

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GREECE.

London, July 19.  
The Crown Princess of Greece, with her children and Princess Friedrich Carl of Hessen, paid a farewell visit to King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace yesterday, afterwards leaving for Maresfield Park on a short visit to the Countess of Munster.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### FAILURE OF A DETROIT FIRM.

Detroit, July 19.  
An official receiver has been appointed for the firm of Cameron, Currie & Company. The liabilities amount to nearly a million dollars.

#### CURRENCY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

New York, July 19.  
During the past week \$1,040,000 in gold were despatched to France, and \$10,000 in gold to other countries, the silver exports amounting to \$758,000. Gold imports reached a total of \$57,000; silver, \$59,000.

#### THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT MALMO.

Malmo, July 19.  
The carpenter Stern who was recently arrested in connection with the bomb outrage on the "Almathea," which provided accommodation for a company of English labourers, has confessed to bringing two packages of dynamite to the harbour on the night of the outrage in company with a man named Rossberg, who is also in custody. Another man now in custody, Nilson, rowed with Rossberg to the "Almathea," in the hold of which they deposited their dynamite, afterwards rowing back to the shore. The explosion took place shortly afterwards. Stern also admits having stolen the dynamite, being helped by Nilson. Nilson and Rossberg strenuously deny their guilt.

#### THE YOUNG TURKEY MOVEMENT.

##### GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS.

Salonica, July 18.  
News has just been received here that Gen. Osman Heydet was assassinated in the barracks at Monastir yesterday.

His murderer is an officer concerned in the "Young Turkey" movement. The affair, following immediately on the grant of an amnesty to officers implicated in the recent disorders, has created an enormous sensation.

It was only recently that Gen. Shimshi Pasha was assassinated at Monastir.

Buda Pesth, July 19.

There can be no doubt now that the "Young Turkey" movement is distinctly gaining in popularity. The ranks of the rebels are every day receiving fresh additions. Major Emver Bey, one of the most prominent of the mutinous officers, has collected three hundred Young Turks in the neighbourhood of Ku Kush, armed them, and marched off to join Niazi Bey, who already has a large force under his command. Col. Mustafa Effendi has collected 150 men, and he also is on his way to join forces with Niazi Bey.

There are signs, too, that the Albanians are making common cause with the Young Turks. A force of some 8,000 has assembled in readiness to lend assistance to the rebels.

The authorities in Constantinople are endeavouring to temporise with the dissatisfied troops, paying long-overdue wages, and sending home many of the men who have been in the service four and more years longer than they need have been. The Young Turkey movement is evidently to a large extent attributable to the discontent in the Army. The men see their only hope of proper treatment in a Constitution, and are determined to fight for it to the end.

Meanwhile, the Porte is mobilising 28 battalions in Asia Minor to replace the unreliable troops in Macedonia, and five gun-boats have been ordered to patrol the coast in the vicinity of Salonica.



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greatest  
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Athens, July 19.

The following statement is officially published here: The reports emanating from a Bulgarian source that arms and ammunition, including even two pieces of artillery, had been taken into Macedonia from Greece, are declared here to be unfounded and false in every particular. It is also denied that any band has crossed into Macedonia since strict precautionary measures continue to be taken on the frontier. The reported importation of pamphlets and literature of the Young Turkey Party into Macedonia by way of Greece is also denied. No one in Greece has any interest in supporting such a movement. According to the Consular reports the Greek inhabitants of Macedonia observe an attitude of absolute reserve towards the Young Turkey Party, from which they will not depart in any way. The object of the absolutely false reports to the contrary is so obvious that there is no need to insist upon the denial of them.

#### SOCIALISM VERSUS RELIGION.

##### AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The Boston Courier, a leading paper of the New England States, in an article headed "An Impossible Hybrid" says:—We see no reason why a minister should complain if his pulpit or a priest if his frock be taken from him for preaching Socialism. No religion can get along with Socialism. It denies the fundamentals; it teaches, and would practise, things contrary to the law of God and man. A Socialist church would be a church without the Divine Being, without the family, without respect for law or any authority. From its pulpit could come no hopeful exhortations to a higher and better life. If there were any religion at all in its preaching it would be a reversed religion, glorifying past and lower conditions, not edifying but destroying, finding its ideals in the brute creation—the least likely brutes, of course, for the higher animals passed the Socialistic state ages ago—and decrying the progress and advancement that constitute the hopeful and inspiring part of all religions.

Yet in a queer meeting of "Christian Socialists" in the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension in Philadelphia recently, the Rev. Mr. Wilson made indignant protest because "men have been asked to resign from their pulpits if they were to promulgate Socialism." Why not? If they preached atheism in any other form they would be put out. A church is part of an organisation holding certain definite beliefs which are inculcated for certain named purposes. Socialism is incompatible with all religious beliefs. A minister of the Gospel who accepts the doctrines of Socialism and preaches them forfeits his pulpit privilege, and ought voluntarily to step down.

Christian Socialism, so called, is an impossible hybrid. If it is Christian it cannot be Socialism, or if it is Socialism it cannot be Christian. It is based either on imposture, or on delusion.

#### LADY AND THE ALLIGATOR.

An extraordinary surgical operation was performed on an alligator at the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, on Saturday, as the result of an injury recently received during an attack on Siva, a half-bred American Indian lady, who is in control of the animals.

She was fondling in her arms a young alligator named "Baby," when it fell into the pool, where a more than usually vicious alligator had been placed. Siva, in attempting to rescue the pet, lost her balance and fell into the water. The savage alligator, with open jaws, made a dash for Siva, but as he snapped at her arm another alligator, the largest of the beasts and an old friend of

Siva's, seized the lower jaw of her assailant and broke it on the right side.

Mr. Bostock decided to have the animal killed, but ultimately yielded to the entreaties of Siva to save his life. So the surgeon was sent for, and after a rough mould had been taken a hollow splint holding an antiseptic solution was fitted to the wounded jaw, and a bandage holding all (including the tongue) was passed round. Sad and discomfited, the defeated alligator now rests in a private pool for the next few weeks.

#### THINGS GERMANY CAN TEACH ITS NEIGHBOURS.

Mr. Robert H. Schauflier has managed to squeeze a good deal of interesting information into an article recently published in the United States.

A German city, he says, is uniform, yet not monotonous—this is the first thing that strikes the visitor. And it is usually a model of cleanliness, even to its slum streets. Everything possible is done to conceal and cover up mere ugliness. The electric accessories, for instance, are made slightly, and in some cities the "candelabra-like tramway posts, crowned with arc lights, are charming additions to municipal beauty"; the waste-paper bins are pleasant-looking, vase-like affairs, bearing no resemblance to garbage-bins; the bookstalls are attractive kiosks, and there are no hoardings to hide vacant lots, harbour criminals, and flaunt advertisements. Even the less slightly parts of the elevated railway stations in Berlin are hidden by rows of trees. Garbage and ashes are removed in closed bins, and everything possible is done to prevent dust and odours arising from them. The writer says he has never seen one beggar in any German town except Cologne. Moreover, the German will not have newsboys screeching in his ears, nor cabs shrieking for—in fact, he is himself forbidden to warble Schubert or whistle Brahms on the public ways!

In Mayence school hygiene has advanced to such a point that there are shower-baths in the basement of each school for boys and for girls, and each child is expected to bathe at least once a week. Books and implements may be furnished free on the demand of the parent, as well as a light daily luncheon. In Mayence and other German towns the school children are examined medically. In University life, one of the best features is the migration of students from one University to another. In music, what we have chiefly to learn from Germany is how to listen. In Germany good music is a necessity, which it is not yet here in America.

Germany's commercial architecture is perhaps the most remarkable in the world. Striking instances of it are Wertheim's department stores in the Leipziger Strasse, Berlin, and the offices of the Allgemeine Zeitung in Munich. The artistic influence of such a shop as Wertheim's would be, thinks the writer, a fine educational influence for that passionate shopper, the Englishwoman. Another valuable influence in German life is the holding of numerous exhibitions, of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and handicrafts, which are thronged by all classes of people. As for hospitals, the Virchow Hospital in Berlin easily surpasses any other building of the kind. It is built on the new pavilion system, and consists of thirty buildings set in charming grounds, and connected with a large private park.

The postal system as well as the German telegraph-telephone systems are the first in the world. For £1 a year anyone may fix his own letter-box, and have letters collected when it suits him. In German post-offices are many little conveniences, such as a letter-scale for anyone, slot-machines for stamps and giving change, &c. By the Rohrpost in Berlin letters or even postcards may be delivered anywhere in the city within an hour by pneumatic tube and mounted messenger. Postal banks are a most important institution:—

The postal banks (says the writer) are very popular, and not only do an immense banking business, but also carry on an active accident, sickness, and age insurance business among the lower classes. What is more, these banks are actually made to pay dividends, and, on the revolutionary principle that what the money of the poor earns should return to the poor, these profits are divided between unemployed girls, needy women, fresh-air funds, public baths, halls where working men may meet on winter evenings, and so on.

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

Dresden Office:  
A. Struve  
Strasse 5, I.  
Telephone:  
1755.



# BERLIN

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, says a contemporary's Berlin correspondent, is at present touring Germany, with the object of studying the various methods of looking after the welfare of the labouring classes. Miss Morgan, who is making the tour mostly by motor car, has already visited the Krupp labour colony near Magdeburg, and the municipal labour colony in Berlin, under the guidance of one of the Town Councillors.

One of the silliest scares ever foisted upon a gullible public is that now being engineered by one of the London morning journals, renowned in former years for its dignity and sound commonsense. According to this organ, England is infested by myriads of spies in the pay of Germany who are conducting extensive surveying and hydrographical operations on and around the British coast. Here is a scheme certain to enthrall the more imaginative among the readers of the paper. Already its correspondence columns are daily filled with letters from readers, containing wild stories guaranteed to set the public pulse a-trembling. One individual has seen several foreigners, "believed to be Germans," hovering in the neighbourhood of Colchester, and he actually observed one of them taking a photograph. Of what he has unfortunately omitted to mention. On this mass of unimpeachable evidence he advances the theory that the foreigners in question were engaged in divers perfidious plots for the overthrow of England. Many other letters are to the same effect, all equally puerile. Apparently every foreigner in England who is unwary enough to promenade anywhere on the coast is in danger of being regarded as a spy, especially if he carries a camera. Truly, were it not that we are still within the confines of the "silly season" it might be advisable to take a note of the addresses appended to these childish epistles and report the case to the Lunacy Commissioners.

The entire agitation against espionage is based upon mythical ideas. It may be quite true that foreign officers have masqueraded in some humble guise (that of a waiter appears to be most popular) at naval and military stations in England for the purpose of obtaining scraps of information regarding coast defences, &c., but is it to be supposed that in this connection Great Britain does not reciprocate such attentions? If the most stringent laws against espionage came into force in every country, it would still be impossible to prevent the occasional leakage of official secrets. But the surveying and hydrographical operations which, as the letters we have mentioned above allege, are carried on by foreign spies on the English coast surely exist only in disordered imaginations, for they would be entirely purposeless. Anyone of those suspicious-looking foreign gentlemen might just as easily walk into a first-class stationer's shop in London and purchase an entire set of ordnance maps and Admiralty charts, which would give him all the information he could possibly require. In Germany itself one can buy charts of the German coast prepared by the Admiralty with characteristic exactitude, but this would doubtless be news to those misguided "patriots" who are demanding the summary execution of every foreigner caught with a note book, a pencil, and a camera in his possession.

We believe the marvellous Mr. Le Queux to have done more than anybody else to spread a glamour over the very sordid business of espionage. Every Government spends a large amount annually on its secret service, but the men whose business it is to discover secrets of military or naval importance do not stalk about the land with a camera in the scarf-pin, rubber heels on the shoes, a fountain-pen behind the ear, and a copious pocket-book. Nevertheless the information sought after is generally acquired, and the Government unfortunate enough to lose some cherished secret is usually wise enough to accept the situation philosophically, saying nothing about it.

In Northern Europe, among the Teutonic races, there are distinct types of beauty to be met with in Sweden, Poland, Saxony, and Austria. The Swedish type, however, lacks animation, but the mould and figure to some extent atone for this. The Austrian women possess a composite beauty in which are united the charms of three or four races. Vienna ladies are tall and stately, with great harmony and proportion in feature and figure. The Tyrolean maiden often lacks a good figure, but her face and manner possess all that is most bewitching in the two races of which she is composed—Latin and Germanic.

The Bank of France has put into circulation bank notes which cannot be easily counterfeited. They are printed on a species of what stamp collectors call "chalky paper," and if marks be made on the unprinted portions of the note with any silver coin lines come up showing the marks as if they had been made with a blacklead pencil. Henceforward counterfeiters will have to possess themselves of the properly prepared paper before commencing operations.

**Kurfürsteneck** close to Ring Bahnhof Halensee. Prop.: P. Kesten, Traiteur. Dinner 1.25 mark and upwards. Excellent beers.

**Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.**  
Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

**Otto Grunow** Atelier for portraits. Interiors and exteriors photographed. Ref.: Christian Sinding, Rosa Olitska (London). Berlin NW, Schadow Str. 4 & 5, corner of Dorotheen Str. Tel. Amt. 13984.

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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Mignon
Deutsches Theater	Brüdergrün (Sari Fedák)
" "	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held:
" "	Gelbstern
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerzissene
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta
" "	Theatre from Hamburg: Die
" "	Dollarpriesterin
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf
Comic Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Leipzig Theatre	Die blaue Maus
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum
Schiller Theatre O.	Martins (H. Bötel)
" "	Charlotten-
" "	burg
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	(closed).
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropolitan Theatre	Das muss man seh'n
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York
Apollo Theatre	London Suburbia. Spezialitäten
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.	
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.	
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, Motz 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. SCHWABACH. 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.

## GULLS AND THEIR RAVAGES.

That many of the gulls have become far too numerous during the last fifteen or twenty years, thanks to coddling and over-much protection, has become a patent fact to those who observe and understand the habits of these birds. Here and there measures are being taken to lessen the plague, and by some few county councils the protection once accorded has been withdrawn. *Country Life* holds gulls responsible for an enormous destruction of fish, as well as raids on the eggs and young of various birds. In many parts of Scotland the lesser black-backed gulls have become the "veriest vermin, in this respect rivalling the hooded crow and common rook, the latter another recent development of unwise over-protection."

## MUSICAL NOTES.

Marcel Herwegh and Victor Fleury are publishing in the *Deutsche Revue* the letters of Princess Caroline Sayn-Wittgenstein to the poet Georg Herwegh. The introduction in the April number shows us Herwegh in his relations to Liszt. When Herwegh published his poems in 1841 he suddenly found himself famous. Liszt, who had made several attempts at composition without success, was attracted to the "Song of the Riders," and his setting of the poem was an immediate success. This was followed by a setting of Herwegh's "Rhine Wine Song," which was sung at a concert at Leipzig in December, 1841, whereupon Herwegh, who was in Paris, wrote to Liszt. Other compositions for songs by Herwegh seem to have been equally successful, and in 1844 we find Liszt visiting Herwegh at Paris. Among the regular visitors to the *salon* of Georg and Frau Herwegh were Liszt, George Sand, the Countess d'Agoult, and the French poets Ronceval, Ponsard, and Vigny. Herwegh's aristocratic manner and his clever conversation made him a great attraction in Paris circles, and everywhere he was taken for a born Frenchman.

## SPIRITUALISTIC PHENOMENA.

Mr. Carl Schurz, the veteran German-American politician and soldier, tells of a curious experience he had at a séance held in a house at Philadelphia immediately after the close of the Civil War. Mr. Schurz vouches for the truth of the following account of the séance, at which no professional medium was present:

I was asked by one of the family if I would not take part in the proceeding by calling for some spirit in whom I took an interest. I consented, and called for the spirit of Schiller. For a minute or two the hand of the girl remained quiet; then she wrote that the spirit of Schiller had come and asked what I wished of him. I answered that I wished him, by way of identification, to quote a verse or two from one of his works. Then the girl wrote in German—

"Ich höre rauschende Musik, das Schloss ist  
Von Lichtern hell. Wer sind die Fröhlichen?"  
We were all struck with astonishment; the sound of the language was much like Schiller's, but none of us remembered for a moment in which of Schiller's works the lines might be found. At last it occurred to me that they might be in the last act of "Wallenstein's Tod." The volume was brought out, and, true enough, there they were. I asked myself, "Can it be that this girl, who, although very intelligent, has never been given to much reading, should have read so serious a work as 'Wallenstein's Death,' and, if she has, that those verses, which have meaning only in connection with what precedes and follows them, should have stuck in her memory?" I asked her, when the séance was over, what she knew about the Wallenstein tragedy, and she, an entirely truthful child, answered that she had never read a line of it.

But something still stranger was in store for me. Schiller's spirit would say no more, and I called for the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. After several minutes had elapsed, the girl wrote that Abraham Lincoln's spirit was present. I asked whether he knew for what purpose President Johnson had summoned me to Washington. The answer came: "He wants you to make an important journey for him." I asked where that journey would take me. Answer: "He will tell you tomorrow." I asked, further, whether I should undertake that journey. Answer: "Yes, do not fail." (I may add, by the way, that at that time I had not the slightest anticipation as to what President Johnson's intention with regard to me was; the most plausible supposition I entertained was that he wished to discuss with me the points urged in my letters.)

Having disposed of this matter, I asked whether the spirit of Lincoln had anything more to say to me. The answer came: "Yes; you will be a senator of the United States." This struck me as so fanciful that I could hardly suppress a laugh; but I asked further: "From what State?" Answer: "From Missouri." This was more provokingly mysterious still; but there the conversation ceased. Hardly anything could have been more improbable at that time than that I should be a senator of the United States from the State of Missouri. My domicile was in Wisconsin, and I was then thinking of returning there. I had never thought of removing from Wisconsin to Missouri, and there was not the slightest prospect of my ever doing so. But—to forestall my narrative—two years later I was surprised by an entirely unsought and unexpected business proposition which took me to St. Louis, and in January, 1869, the Legislature of Missouri elected me a senator of the United States. I then remembered the prophecy made to me at the spirit-séance in the house of my friend Tiedemann in Philadelphia, which during the intervening years I had never thought of. I should hardly have trusted my memory with regard to it, had it not been verified by friends who witnessed the occurrence.

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# DRESDEN

H.M. King Edward will arrive at Vienna on the morning of August 12. He will be met at Gmunden by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the two Monarchs will go together to Ischl. A gala performance will be given in the evening, to which the British Ambassador to Austria and Baron v. Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be invited. King Edward will leave for Marienbad the following day.

The value of the special exhibition, Saxon Art under the Electors, has been augmented by the inclusion of a work of great beauty and interest, namely, a tapestry representing Solomon making his famous decision. On the left the King is depicted sitting on his throne surrounded by three judges, the building being designed in Renaissance style. In front of the throne stand the two women, one holding the child around whom the dispute centres, and the executioner; all the figures are clad in rich costumes. Two beautifully decorated columns frame the scene at the sides, and in the background is a causeway leading to the city. This costly tapestry is the work of Seher Bombeck, of Leipzig, who was also responsible for the exquisite portrait of Charles V. exhibited in the entrance hall of the exhibition. The tapestry above mentioned was sold in the year 1557 for a sum equal to 600 marks, but the colours retain their delicate shades in a wonderful manner. It was formerly possessed by the Leipzig town council, whence it came to the Kunstgewerbe-Museum, the latter institution kindly presenting it to the present exhibition, after having had it restored. It has found a place of honour behind the famous loom of the Elector August.

The striking exhibition of works by Théo van Ryselberghe, at the Art Salon of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, continues to evoke great interest, as it represents the first occasion that so characteristic and extensive a collection of works by this most typical representative of neo-impressionism, whose fame has long been acknowledged in Paris, has been exhibited in Germany. The collection comprises sixty paintings and sketches, all executed within the last five years. In addition to magnificently painted landscapes, and still-life subjects, the allegorical pictures possess an interest of their own, as do the portraits of the artist's wife, the composer Vincent d'Inby, and the litterateurs Emile Verhaeren and André Gide.

The Italian landscapes by Giuseppe Casciaro, of Naples, and the various works by Alice Plehn, Berlin, and Julie Wolfthorn, Berlin, remain on exhibition.

At the Central Theatre this evening the last performance but one of *Ganz der Papa*, the highly successful farce, will take place, with Herr Albert Bozenhard in the rôle of the *Baron des Aubrais*. Tomorrow (Wednesday) the final performance of *Ganz der Papa* will be held. On Thursday *Das letzte Mittel*, a three-act farce by Ph. Berges, will be produced for the first time, the cast including Mmes. Gusti Kollend, Hedwig Margot, Frieda Schulz, and MM. Richard Bendey, Hermann Kohlmetz, Berthold Lehdorff, and Otto Ottbert.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will consist exclusively of works by Wagner and Strauss, as follows: (1) *Kriegsmarsch a. "Rienzi,"* Wagner. (2) *Frühlingsstimmen*, Walzer, Strauss. (3) *Tonbilder a. "Tannhäuser,"* Wagner. (4) *Overture "Eine Nacht in Venedig,"* Strauss. (5) *"Parsifal,"* Paraphrase, f. Viol. m. Orch., Wagner. (6) *Tonbilder a. "Der Zigeunerbaron,"* Strauss. (7) *Trauermarsch a. "Die Götterdämmerung,"* Wagner. (8) *Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald*, Walzer, Strauss. (9) *Wotans Abschied und Feuerzauber a. "Die Walküre,"* Wagner.

## THE PRESENT SITUATION IN AMERICA.

Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General, who returned to Dresden last week after a trip to the United States and Cuba, has been kind enough to give us some impressions he gained during his vacation. He recalls the fact that when passing through Berlin over two months ago he prophesied that Mr. Taft would be nominated on the first ballot at the Republican Convention. This forecast has been justified, and he now supplements

## STEPHAN'S Fine Art China

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Extensive choice of hand-made Saxon Damask Table-Ladies' and Gentlemen's **LINEN** Joseph Meyer (au petit Bazar) Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

**The International Pharmacy** Reichs-Apotheke Grande Pharmacie Internationale THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

it by declaring that the Republican candidate will carry all the Roosevelt States by approximately the same majority. Mr. Gaffney was present at the Chicago Convention and had ample opportunities during his visit to the States of becoming acquainted with public sentiment. He is firmly convinced that the nomination of Mr. Taft is endorsed by the best elements of American citizenship, without regard to party, as he is considered the man best qualified through experience and sound judgment to succeed Mr. Roosevelt at the White House.

In regard to the nomination of Mr. Sherman for Vice-President, Mr. Gaffney said that a better selection could not have been made. Mr. Sherman has been twenty years in Congress, and is recognised as one of the ablest Parliamentarians in the House of Representatives. He is usually summoned by the Speaker to occupy the chair in his absence. He is extremely popular, not only among his legislative colleagues, but also with the people at large, on account of his amiability and sound commonsense.

Mr. Gaffney is particularly enthusiastic about his experiences in Cuba. He describes it as an earthly paradise, and believes it will eventually become the American Riviera. Havana, he says, is a model of what a modern city should be, and this is ascribed to the influx of judiciously expended American capital. Up-to-date methods of cultivation have wrought wonders in the agricultural districts of the Pearl of the Antilles, most of the land yielding big returns and continually increasing crops. It is surprising to learn that within the next six months a system of roads will be evolved which will represent 600 miles of perfect routes for automobiles and other traffic. Mr. Gaffney has nothing but praise for the administration of Governor Magoon and his able assistants. The work they have accomplished in Cuba will, he asserts, be a lasting monument to American integrity.

The proverbial heat in those latitudes did not cause Mr. Gaffney any discomfort; in fact, he says that it was only upon his return to the United States that he learned what hot weather really was. He had never heard of anyone succumbing to heat in Cuba, while Americans were dying from it by scores in the northern cities before he left New York.

During Mr. Gaffney's visit he had two audiences with President Roosevelt, and Mrs. Gaffney was also received by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. While in Cuba the Consul-General was entertained at dinner by Mr. Morgan, the American Minister, and by General Barry, the commander of the United States troops.

Mr. Gaffney's summing up of the general situation in America will be very gratifying to every American reader. He is certain that financial, economic, and commercial conditions are improving with marked rapidity, and that the present state of affairs affords no chance for a Democratic onslaught on the electorate based upon dissatisfaction with the present Administration.

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

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

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

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

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

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Seine Heiligt.	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Seine Heiligt.	" 7.30
Thursday night	Seine Heiligt.	" 7.30
Friday night	Seine Heiligt.	" 7.30
Saturday night	Im Sperlingsnest	" 7.30

### Central Theatre.

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

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. 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. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann 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.

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa July 18th.  
 "Main," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Lizard July 18th.  
 "Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Naples July 18th.  
 "König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left New York July 18th.  
 "Hannover," from Baltimore for Galveston, arrived Galveston July 18th.  
 "Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Shanghai July 19th.  
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Yokohama for Hamburg, left Hiogo July 19th.  
 "Rhein," from Tsingtau for Bremen, left Port Said July 19th.  
 "Grosser Kurfürst," from Spitzbergen for Bremen, left Gudvangen July 19th.  
 "Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, left Algiers July 19th.  
 "York," from Bremen for Australia, left Genoa July 19th.  
 "Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Singapore July 20th.  
 "Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg July 19th.  
 "Lützow," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven July 19th.  
 "Neckar," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven July 19th.

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## LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, July 16.

The Zeppelin air-ship trials have been keenly followed here, and this week, if the weather permits, the new Army air-ship "Dirigible No. II," is to make its first ascent. As will perhaps be recollected, last year's model, the "Nulli Secundus," compared most unfavourably in point of velocity with the Zeppelin or the French air-ships; it accomplished no more than twelve miles an hour as compared with the twenty-five miles of the "Patrie" and the thirty-five miles of the "Zeppelin." The "Dirigible No. II," however, is not, like the "Nulli Secundus," an incomplete model intended only for tentative experiments, but an actual air-ship intended to compete with the foreign ones. It is different in shape to the old ship, having a longer envelope and pointed ends calculated to offer less resistance than the broad, rounded ends of the sausage-shaped "Nulli Secundus." It has, further, this advantage over the foreign air-ships, that the envelope is made not of rubber material but of gold-beater's skin—a material which is quite gas-proof. Gold-beater's skin, also, closes up rapidly over any small fissure. Thus, if the balloon were struck by a bullet the escape of gas would be insignificant, since the material would close mechanically upon the opening. It should be added that the prospect of good weather is not by any means assured and that the trials may have to be postponed until a more favourable time.

One of Miss Maud Allan's rivals is Mlle. Odette Valéry, who is giving the Salome dance and a Cleopatra dance at the Coliseum this week. The performance is chiefly interesting by reason of its divergences from the standard imposed by Miss Maud Allan. At first one thought that Mlle. Valéry was going to eclipse her rival. There was a sinuousness in the arms, a snake-like motion in the white limbs, an abandon truly Oriental, beside which the reminiscence of Miss Allan's gestures seemed a trifle stilted. But as the dance progressed the abandon became more accentuated; the supreme artistic qualities of restraint and selection gave way to forced effects; and by the time the first dance ended amid profuse green light and the wildest gyrations one began to realize why it is that Miss Allan is Miss Allan. The Cleopatra dance was similarly remarkable for brilliant and graceful passages spoiled by the relapse into more vulgar methods of appeal—overcolouring and the overdoing of gestures. Especially inappropriate is the motion by which the dancer bends back her body into an arch again and again. There is not much grace in positive contortion. Mlle. Valéry is assisted in her performance by two snakes, one of which plays the part of an adder.

An interesting article in the *Evening Standard* deals with the decline of club life, or, to be more precise, with the changes in the character of clubs and clubmen. The fact is undeniable—clubs are no longer the places they were when the author of "Sybil" wrote. Even the old places like "Boodle's" or "White's" are beginning to lose their character. Of which club was it said that to dine there was like dining at the Duke's with the Duke lying dead upstairs? Whichever it was, the saying is one that is becoming almost universally applicable. Nobody knows anyone else. The sight, which Thackeray describes with such a singular mixture of abhorrence and relish, of a roomful of worn-out rakes tipping weak brandy-and-water over satyrical stories at two o'clock in the morning, is nowadays extinct. Instead, you may see three or four men chatting over a whiskey and soda before turning, in but as for club life and "clubbiness"! Are there not many clubs which admit ladies as regular members? Could anything be more damning?

The fact is that, as compared with what was the case thirty or forty years ago, the number of people who are, so to speak, "in society" is alarmingly great. Every man and every woman above a certain stratum of income wishes to belong to a club or to two or to six—not to live in it and for it, according to the old spirit, but simply to use it as a convenience, as a hotel which, as the *Evening Standard* says, has certain powers of exclusion. Clubmen and clubwomen, drawn from every social set in London, neither know nor wish to know one another; and the club reproduces the phenomenon of society by shewing within one circle a number of concentric circles, sometimes at variance with one another, as a recent case in the Law Courts amply proves. The old gentlemen who grumble at these things of course remember a very different state of affairs, when not only clubs were different but London itself was another (and, they add, better) place.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Changing currents of air; occasionally cloudy; temperature but little altered; tendency to thunderstorms.

## DRESDEN

**Grocery** Alois Reichelt, Sedan Strasse 13.  
Whisky, brandy, all kinds of wine.

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## THE DAILY RECORD

Berlin W., Potsdamer Strasse 10/11.

## VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to the 19th of  
July numbered 6,428.

## THE PERFIDIOUS HOUSE-FLY.

By John Bull.

I have received a courteous invitation from Mr.  
A. E. Moore, the Secretary, to render financial sup-

port to the Society for the Destruction of Vermin. Mr. Moore explains in violet ink that the Committee feel convinced that I "shall realise that the Society's campaign must necessarily prove invaluable in the field of preventive medicine, and have no hesitation in asking for my support and co-operation." In reply, I have to say that my co-operation is heartily at the service of the Society. Rent, rates, and taxes, however, make it difficult to contribute funds towards the expenses of ridding other people of their vermin. It appears to me that it is the duty of every citizen to suppress all the vermin he does not want, at his own expense, or agitate for throwing it on the rates. In every city and town there should be Turkish baths free to all.

For the enlightenment of ladies and gentlemen better able than myself to indulge in a widespread hygienic philanthropy, I have the honour to state that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is not in any way opposed to the Society for the Destruction of Vermin. On the contrary, the former society regards the latter with a bountiful tolerance which cannot be too highly praised. The president of the Society for the Destruction of Vermin is Sir James Crichton Browne, a gentleman of copious medicinal talents, and he is supported in the vice-chair by Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent fiscal reformer, among others; while the central committee consists of a wondrous array of doctors and men of science, including Lord Avebury, the great ant-hunter; Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, who has or had something to do with the Zoo; and Dr. Saleeby, who writes articles for the newspapers.

From the printed circular now before me, it appears that the Society was formed in January of the current year "to organise a national movement for the extermination of rats and other vermin noxious to man"—and I hope to woman also; and that "among the vermin included within the scope of the Society's operations are rats, mice, sparrows, ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, and flies." From this I gather that there are other kinds which the natural delicacy and reserve of the Committee do not permit them to mention for publication, but that persons who intend to become tenants of the older class of houses will be more particularly enlightened on personal application. The Society will not shirk its responsibilities, even if it feels called upon to advise the complete stripping of the wall-paper. I do not doubt that blackbeetles, cockroaches, and earwigs are also within the scope of its operations. Nothing disconcerts a lady more than to find a blackbeetle crawling over her pretty blouse while she is engaged at the piano.

But if sparrows are vermin, what are cats? You pay half-a-crown for a new dahlia or a new chrysanthemum, tend it lovingly, hold at bay aphids and leaf-mining maggot by day and snails and slugs by night; and when the reward of your effort promises to be blooms that would turn the man in the next garden green with envy, a cat appears on the wall, drops on the top of the half-crown's worth—and there you are!

In other respects I am indebted to the Society for a great deal of information. Kindly permit me to quote: "Among other examples may be mentioned enteric fever and cholera, conveyed by the house-fly; various forms of relapsing fever, by ticks and bugs; trichinosis by the rat; and red-water fever and other diseases in cattle by ticks. The striking discovery has recently been made that the house-fly is a principal factor in the dissemination of the epidemic of summer diarrhoeas among infants." It would be presumptuous for a mere layman to question any of these things. If the house-fly is as black as it is painted—and I dare say it is from what I have noticed when it has been permitted to take a stroll in the sugar-basin—there seems to be good reason why it should die the death. To this end I purchase from time to time an assortment of flypapers, some sticky and others arsenical, price one penny each. Hitherto I have slain the house-fly because it tickled. Now I shall slay it with greater zest because it is not good for the health.

Admitting my ignorance, I am free to confess that the Committee appear to have a closer acquaintance with fleas than I have, though I have understood generally that they are no catch. "Bubonic plague," they say, "is now known to be conveyed mainly by rats. In most recent outbreaks this disease has been noticed to occur first among the rat population; from these it passes to man by means of fleas, which inoculate him with the germs they have imbibed in feeding on infected rats." This seems to bear out the impression that the flea is of unsettled habits. It jumps from one thing to the other.

Concerning rats, it is a revelation of the Society that there are thirty millions of rats in the United Kingdom; and though I have never met the gentleman who has counted them, I accept the figures without hesitation. The loss through their ravages among corn, meat, poultry, and cereals is estimated at not less than £5,000,000 yearly. On the whole, the Society seems to have claims to public support; and I suggest that the Committee should begin by touching the pockets of the people who are losing that £5,000,000 annually through the rats.