven against the iron building by the wind, the propeller in connection with the steering apparatus on the left side sustaining a fracture. The body of the vessel escaped injury, with the exception of a slight tear in one of the seventeen gas compartments and the covering material caused by contact with a splintered plank. The stuff used for covering the compartments thereby proved its power of resistance.

The repairs will take about a fortnight, while another week will be required to replace the damaged gas compartment.

A WATER CLOCK.

Recently we described a clock which worked with one wheel, and now comes a story of another strange time recorder from a town in the backwoods of the United States. The machinery is connected with a geyser, which emits a column of hot water every 40 seconds. At each emission the water strikes a lever, with the result that the hands move forward 40 seconds.

BERLIN

From a note in the first May number of *La Revue* we learn that French occupies the fourth place in the list of languages of the world. English heads the list with 136 millions of people who speak the language, or twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the world. German is spoken by eighty-two millions, or sixteen per cent.; Chinese by fourteen per cent.; and French by twenty-eight millions, or about fourteen per cent. Next in order come Russian, Arabic, Italian, Spanish, and the Scandinavian languages. In another note we are told that we may possibly soon know the exact extent of the Yellow peril, for the reigning dynasty of China proposes to abandon the old census system based on the taxes, and it is estimated that the population of China will turn out to be nearly 500 millions! In this case China would head the language list.

Mr. Bingham, Police Commissioner of New York, has published an announcement setting forth his idea of what is needed in order to give New York the best police force in the world. The following figures as to the numbers of patrolmen in proportion to population in various cities of Europe and America are interesting and suggestive.

Each of the cities has one patrolman to the number of inhabitants shown after its name: London 496; New York 547; Washington 485; Philadelphia 511; St. Louis 511; Boston 509; Liverpool 449; Dublin 330; Berlin 340; Budapest 320; St. Petersburg 184; Lisbon 175.

Eighty per cent. of all charges in the New York Police Courts are brought against persons of foreign birth. Mr. Bingham thinks the Police Commissioner should have at least ten years' service; that there should be a civilian branch of the Detective Bureau, and that the numbers of the police should be increased until they have one patrolman for every 400 inhabitants. He would also increase the severity of the laws regulating pawnbrokers and those who deal in murderous weapons.

In an article entitled "If War Broke Out Tomorrow," in the mid-April issue of the *Correspondant*, Francis Marre discusses the preparations, or rather the lack of preparations, and the frightful system of irresponsibility and general indifference in military matters prevailing in France, compared with the efforts of Germany. Not only are automobiles for different purposes required, but the French army has no store of petrol. The problem of food for the troops in time of war is as serious as the arrangements for the transport of troops, and the writer fears there would be no good corn stored for such an emergency as a war. Nor have any measures been taken in the matter of preserving meat, whereas Germany has established refrigerating rooms in 267 towns, and has food always ready for the whole German army for fourteen months. The French are equally careless with regard to their powder, and there is practically no cold storage installation for the preservation of the ammunition.

An article in *La Société Nouvelle* upon "La Carrière de Bernard Shaw," by Mr. Archibald Henderson, contains no specially striking criticism, and nothing about Mr. Shaw's life which has not already been said in other articles in English magazines. But it does contain some interesting details showing how much attention Mr. Shaw has excited in Europe. In 1902 three of his best known pieces were translated by Herr Subitsch, a Viennese dramatist; Dr. Georg Brandes welcomed him on the Continental stage as the most audacious of living English dramatists; and Hermann Bahn, the

Viennese critic and dramatist, paid him high compliment. In the spring of 1903 "The Man of Destiny" and "Candida" were played in the Neues Theater, Berlin, with a picked company; while "The Devil's Disciple" was staged at the Raimund Theater, Vienna. Then came the acting of "Candida" in the Volks Theater, Vienna; "Arms and the Man" in the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, and in the Josefstadt Theater, Vienna; and "The Devil's Disciple," "The Man of Destiny," "You Never Can Tell," and "Caesar and Cleopatra" in the best Berlin theatres. "Arms and the Man" has also been played in Copenhagen, and "The Devil's Disciple" in Buda Pesth, in each case with the greatest success. But, as everyone knows, it is only very recently that Mr. Shaw has been played in French, before French audiences.

We are advised from London that the contingent of German gymnasts taking part in the great Olympic Games at the Anglo-French Exhibition, comprising twenty-four picked men from the most German famous clubs, performed some very skilful and difficult feats there yesterday, under the leadership of Professor Kessler, of Stuttgart. The weather was fine, and the German athletes were the recipients of hearty applause from the spectators. No advices giving the results of the competitions are yet to hand.

The proceedings against Prince Eulenburg were continued yesterday in the Charité Hospital, where the accused remained in bed. The President informed the Court that a journalist named Oskar Thiele had presented a petition asking for admittance to the Court as a reporter, stating that two journalists had been summoned as witnesses and that consequently the proceedings were no longer a secret.

The Attorney General remarked that he knew Herr Thiele as an able and conscientious reporter, and that he personally had nothing to say against his admittance. The Court subsequently allowed Herr Thiele to enter.

During the course of the trial Prince Eulenburg became noticeably weaker, and shortly after one o'clock the case was postponed until today.

Every shop where

ENGLISH IS SPOKEN

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THE DAILY RECORD

Berlin W., Potsdamer Strasse 10/11.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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for the coins a number of phonographic records of the songs of the principal artists with whom the director had been associated. Mme. Melba is represented by an air from "Rigoletto"; Mlle. Trazzini with a song from "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Miss Mary Garden with a selection from "Thaïs." The tenors, Dalmore's and Zenatello, and the baritones, Renaud and Sammarco, have also their records.

An "Optimists" Club has been formed in New Jersey, whose members have resolved to wage war against all forms of peevishness and ill-humour. Its motto consists of the single word "smile." Every candidate on admission takes the following oath:—"I undertake to do all in my power to improve social relations at the present time. I also swear to smile and to make others smile, and not only to look on the bright side of things, but to

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed)	
Royal Theatre	(closed)	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Mignon	at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Breitkränlein (Sari Fedak)	" 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Heid:	" 8
"	Gelbstern	" 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed)	
Berliner Theatre	(closed)	
New Theatre	Der Zertrissene	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta	" 8
"	Theatre from Hamburg: Die	" 8
"	Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	(closed)	
Residenz Theatre	(closed)	
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed)	
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Postillon von Loujumeau	" 8
"	(H. Bötel)	" 8
"	Charlotten-	" 8
burg	(closed)	
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle	" 8
Urania Theatre	Durch Dänemark & Südschweden	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	London Suburbia. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin Stimmung. Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies	" 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

polish up the dark side." People with cracked lips should think twice before joining.

In Akron, Ohio, a boy employed about a factory was pouring kerosene from a can, when his elbow chanced to come in contact with an electric bell. For some reason the current shot through his arm, and a spark from his finger lighted the oil. At that, he dropped the can, an explosion followed, and the factory was in flames.

From an American Consular report, it seems that the Spanish Government has taken in hand the buried treasure frauds, which, whatever may have been their success, have had a long innings. The Spanish Minister in Washington writes to the Secretary of State:—"The energetic campaign undertaken by His Majesty's Government against the international association of swindlers by the so-called "burial" process has resulted in the discovery at Madrid of a private, clandestine office where these crimes are hatched. The person in charge of this office has been arrested, and books have been taken from him which contain the addresses of persons residing in this country; likewise a large number of letters being prepared to be sent to the unwary individuals selected as victims in this nefarious business."

AMERICAN MISCELLANY.

A New Jersey poultryman has just filed a claim with the United States Government for heavy damages in respect of several hundred broken eggs. The poultryman claims that his eggs, which were in incubators, and just about to be hatched, were ruined by the concussion of the big guns of the harbour forts during the recent mimic bombardment.

After a voyage lasting over sixty days, Capt. G. W. Johnson arrived in New York on Sunday in his outrigger boat constructed of newspapers, which he had rowed from St. Augustine, Florida. He left St. Augustine on May 6, reaching Savannah (Georgia) on June 1. Thence his boat was shipped to Norfolk, Virginia, from which place he rowed to New York.

The outer skin of the boat is composed entirely of newspapers, of which thirty-nine layers were used, each stuck to the one under it with shellac, and in all 3,000 sheets of the paper were used in building this strange craft.

The New York correspondent of a Paris contemporary, describing the laying of the memorial stone of the new Opera House at Philadelphia, said it was thought commonplace to enclose in the cavity the State coins, so the director decided to substitute

DRESDEN

THE "ARION" CONCERT AT THE GEWERBEHAUS.

The members of the Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived in Dresden on Wednesday afternoon, and were met at the Hauptbahnhof by a deputation composed of the many singing associations of this city. The scene was a most striking one, the banners of the various societies giving a welcome touch of colour to the occasion. The well-known strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" greeted the Arion folk as they left the platform, escorted by a dense crowd which had assembled to greet the vocalists who had come across the Atlantic to show their kinsfolk in the old country that *das deutsche Lied* received equal appreciation in the New World. On every hand the singers received an enthusiastic ovation as they proceeded to take up quarters in their hotel.

Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the concert in the Gewerbehaus the large hall was filled with a throng of expectant lovers of harmony, and by eight o'clock every seat was taken. Many of those who arrived without having previously procured tickets considered themselves lucky to obtain standing room. Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General, arrived from Berlin too late to attend the Concert, and the official representative of the United States was Vice Consul-General Johnson. The Burgomaster of the city, Dr. Kretschmar, and Reichstag Deputy Dr. Stresemann were among the many notabilities present.

The concert opened with a rendering of the Arion Song of Greeting:

"Arions Grass mit hellem Klang,
Gilt deutscher Sitte, frohem Sang."

followed by Fassbaender's "Das deutsche Lied," sung by the massed choir, and Jüngst's "Slavonic Serenade." These introductory numbers were greeted with tumultuous applause, and indeed the magnificent singing of the Arion Society constituted a treat of the highest order. The Manhattan Ladies' Quartet, consisting of the Misses Louise de Salli Johnston, Irene Cumming, Louise Scherhey, and Anna Winkopp, charmed the audience by their rendering of the "Spanish Gipsy," and that time-honoured melody "Swanee River." It is not within the scope of this article to draw comparisons between the respective performances of the Arion artists. On all sides one heard nothing save expressions of approbation at the beautiful tone blending on the part of this highly trained Quartet, and they had no reason to be dissatisfied with the reception accorded them. Two lovely melodies, "Das alte Mütterchen" by Spicker, and "Magdalen" by A. Classen, followed, and then came one of the most delightful items of the evening. This was the rendering of "Glockentürmers Töchterlein" by Miss Louise Schippers and the Arion Choir. It took the audience completely by storm, and the thunderous, prolonged applause was at last successful in securing an encore.

The Arion Quartet (Messrs. H. Weimann, Gus. Walden, Wm. Janson, and Frank Schwarzkopf) achieved a triumph with "Maiden, I sing to Thee," and in response to the continued clapping they sang a quaint negro ditty, in which the strumming of the banjo was skilfully reproduced. It was evident from the sounds of mirth which greeted this novelty that a number of those present did not quite grasp the significance of the banjo accompaniment, but it added not a little to the effectiveness of the rendering. Schubert-Liszt's tremendously impressive "Die Allmacht" received full justice at the hands of Miss Lillian C. Funk and the Choir. The lady's beautiful soprano voice delighted every ear; it gave evidence of perfect training, and the most captious critic could not complain of lack of temperament.

Two more American ballads, "My old Kentucky Home" and "Dixie Land," followed in quick succession, both being sung excellently. Not the least striking feature of the concert was the manner in which the artists entered into the spirit of the pieces they performed: German melodies were rendered in a typically Teutonic spirit, while the American ballads breathed an unmistakable air of the New World that went home to the heart of every American present. Another work by the talented conductor of the Arion choir, Mr. Arthur Classen, "Parting," was performed by Miss Louise Scherhey. This lady possesses a magnificent alto,

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and both in the song mentioned above and "Ganz im Geheimen" (also by Mr. Classen) she displayed her powers to the best advantage. The concert ended with the Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhäuser," a fitting conclusion to a programme of particular excellence. The Arion Society certainly cannot complain of the reception they received, for rarely indeed has the hall of the Gewerbehaus resounded with such deafening applause. Considering the strain imposed upon the members by their rapid tour and the series of concerts already given by them at Bremerhaven, Bremen, Berlin, Weimar, Eisenach, and Leipzig, their performance on Wednesday evening can only be described as phenomenal.

Those who had been lucky enough to obtain tickets for the subsequent "Kommers" had cause for congratulation indeed. The occasion was a literal feast of harmony and oratory, the assembly being treated to superb singing by four of the city's greatest vocal associations. The rhetorical honours were divided between Mr. Henry Führer, the President of the Arion Society, who brought a message to the singing societies of Germany from President Roosevelt and their colleagues across the Atlantic—the Burgomaster, and Dr. Stresemann. The motif of all the speeches was one of hearty welcome to the visitors, while Dr. Stresemann took advantage of the occasion to deliver what may be fitly termed an impassioned oration. His splendid gift of elocution was utilised to the best advantage, and loud and long were the plaudits which greeted his remarks.

The rendering of Hugo Jüngst's "Frühlings-einzug" by the *Gesangverein der Staatseisenbahnbeamten zu Dresden (Julius-Otto-Bund)* evoked immense enthusiasm, which rose to a climax when it was seen that the composer, who was present, had been prevailed upon to conduct an encore of his beautiful work. Towards the end of the evening Herr Stutte, as representative of the *Elbsängerbund*, made a most successful speech; and he was followed by Herr Richard Hartwig, Chairman of the united singing societies of Dresden, who, with few well chosen words, presented a souvenir of the evening to the Arion members in the shape of a handsome picture, which Mr. Henry Führer, replying on behalf of the visitors, said would be hung on the walls of the Arion's hall at Brooklyn, where it would serve as a reminder of the cordial welcome they had received at the hands of their Dresden comrades.

The visit of the Arion Society to this city has been all too short, but we believe we are voicing the opinion of our readers when we assert that their concert here will be justly regarded as an epoch in the annals of Dresden, a city famed throughout the world as a centre of the highest cultivation in all spheres of art. We heartily wish the Arion members a successful continuance of their tour through Germany and a pleasant journey home. Is it too much to say *Auf Wiedersehen*?

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) "Heil Europa," Marsch, Blon; (2) Ouverture "Der verlorne Sohn," Auber; (3) Königs Gebet a. "Lohengrin," Wagner; (4) La plus belle, Walzer, Waldteufel; (5) Ouverture "Robespierre," Litolf; (6) Tonbilder a. "Hans Heiling," Marschner; (7) Nebelbilder, Lumbye; (8) "Erinnerung," Lied, Kempter; (9) Serenade, Pierre; (10) Champagner Galopp.

At the Central Theatre today, *Ganz der Papa*, the highly successful three-act farce, will be performed for the seventh time, with Herr Albert Bozenhard in the rôle of the *Baron des Aubrais*. This farce will be repeated tomorrow (Saturday) evening and on Sunday evening. On Sunday afternoon at 3.30, *Der Teufel* will be performed at half-prices. Herr R. Bendey will assume the rôle of *Der Teufel*.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

(Continued on page 4.)

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Friday, July 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, July 19th. 5th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, July 22nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, July 25th. S. James A. and M. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
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 19th. 5th 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.

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NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz edition, to appear July 23rd.
"Drusilla's Point of View" by Madame Albanesi. 1 vol.

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 (Johanneus 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 (Brühlsche 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. German picture exhibition.

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight Seine Hoheit at 7.30
Saturday night Seine Hoheit " 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight Ganz der Papa at 8
Saturday night Ganz der Papa " 8
Sunday afternoon Der Teufel " 3.30
Sunday night Ganz der Papa " 8

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DRESDEN

(Continued from page 3.)

The preparations for the Esperanto Congress in Dresden are steadily advancing. Books of Esperanto words arranged for the German folk songs are to be bought. The play "Iphigenia," has been translated by Dr. Zamenhof, and will shortly be printed. Policemen and porters are learning Esperanto, and at Dresden and Weisser Hirsch every effort is being made to render the Congress a success. Members of the Language Committee are requested to arrive before the opening day, August 16th, and the organisers of the forty or more unofficial meetings also.

We are informed from London that Mr. Mudie has organised the journey to Dresden on the cheapest possible lines, and finds that a fortnight's expenses (inclusive) will be about £10 10s. The party he will especially take charge of will travel to Hamburg by Union Castle ship "Gascon," joining the vessel on Friday night, August 7th, and arriving at Hamburg on Sunday evening. There will be games, concerts, &c., on board, and a special Sunday service. A stay of two days will be made in Berlin—the party arriving in Dresden three days before the opening of the Congress. There are various plans for the return journey according to the time available.

While on this subject we may mention a very remarkable occurrence which took place on May 22nd at the London Club. An eminent Japanese gentleman, Dr. Kroita, Professor of History at the Tokio University, was passing through London on his way to Paris, and as he desired to meet English Esperantists, Mr. Clegg sent him notice of the weekly gathering. He was of course asked to speak, and at first demurred, saying that he had only spoken Esperanto in Japan amongst his own countrymen and was not accustomed to speaking in public. All in the room were naturally very anxious to hear him, and so in slow, careful sentences he began to tell that he had had a lonely time during the fortnight he had spent in London, as, though he had learned English for ten years, he found that he could not speak to be understood. Esperanto he had studied for about the same number of months, and to his own astonishment found that an English audience could comprehend him. Esperanto had a good many points in common with Japanese, such as the special adjectival endings and the use of building-up syllables. As regards languages the Japanese are much handicapped; time is an object to them as to us; commercially and politically they need to communicate not only with Germans or English, but with people of many other nationalities. Far from Europe as they are, to learn to speak many languages is an impossibility, and therefore they eagerly welcome Esperanto.

As it happened, an Italian, Signor Bracci, was present that same evening; he also not only could not speak, but even does not know English. He, too, at first declined to address the meeting, saying that he had come from an isolated Italian place, and had learnt Esperanto from books only. Continuing to explain these things in detail, and also some Italian difficulties, he suddenly discovered to his own astonishment and the audience's amusement that he had really made his speech.

The two gentlemen from countries so widely separated realised with joy that they could perfectly understand one another.

The well-known musical entertainer, Mr. Harrison Hill, had by chance come in from curiosity, and added to the amusement by singing and playing a sketch he had written ridiculing Esperanto, amidst roars of laughter from his audience, in which he too joined, saying that he now intended to study the language.

We recently came across some interesting facts about the life of George Polgreen Bridgetower, the mulatto violinist, whose name is so intimately associated with Beethoven's Opus 47, the dedication to Kreutzer notwithstanding.

Bridgetower was born in Poland about 1779, and his father is stated to have been of Indian descent. He made his first appearance as a violinist at the age of ten at Paris, and the same year he crossed the Channel, and we hear of him playing at Windsor Castle and at Bath. Having conquered Bath, "the African Prince" next laid siege to London, and played in a quartet at the Hanover Square Rooms. Abt Vogler, who was present, recorded that the united ages of the performers in string quartet were under forty. A few years later Bridgetower seems to have settled down in London as an orchestral player, and from letters addressed to him there can be no doubt that in his prime he occupied a good position in London musical circles. In 1802 he visited Germany and Vienna, and gave concerts.

At Vienna he not only enjoyed the friendship of Beethoven, but induced the master to compose something for him—with the sonata for piano and violin, known the world over as the Kreutzer Sonata, as the result. As the time drew near for the concert Bridgetower became anxious about the new work, the

composition of which Beethoven had put off till the eleventh hour. Not till the morning preceding the concert was Ferdinand Ries asked to copy out with all speed the violin part of the first *Allegro*, while the variations of the slow movement were literally finished at the last moment, and Bridgetower had to play his violin part as best he could from Beethoven's more or less illegible manuscript, Beethoven himself playing the piano part.

Why was the sonata not dedicated to Bridgetower? A writer in the *Musical World* of December 4th, 1858, says that on the first copy there was a dedication to Bridgetower but before the sonata was published Beethoven and the violinist had a silly quarrel about a girl, and, in consequence, Beethoven scratched out the name of Bridgetower and inserted that of Kreutzer, a man whom he had never seen.

Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General, accompanied by Mrs. Gaffney, reached Dresden on Wednesday evening, at the conclusion of their vacation in the United States and Cuba.

Mrs. Gaffney, we are pleased to report, appears to be recovering from the effects of the carriage accident that happened last month, but she will leave on Sunday for Marienbad to undergo a cure.

AN AMERICAN POULTRY TOWN.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Petaluma is the name of an extraordinary town known only to a very few travellers, and relative to which a New York paper narrates the following: A small town of some 6,000 inhabitants, situated 50 miles to the north of San Francisco at the foot of the Pacific slope, prides itself upon being a unique community, as the inhabitants possess no less than a million carefully reared brooding hens, which produce about 120 million eggs per annum. With the exception of a few tradesmen who cater for the wants of the citizens, all the inhabitants are poultry farmers, from the owner of a few dozen to the man who has tens of thousands on his premises, specially laid out for the purpose. There is in Petaluma no lot of ground in which you do not see or hear fowls. Prolonged experience has made the citizens expert in their trade, and it goes without saying that poultry farming as carried on in this community is a highly profitable business.

One prominent citizen who owns 7,000 birds makes a clear profit of 6,000 dollars a year; while another farmer who started in the business with only about 1,200 dollars, now earns annually twice the amount of his original capital. These two instances which we have cited are, of course, those of keen business men, who manage to extract a profit of \$1.30 from each hen per annum; but the average profit per bird in Petaluma is one dollar.

There was no lack of disappointment for the speculative farmers before the present high state of development was reached, but a number managed to weather the tide of early failure by tenacity, and others have profited from the experience and knowledge gained by these pioneers. Today nearly every inhabitant of the town successfully applies the principles of science to his trade, the latest pattern incubators being in great demand. The ordinary farming occupations are also carried on, with the result that this little Californian town would be hard to beat in the Union for general prosperity and absence of pauperism.

MEAT PILLS AS ARMY RATIONS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Meat essence in the form of pills has been very successfully used as rations for soldiers on the march. In this connection a report from Denver (Colorado) says: The 3rd Battalion of the 21st Infantry has just returned to Fort Logan in perfect condition after a march of forty miles, the journey occupying two days. No provisions whatever were carried except the above mentioned meat-essence pills. These pills were served out at the rate of one for each man per diem. The regimental surgeon reports that the rations agreed with the men excellently, and he warmly recommends their adoption for general military use. The essence itself is enclosed in a gelatine capsule, and may be swallowed without the least difficulty.

WOMAN IN GERMANY.

German industry and commerce thrive, and the old Germany of dreams and poetry, according to the *Woman Worker*, is dying. The German woman of picturesque tradition now leaves the legendary hearth at dawn, letting the sometime chubby kinder be fed and nursed at an institution for three ha'pence per day. At night, when the heavy day's work is done, you may find her with her "man" at the Kneipe (the beer-house), with the sickly children at her skirts.

DRESDEN

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Genoa July 15th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Southampton July 15th.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Naples July 15th.
"Breslau," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore July 15th.
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Hongkong July 14th.
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hongkong July 14th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate south-westerly winds; alternately clear and cloudy; warm; dry in the West; tendency to thunderstorms in the East.