

Berlin Office:
W. Potsdamer
Strasse 10/11.
Telephone:
VI 1079.

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Dresden Office:
A. Struve
Strasse 5, 1.
Telephone:
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PUBLIC DISSERVICE.

(From our London correspondent.)

It is quite just that public services should be rewarded by public distinction, that every effort which involves the sacrifice of individual power to the good of the State should be judged according to its intent and success. But why are we not more systematic in meeting the spread of what may be called "public disservice," of narrow fanaticism and mischievous interference? Democracy should mean government by the competent, not mis-government by everybody and anybody, and it should be provided with some weapon to protect itself against the danger of bad advice. That danger becomes greater as education grows more general, and large classes, rich and poor, of partially educated people awaken to a sense of political responsibility. Democracy, in spite of all its boasted moral susceptibilities, is but a slipshod affair in which moral values adjust themselves according to the play of circumstances. The ardent democrat claims that they adjust themselves according to the irresistible force of majorities or the sweeping trend of public opinion. But, as a matter of experience, the analysis of political motive reveals desolating results. Men are sometimes bribed with money, but there are also other, and subtler, forms of bribery—a bribery of the intelligence prompting it to seek the path of least resistance, a bribery of the imagination impelling it into fantastic labyrinths of political sentimentality, a bribery of the primeval force of self-interest. These bribes, in many forms and many combinations, are dangled before an electorate like so many sacred principles of patriotism and humanity; and the electorate makes the fit response of shouting for two hours on end or breaking the windows of dissentients. In electioneering methods America is the logical continuation of England; the difference is only one of degree. Nor do the fallacies of democracy end with elections; they prosper as soon as a Government feels itself firm in the seat of power and begins to act with independence. Politics is so much a matter of chance that it is almost impossible to tie down a party to a programme of acts as well as of principles. Someone must judge where acts break away from principles, after the country has chosen the principles which are to underlie the acts. The critics are the Opposition, and if they convince the country that the acts are inconsistent with the original principles the latter has no choice but to attach itself to the series of principles maintained by the opposition. Thus, the electorate has either to change its principles when it is anxious only to change the acts of the Government, or else parties have to regard principles simply as variable colouring with which to enshroud the essential acts. From this cause arises the lamentable spectacle of party superstition—the helplessness of original politicians in the face of organization, and the open dishonesty of electioneering methods.

The crucial inconsistency, however, lies here, that in addition to the orthodox politicians who are openly dishonest, there are other, and less orthodox, politicians who are personally dishonest from a real lack of honesty or a lack of political adroitness. These are the men whom we would include under the title of "public disservice." Strangely enough, foolish politicians are more dangerous than corrupt ones. Corruption is exposed almost mechanically; foolishness may corrode its surroundings and earn a good name for itself in addition. The intelligence, like virtue, too often breaks down before mere insistence; and if modern politicians of the smaller fry have one outstanding quality it is that of insistence. They fight each other in the Press, and they fight the Press on the platform. This atmosphere of dead-earnestness soon condenses itself into heroic-sanctified halo, and the public, great baby in politics as in literature, seldom knows how to laugh when it sees a foolish face mouthing from out a home-made halo; the public is actually impressed by such a spectacle.

There are, let us hope, enough well-balanced and able men in the House of Commons to see through the thin proprieties of the foolish, the corrupt and the fanatical. It is not enough to fly to the refuge of the dining-rooms when inconsequential people

catch the Speaker's eye. There ought to be some sort of Censor, appointed for the sake of saving the nation's time, and there ought to be some sort of stamp with which to brand for ever the propagators of so much mischief. In this respect the Russian administration is ahead of us; they know whom they object to and why, and they have their Siberia ready. I leave to Sir W. S. Gilbert the development of the suggestion of a British Siberia, humane, just, no more severe than the schoolboy's Coventry—but implacable. Every sensible member of Parliament and many sensible electors have, doubtless, their proscription lists ready. After that, the English Constitution will move along as merrily as it does in Bagehot.

IF RUSSIA RULED INDIA.

There is a short, but rather significant, article in the *Modern Review*, in which the writer asks what the fate of India would be if it were to pass into the hands of Russia. He holds that Russian rule might not prove so destructive to India as foreign rule is generally apt to be.

The two countries are so much alike. Russia, like India, is an agricultural country; and economically the Russian rule would not prove so disastrous to India by draining away her foodstuffs and other agricultural produce. Neither would she destroy Indian industries and manufactures as the British rule has done. The British have destroyed the Indian merchant shipping, which the writer thinks Russia would develop. Russia possesses village communities and the joint family system, and would strengthen the organisation of Indian family life instead of destroying it.

Hindus could go to Russia without losing caste, as they would not have to travel by sea. Russia admits Mussulmans and Asiatics to the Duma, but where are the Hindu and Mussulman Members of Parliament representing Indian constituencies? The Russians are devoid of the insular pride and haughty spirit; they mix with the natives in Central Asia, by whom they are loved and respected. On their railways in Central Asia they do not label compartments "for Europeans only," and the natives who travel with the Russians in the same compartment are not subjected to those indignities and ill-treatment which present such an unedifying spectacle in railway travelling in India.

As for the statement that there is no freedom of speech or press in Russia, the writer asks, have not the Indians been gagged? Have not printing-presses been destroyed in the Central Provinces and in East Bengal, and have not Indian orators, editors and printers been deported without trial, or sent to gaol for doing what Anglo-Indian editors do with impunity every day? If Count Tolstoy were an Indian, would he be allowed the liberty he has in Russia? And there is not much more personal safety in India for the political suspect than there is in Russia. We should also like to know, says the writer in conclusion, the names of the Indians whom the British Government have appointed governors of provinces and generals in the army, as Russia has appointed a few at least of her Asiatic subjects.

PROPOSED IBSEN MEMORIAL.

In Christiania the subject is under consideration of buying Ibsen's house and transforming it into a museum. The dramatist's son, Sigurd Ibsen, does not approve of the project, seemingly on the inadequate ground that his father was only the tenant of the premises. He advocates the creation of a general Ibsen collection, by purchasing the scattered memorials of the poet, beginning with the Collin exhibits at Copenhagen, and those to be seen in the University Library of Christiania, to which he would add those in the possession of his own family. The partisans of the Ibsen Museum hold to their idea, and it is said that among their number is M. Arctander, a former Cabinet Minister, who is a tower of strength in his own country.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Strong south-westerly winds; cloudy; temperature not much altered; thunderstorms and showers.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 16.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been directed to the statements of Mr. J. W. Logan, who was for many years a member of this House, that the ladies, of whom his daughter is one, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with the agitation for woman suffrage, are placed in solitary confinement for 23 hours out of the 24, have prison dress, have coarse prison food to eat, and were not allowed to have letters or books or newspapers, except one book a week from the prison library; in what respect did this punishment differ from the prison discipline enforced on prisoners guilty of heinous crimes; and whether he would in these cases advise the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown for the removal or reduction of the cruel and humiliating incidents of such an imprisonment.

—Mr. Gladstone explained that these prisoners were in the second division, and had the same diet as in the first division. There were restrictions as to conversation and as to the receipt of letters until they had served one month. The punishment differed from that of prisoners convicted of heinous crimes, but they were not altogether separated from other criminals. Anyone could secure their release by giving security for their good behaviour, and he could not recommend the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.—Mr. MacNeill: Are these ladies whom the right hon. gentleman has termed criminals compelled to wear prison clothes formerly worn by women criminals.—Mr. Gladstone: They are under the rules governing the second division.—Mr. MacNeill: And they wear the cast-off clothes of other prisoners?—Mr. Gladstone: I really can't say. Of course, new clothing cannot be supplied to all prisoners who enter the prison.—Mr. W. Redmond: Are these ladies obliged to take exercise in association with those who are convicted of ordinary criminal offences?—Mr. Gladstone: That is not the case. They are kept apart from ordinary criminals.—Mr. Keir Hardie: Do I understand there is a separate exercise ground?—Mr. Gladstone: They are carefully kept away from association with the ordinary prisoners.—Mr. C. Wason: As these are really political offences, to some extent caused by the right hon. gentleman himself, will he not consider the desirability of treating them as first-class misdemeanants?—Mr. Gladstone: I have already answered that.—Mr. Leif Jones: What good purpose is served by limiting the number of books?—Mr. Gladstone: I am not at all sure that this rule is adequate, but I do not agree that there should be any differentiation in those cases (cheers).—Mr. MacNeill: Are those books the only books the prison library has—goody-goody Sunday School books?—The Speaker: Any further questions must be put on the paper.

Mr. Stanier asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he could give the names of the two destroyers bought by the Government to take the places of two ships lost, and whether they equalled in strength and value the ones they replaced.—Mr. M'Kenna said the purchase of these vessels was not yet completed, as the necessary trials had not yet been carried out to ascertain fully their capabilities. If the trials were satisfactory it would be because they were considered not less suitable for service than the vessels they replaced. Their names were not yet determined.

Lord Robert Cecil asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had any official information showing that a group of capitalists in America had formed a combination called the Beef Trust to control the beef supply of that country, which had been the subject of official investigation by the United States Senate, that that combination had secured control of four-fifths of the imports of beef into this country, and was now in process of securing, by acquiring the means of retail distribution, the same control of the beef supply here that the Beef Trust had already secured in America; and, if so, whether he proposed to take any, and, if any, what, action in the matter.—Mr. Churchill, in reply, said: I am aware of the official reports of

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Mr. Joe Edwards, manager of the American Athletic Club, succeeded in arranging a boxing tournament in the large hall of the Tiergartenhof. It was not an official affair as the permission of the police had not been asked, it being known that the authorities are opposed to boxing. There were, however, some six hundred people present, including club members, officers, and sportsmen, who witnessed the rare spectacle with the greatest interest. It is unfortunate that no representative of the police was present, for he would certainly have been convinced that there is nothing pernicious about boxing when it is carried on in accordance with the best rules.

The principal match was that between the light-weight champion Joe Edwards and an American pugilist named Bob Kelly, the contest ending in the defeat of the latter, who threw up the sponge after the thirteenth round, though the fight was supposed to continue for twenty rounds at two minutes each. Edwards proved himself an all round first-class box, not in the least afraid of receiving punishment. This contest was preceded by one between Wieland, of Berlin, and the African boxer Omohunder, the victory falling to the latter after a sharp exchange of blows lasting four rounds.

In a match between Klähn, of Berlin, and Gloves, the Australian, the former was defeated, but not before he had proved by his skill that Germans are beginning to take an intelligent interest in the "noble art." It was generally conceded that Klähn's defeat was attributable to lack of training.

The occasion was an unqualified success, and we certainly hope that other contests will be arranged from time to time. It is quite obvious that there would be no lack of support. *M. O.*

Neues Schauspielhaus. On the 1st of September "Faust" will be on the programme with Fräulein Waren as Gretchen and Herr Siebert as Faust. The rôle of Mephisto will be taken by Herr Adolf Klein.

Herr Leo Berg, the famous literary critic and the founder of the "Freie Volksbühne," died from heart-failure at the age of forty-six. The deceased was one of the brightest and best critics.

Gustav Frennssen, the author of "Jörn Uhl," is busy with his new novel the scenery of which is placed in the valley of Spessart.

One of the strangest stories we have ever heard is that of how Chopin wrote his "Marche Funèbre," told by M. Felix Jean. He describes his room at Nice, the birth-place of that awe-inspiring march, and proceeds:

"Years and years ago, in this very room, I gave a supper party. Not a very fine one, for we were poor—poor as rats, and even simple suppers did not come our way every day. But what of that? We were young and lighthearted, and though I say it, there were few present who could not—if they but would—have dined with an emperor.

"The candles had half burned down, it was on the stroke of midnight, when someone asked me to play a waltz. On my way to the piano I stumbled against the skeleton, a relic of my student days,—it stood in the same place as now. Laughing, I seized hold of it and commenced with the bony fingers to pick out the first bars of a dance. Suddenly a chair was crashed back, and, in another second, before I could expostulate, I was hurled off the musicstool, the skeleton was torn from my grasp, and Chopin—*vraiment*, did I forget to say he was sharing the expenses of the entertainment?—was before the instrument, playing *comme ange, comme diable, c'est égal. Mon Dieu!* How he played! In all the room not another sound was heard. I can see the faces now as I saw them then. Alfred de Musset's, the little irritable lines on the forehead deepened to furrows; Balzac's, all on fire with life and pleasure; Houssaye's; George Sand's, white as linen, the wide mouth parted, the eyebrows arched, the great eyes shining like stars; Rossini's, Delacroix's—I see them all! The candles went out, and the half darkness of the summer night passed, and the dawn crept in before we moved. "In that one night, in this room of mine, Chopin wrote his *Marche Funèbre.*"

The Eulenburg trial was adjourned yesterday for an indefinite period. Prince Eulenburg is to be detained in custody.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BIG GAME HUNT.

(From our New York correspondent.)

President Roosevelt, I learn, is making extensive preparations for his coming big game hunt, which will take place next April. During this trip he will shoot in both British and German territory. With characteristic thoroughness he reads every book bearing on the country through which he intends to travel, and in this way is acquiring knowledge that will stand him in good stead when the time actually arrives. Mr. Roosevelt has long had a desire to go on the trail after big game such as is only found in the wilds of the Dark Continent, and it is generally believed that he welcomes his coming release from the responsibilities attaching to his high office.

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should take in and advertise in

THE DAILY RECORD

Berlin W., Potsdamer Strasse 10/11.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

the United States Commissioners, published in 1905, and the operations of the six firms constituting what is known as the Beef Trust. I am also aware that these firms deal with a large proportion of the importation of beef into the United Kingdom. The operations of these firms in regard to the supply of this country are receiving the careful attention of His Majesty's Government.—Lord R. Cecil: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he considers that the facts he has just stated to the House constitute a prima facie case for inquiry by a Select Committee?—Mr. Churchill: Not as at present advised. I have not arrived at that conclusion, but the matter is receiving constant attention, and has, I believe, been the subject of a deputation to the Prime Minister.—Mr. C. E. Price asked whether in view of these facts the right hon. gentleman would not consider the advisability of allowing cattle to be imported here from countries which were declared to be free from disease.—Mr. Churchill: That is a very delicate question, and I could not do justice to it in an answer.

The concluding day's proceedings of the Grand Committee on the Scottish Education Bill were marked by a serious defeat of the Government on a new clause proposed by Mr. Gulland to enable school boards to pay pensions to all officers in their employment, other than teachers, who are similarly provided for in another portion of the Bill.

The Secretary for Scotland strenuously opposed the clause, and, disregarding all the indications that the majority of the members were against him, insisted on dividing the Committee. The result was that the Government was defeated, and the new clause carried by 29 votes to 13. It is

said that the Government will ask the House to reverse this decision on the report stage.

Replying to a question, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the negotiations with Germany regarding the load-line of merchant vessels were nearly completed, and he hoped that the result would be satisfactory to both parties.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, Postmaster-General, stated that the wireless telegraphy convention had been ratified by Great Britain, her Colonies, and all the Powers with the exception of the United States, and it was anticipated that the last-named would follow the general lead very shortly.

ABANDONMENT OF ROSYTH DENIED.

London, July 17.

Well informed Members stated today in the lobby of the House of Commons that the rumour as to the decision of the Government not to continue with the plans for creating a naval base at Rosyth, circulated by a daily newspaper, was totally without foundation.

There is, nevertheless, a strong feeling among certain Members and naval men that the Rosyth locality is strategically unsuited for the purposes to which it is intended to be put. It is generally expected that an attempt will be made to revive the Chatham boom, as the geographical position of this port has many advantages over that of Rosyth.

SENSATIONAL ATTACK ON THE CABINET.

London, July 16.

In an article entitled "A Cabinet Conspiracy" the *World* reiterates the statement that the President of the Board of Trade has received an informal commission to overhaul the affairs of the War Office.

"He has almost taken up his official residence in that institution. He has ransacked the drawers. He has turned out the pigeon-holes, he has called

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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.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Moltz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWARZ. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

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.

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.

Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . (closed).
Royal Theatre . . . (closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . Tannhäuser . . . at 7
Deutsches Theater . . . Brettlrührin (Sári Fedák) . . . 8
" . . . (Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: . . . 8
" . . . Gelbstein . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . (closed).
Berliner Theatre . . . (closed).
New Theatre . . . Der Zerrissene . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Company of the New Operetta . . . 8
Theatre from Hamburg: Die . . . 8
Dollarpriinzessin . . . 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. . . Company of the Morwitz Opera: . . . 8
" . . . Der Frelschütz . . . 8
" . . . Charlotten- . . . (closed).
burg . . . (closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Die Diebin . . . 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Der Mann mit dem Monocle . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Über den Brenner nach Venedig . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Das muss man seh'n . . . at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Im Hause der Sünde . . . 8
Apollo Theatre . . . London Suburbia. Spezialitäten . . . 8
Passage Theatre . . . Berlin I. Stimmung. Spezialitäten . . . 8
Berliner Prater Theater . . . Die Welt ein Paradies . . . 7
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8

for papers. He has questioned officials. He has aired a thousand theories for saving millions upon millions of money by getting rid of just a few unconsidered thousands of men. These plans, it is understood, have lately reduced midsummer madness to a definite method. The Household Cavalry are to be reduced from three regiments to one. The Garrison Artillery are to be partially or completely abolished. That splendid corps, the Royal Engineers, are to be permanently and severely reduced. Finally, in the last few days, there has strengthened in Pall-mall a rumour that the Cabinet conspiracy means to propose the suppression of 28 battalions."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE DROWNED AT MANILA.

Manila, July 16.

A passenger steamer proceeding from Manila to the island of Corregidor, in the Manila roadstead, with 75 people on board, was caught in a typhoon today and immediately foundered. Twenty-five passengers were drowned. A number were rescued by a British steamer which was passing near the spot when the disaster occurred.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE.

Boston, July 16.

While a chest containing percussion-caps was being opened by an official in the Custom House here today, an explosion took place, through which two officials and a warehouseman were killed, and several other men employed on the premises wounded. The chest had just been landed from an European steamer.

(Continued on page 4.)

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DRESDEN

We hear from Chemnitz that the concert given there on Thursday evening by the *Arion Singing Society*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in conjunction with the town orchestra, was a great success. A high artistic standard was maintained throughout, the visitors being greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. During the performance a huge laurel wreath, handsomely decorated, was handed to Mr. Arthur Claassen, the leader of the choir.

Subsequent to the concert the usual "Kommers" was held. The proceedings were opened by a speech from the Oberbürgermeister of Chemnitz, Dr. Sturm, who heartily welcomed the Arion members. The President of the local singing society presented to the Arion a loving-cup of sterling silver, gilt and chased, bearing the seal of the city and allegorical figures representing the art of singing. This magnificent gift was accepted by Mr. Henry Führer, the President of the Arion, who returned thanks on behalf of the visitors in a few heartfelt words. He promised that at the next meeting of the Society at its headquarters in Brooklyn, the cup should be filled with German wine and emptied in honour of Chemnitz. The speaker stated that the present trip to Germany was planned under the most favourable auspices and everything was going on excellently, when suddenly the financial crisis occurred, with the result that the tour had very nearly to be cancelled. As a matter of fact, continued Mr. Führer, the invitation from Chemnitz was so enthusiastic that it might justly be described as the cause of the Arion's visit.

The visitors yesterday made several excursions in carriages to the Erzgebirge, and in the evening a magnificent display of fireworks took place in the grounds adjacent to the Schloßteich.

For the next season the firm of F. Ries will again arrange 5 Grand Philharmonic Concerts, to take place on October 23rd, November 24th, December 8th, January 12th, and February 16th, all at the Gewerbehau. In consideration of the increasing high regard in which these concerts are held, Messrs. Ries have endeavoured, as in former years, to engage artists of first-class reputation. Their names are soon to be made public.—Messrs. Ries will receive applications for such seats as may not be subscribed for again by the holders of last season.

Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. Great interest is evidently being taken in the concert of the *Julius Otto-Bund* in which close on four-hundred singers will take part. The programme will comprise the following choruses by Julius Otto: "Trostlied" and "Wenn ich zwei gehen seh," a Swabian folk-song, "Reiter's Morgengesang," "Bunte Blumen" (arranged by Hugo Jungst); further "Abendfeier" by C. Attenhofer, "In der Ferne" by Fr. Silcher, "Wie die wilde Ros' im Wald" by Fr. Maier, and "Wanderlied" by C. Zöllner. The Grand Concert will be performed by the Jäger Battalion No. 13 and the Infantry Regiment No. 177; the park will be illuminated. Preparations are already in progress for the *Kinderfest* on the 22nd of July.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Overture "Athalia," Mendelssohn. (2) Serenade Joyeuse, D. Aqua. (3) "Neu-Wien," valse, Strauss. (4) Volksscene from "Der Evangelimann," Kienzl. (5) American Rhapsody No. 2, Kranich. (6) Siegfried's Rheinfahrt, from "Die Götterdämmerung," Wagner. (7) Overture "Mignon," Thomas. (8) First Peer Gynt Suite, Grieg. (9) "Ave Maria," Schubert. (10) Two Hungarian dances, Brahms. (11) March from "Der fidele Bauer," Fall.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 8 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows:

- (1) César Franck: Allegro maestoso from Pièce Symphonique for organ.
- (2) Albert Becker: Reisselied for choir of four and six voices, op. 71 No. 3.
- (3) "Mit Freuden zart zu dieser Fahrt," solo-song from the Gesangbuch der Böhmisches Brüder 1531.
- (4) Congregation: "Herr, du wollst unser Geleitsmann sein." (5) César Franck: Cantabile for organ.
- (6) Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: "Denn der Herr er leitet die Irrenden recht," arioso for tenor and organ.
- (7) Heinrich v. Herzogenberg: Two choir-songs a. "Hüter Israels, behüte uns!" (four voices).
- (8) "Amen!" (six voices) op. 81.

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Brühl & Guttentag — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries. Prager Str. 20

The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Herr Richard Dressler, opera singer (tenor); and Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

At the Central Theatre this evening *Ganz der Papa*, the popular three-act farce will again be performed, with Herr Albert Bozenhard in the rôle of the Baron des Aubrais. Tomorrow (Sunday) two performances will take place; in the afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock, the three-act play *Der Teufel*, at half-prices; in the evening, at 8 o'clock, *Ganz der Papa* will be repeated, at ordinary prices.

The famous Circus Schumann gave its first performance on Wednesday before a very large audience, and the highly interesting programme was very much appreciated. A full account of this circus will appear in tomorrow's *Daily Record*, but we may mention here that the visit of such a circus to Dresden is of very rare occurrence, and the opportunity should therefore not be lost of witnessing a performance equal to any of its kind in the world.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Kreuznach up to the 16th inst. numbered 6,640; at Bad Ems up to the same date 12,180; at Bad Elster 6,963.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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

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

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

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

MUSICAL NOTES.

Herr Carl Reinecke has a little article on Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" in the *Deutsche Revue*. Rarely has a pianoforte work met with such quick and universal success as the first book of the "Songs without Words." Five more books followed, and after the master's death a seventh book was compiled from his manuscripts, which, says Herr Reinecke, was certainly not done in the sense of the composer, who was the severest critic of his own work. The "Spring Song" soon became a universal favourite and Madame Schumann often had to repeat it at her concerts, but since Rubinstein's death Mendelssohn's "Songs" are seldom played at piano recitals. Ushered unheralded into the world, the "Songs" charmed the musical public by their pure beauty alone. The idea of creating lyric pieces in the most simple of musical forms was new, and the original and appropriate title, which hit the nail on the head, no doubt contributed to their success. Herr Reinecke says he once heard Mendelssohn play two of the "Songs," and he has never forgotten the composer's beautiful playing of the pieces, or the wonderful improvisation which connected them. On another occasion he heard Madame Schumann play the "Spinning Song," but when she reached bar 79 she was unable to find the Coda, and she repeated the greater part of the piece. A second time she failed to find the Coda, and the piece was repeated again, but this time with the proper ending. Mendelssohn, who was present, led her away from the piano, and thanked her for playing his "Song" three times, but tears of vexation had already risen to her eyes.

In the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Albert Leitzmann has an article on the new edition of Beethoven's letters which is being issued in five volumes under the editorship of Alfred Christlieb Kalischer, a critic whose name is not unknown in connection with Beethoven literature. Herr Kalischer, however, has found a severe critic of his work in Herr Leitzmann, who regrets that Beethoven should have been so much less fortunate in his editor and biographer than the other two great musicians of Vienna—namely, Mozart and Haydn. But it is no easy matter to edit Beethoven's letters, for not only was Beethoven's elementary education very deficient, but he was most careless in his orthography, grammar, punctuation, and style, and the first business of an editor must therefore be to correct at least some of the more obvious mistakes. Herr Kalischer seems to think that this would detract from Beethoven's greatness, and so with "diplomatic fidelity" he gives us everything as it appears in the original. Moreover, he ascribes letters to wrong dates, and in his comments he is very critical of other workers in the same field. Beethoven's famous letter to his "Immortal Beloved" is cited as a case in point. Herr Kalischer again addresses it to the Countess Giulietta Guicciardi and dates it 1801, yet in the seventies he had much to say against these statements of a former biographer. More recent research has resulted in naming as the recipient of the letter Countess Therese of Brunswick, the sister of one of Beethoven's most intimate friends, while the year is believed to be 1807. Beethoven's newly-discovered letters to Josef Karl Bernard, which have been appearing in *Nord und Süd*, are concluded in the April number.

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
Sunday night	Seine Hoheit	7.30
Monday night	Seine Hoheit	7.30
Tuesday night	Seine Hoheit	7.30
Wednesday night	Seine Hoheit	7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Ganz der Papa	at 8
Sunday afternoon	Der Teufel	3.30
Sunday night	Ganz der Papa	8
Monday night	Ganz der Papa	8
Tuesday night	Ganz der Papa	8
Wednesday night	Ganz der Papa	8
Thursday night	Ganz der Papa	8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT TACOMA.

Tacoma, July 16.
During the unloading of a waggon filled with explosives this afternoon, by some means an explosion occurred in the powder magazine of the Northwestern Improvement Company, killing nine persons.

THE TROUBLES OF PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 17.
The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency reports that most of the wires from Persia to Russia have been cut, and consequently only the sparsest information filters through. The Agency learns from Tabriz that the bombardment of the Umirakhis quarter has had very little effect. The rebel leader Satarhan still holds the position he won. Khan Rakhim's riders continue to loot the outlying quarters of the city, and the inhabitants of the bombarded quarters have appealed to the Shah for mercy. All bazaars remain closed, business being practically at a standstill.

OUTRAGE ON A TURKISH GENERAL.

Constantinople, July 16.
The Messageries Maritimes steamer "Sidon" arrived here early on Tuesday morning. An eyewitness of the attack on Gen. Sadik Pasha gives the following account of it:—

At about eight o'clock on Sunday morning a couple of hours after our departure from Salonika, Sadik Pasha and Djedvet Pasha were on the quarter deck, when an individual on the deck, a passenger who had passed the night near the wheel-house, suddenly fired five shots in quick succession, wounding Sadik Pasha in the neck.

The General fell, and the assailant, armed with a revolver in either hand, threatened to shoot anyone who came near him. Nobody dared to approach the wounded General, who finally managed to crawl near to the entrance of the cabin, and was pulled in by some fellow passengers.

The affair produced much consternation and fear among the passengers, who included a number of Turkish officers and other Turks, not one of whom attempted to secure the assailant, but shut themselves up in their cabins. At length two orderlies belonging to the General, armed with revolvers, watched over the assailant until the arrival of the ship in the Dardanelles at five o'clock on Monday morning. The captain then signalled to the shore, whereupon the French Consul and the Turkish military authorities, with an armed force, came on board and finally secured the assailant, and landed him.

The prisoner, who is an Albanian, seeing that he was about to be given up, protested against the violation of his French asylum, and undressed himself, evidently intending to jump overboard. He also set fire to his bedding. The fire was extinguished by the ship's pump, and a rush was made and the assailant secured. The captain refused to take the other deck passengers on to Constantinople, and had them landed at the Dardanelles. The "Sidon" brought the wounded General to Constantinople, and also the Mufti, who was dangerously wounded at Salonika, as already reported. Before the vessel left Salonika a fire broke out in the hold, which was promptly extinguished. Incendiarism is suspected. The outrage is generally attributed to political motives.

MR. BRYAN ON HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan lays down excellent advice for husband and wife. The first wise rule, he says, is to live within their means. This rule is most frequently violated by false pride. Young people want to commence where their parents left off. He says, "Many a maid has been so hedged about by the influence of her father's wealth that no one but an adventurer will pay court to her."

Even when love has led them into a union the husband and wife sometimes lack the moral courage to admit before the world the meagreness of their income. They pay more rent than they can afford to pay, dress better than they can afford to dress, entertain more than they can afford to entertain, or travel when they cannot spare the money that travelling costs. The effort to live as well, to dress as well, and to spend as much as the richest one in their social set, has caused the downfall of many. And what is the use? No one is deceived. The neighbours know, as a rule, about what one's income is, and if we live beyond it those who help us spend our money will criticise us behind our backs and think the less of us because of the deception attempted.

"We cannot afford it" is a valuable phrase; it is often worth a fortune. It is a manly phrase, and a womanly phrase, too. It will alienate no one whose friendship is worth having; as a matter of fact, one is fortunate to lose a friend who takes offence at that admission when spoken in truth. Candour is a virtue which disarms criticism, even

STOP PRESS NEWS.

ELECTION RETURNS.

At the bye-election at Pembrokeshire on Thursday, Mr. Walter Roch (*Radical*) was elected with 5,460 votes, against Mr. J. Lort Williams (*Unionist*) who polled only 3,286 votes. The Liberal majority in 1898 was only 1,664, against 2,174 this year.

from those who lack it themselves, and wins admiration.

The Democratic candidate for the chief office in the United States lays down this ideal for the united state:—

There is an ideal that avoids both stinginess and wastefulness, and this is the ideal that public opinion should urge on the newly married. And that the ideal may be the more readily accepted after marriage, it should be presented to the young before marriage. There are hundreds of thousands of families in this country following this ideal now, and they are the strength and moral fibre of the land. The man and woman drawn together by the indissoluble ties of love—planning and working together, mutually helpful, mutually forbearing and sharing fully in each other's confidence—these represent the home that has given to British domestic life its high position. These people buy only what they have the money to buy; they claim a fair reward for their labour and yet give good measure in their service, and, laying aside year by year, they travel life's path together, their independence increasing as they proceed. Their children are trained to prudence by example as well as precept, and their own position in society and business becomes each day more secure. Such a couple can contemplate old age with serenity, and in their family life present the fittest earthly type of Heaven.

THE MOST POWERFUL GUN IN THE WORLD.

We are enabled to give the following details of the new electric gun invented by Mr. Simpson, an English engineer. If this weapon can really perform half as much as is claimed for it the warfare of the future will be revolutionised. The immediate and practical value of the new weapon lies far less in the possibilities of extreme velocity and ranges than in its extraordinary adaptability to all the circumstances of war, whether on sea or land, as they may arise. Unlike the ordinary high velocity gun of the present day, the trajectory of which can only be modified by alterations in the weight of the charge not usually undertaken in the field, the control of the new weapon is so complete that it can deliver its projectiles at any required velocity from, say, 100 f.s. up to its extreme power, which may reach 30,000 deg.; nor is it confined to the use of projectiles of fixed weight for each type of gun; but it can throw shells of any weight most convenient for the purpose of the moment, and can be made so light in proportion to its power that it may be regarded as capable of fulfilling in one single form all the functions of mountain artillery, howitzers, and field artillery, whilst the source of the power necessary for its use can be packed like an ordinary ammunition waggon, and the power itself can be transmitted through field cables to any reasonable distances.

The new weapons only serve to intensify these advantages now enjoyed by assailants, for whereas it will be well-nigh impossible for the defender to locate and silence any individual gun or battery, owing to the absence of any flash, the number of weapons the attacking army can turn upon the point selected for assault has become so great that there is no longer any necessity for extreme accuracy, either of laying or observation, as all the destruction necessary can be accomplished by taking an area under fire and covering it with such a hail of bullets or other man-killing fragments that for the time the defenders are paralysed. It is no longer a case of hitting a target, but of deluging an area; and for this purpose a battery of the new weapons, furnished only with the compass bearing and range within a thousand yards or so, will be as useful at 20,000 yards as an existing battery at 5,000.

To see the reality of the menace such long range bombardment contains, it is only necessary to take a one-inch map of the district comprising any big city and flick a few penfuls of ink over it at random; then draw a circle with a radius of 10 yards in red ink around each blot, and ask any fire insurance office to estimate the destruction of property which would be involved if each 10 yard circle represented the radius of destruction of a shell containing 500 lbs. of some high explosive.

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.
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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Bremen," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York
July 14th.
"York," from Bremen for Australia, passed Gibraltar
July 15th.
"Main," from Bremen for Baltimore, left Bremerhaven
July 16th.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Genoa
July 16th.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived
Genoa July 16th.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Spitzbergen for Bremen, left
Trondhjem July 16th.
"Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, passed Velle
July 16th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, left
Hamburg July 16th.
"Zieten," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Suva
July 16th.
"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, arrived
Naples July 16th.