

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 751.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.—. For other countries, marks 2.50.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 26.

On the order for the third reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. A. Chamberlain said that the Government this year had been engaged in levying financial burdens on the country in pursuit of a great scheme of social reform of a character and an amount which were wholly unparalleled in our history. But what constituted the most remarkable feature of this policy was that they had made no provision to meet the new liabilities which they had created, and had given no intimation as to the way they proposed to make good the gap which was hanging over us in the expenditure of the country. The Government were returned to power pledged to reduce the national expenditure, but during the two years they had been in office they had failed to carry out their pledges; and by their action during the present Session they had made it certain that reduction in the expenditure in the future was an impossibility. He called attention to the small reserve on which we could now draw in case of national emergency, and expressed the opinion that by their policy the Government had greatly helped forward the question of Fiscal Reform. By their Budget they had come dangerously near to inaugurating a system of national political corruption; the Budget was unsound in principle and dangerous in practice. Mr. H. Cox also criticised the Government's financial policy.

Sir E. Sassoon moved an amendment to the effect that the House declined to proceed with a measure which, while reducing substantially the tax on sugar, the produce of foreign countries, did nothing to relieve the burden of the tax on tea, an infinitesimal part of which is imported from possessions other than our own; and, while parting with a large part of revenue, rendered the discharge of prospective obligations of unknown magnitude embarrassing to the finances and injurious to the credit of the State. Reviewing the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the speaker asked why, when the protection afforded by the Patents Act was extended, it was anathema to protect hop-growers.

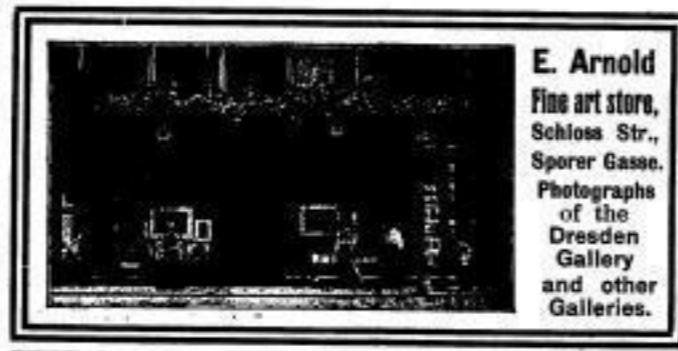
Mr. Joynson-Hicks, in seconding the amendment stated that in the tax on tea there was an opportunity to give a preference to one of our Dependencies without imposing a single further tax on foodstuffs.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying to the general criticism of the Finance Bill, said that whatever the scheme of old age pensions, it was bound to be more or less conjectural in amount. With regard to provision for the scheme, what on earth was the good of raising taxation, not to meet a burden, but to show you could do it when occasion arose? Tea, with all its merits, was not a raw material, and sugar was, and that was the real difference. We were getting sugar from some of our possessions, too, and were improving in that respect.

Sir E. Sassoon: Through the Convention.

Mr. Lloyd George: I am not sure that it is through the Convention. Continuing, he contended that we had benefited by investing money abroad, especially in the Argentine. He deprecated all this lugubrious talk, as if we were at the end of our resources. It was not true. We were a long way off that. If there were a real danger, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pledge the credit of the country to make it secure from attack from any quarter. He agreed that there was a temporary lapse in our trade, but we must not talk as if this were the end of all things. The spring tide had passed, and we were getting near the neap, but the spring tide would come again. He rejoiced in the Budget, which was the first in which something had been done for the poor.

Sir G. Parker said the Unionist Party did not criticise the Government because they had done something for the poor, but they criticised the manner of it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken of investments abroad. Did he seriously assert that there was nothing lost to this country when two hundred millions of money went to be invested in foreign lands? Was nothing lost in



E. Arnold
Fine art store.
Schloss Str.,
Sporer Gasse.
Photographs
of the
Dresden
Gallery
and other
Galleries.

wages? Wherever that money was invested it was employing thousands of foreigners.

Mr. C. E. Price, Mr. Harwood-Banner, and Mr. J. McD. Henderson continued the debate.

The third reading of the Bill was carried without a division.

The House adjourned at 3.40.

THE MARATHON RACE.

No more dramatic or touching spectacle, says a London report, could have been afforded the vast crowd which thronged the Stadium on Friday afternoon than that which marked the close of the great event of the Olympic Games, the Marathon Race. Below is described the tragic manner in which the young Italian, Dorando, first reached the Stadium, but in such a distressed and exhausted condition that he fell several times before completing the course, and could only reach the tape by the assistance of officials near the goal of victory.

The actual winner quickly followed. It was J. J. Hayes (America), who, although distressed, was able to complete the course; he had only when near the Stadium passed Hefferon, of South Africa, who had held the lead for some distance over the latter part of the course. Of the British competitors, though there were some of the best British long-distance runners competing, not one finished within the first twelve. Clarke was the first wearing the colours of the United Kingdom to reach the Stadium. The following is the list of arrivals:—

	h.	m.	s.	
0. P. Dorando, Italy	2	54	46	2-5
1. J. J. Hayes, U.S.A.	2	55	18	
2. C. Hefferon, South Africa	2	56	6	
3. J. Forshaw, U.S.A.	2	57	10	2-5
4. A. R. Welton, U.S.A.	2	59	44	2-5
5. W. Wood, Canada	3	1	44	
6. F. Simpson, Canada	3	4	28	1-5
7. H. Lawson, Canada	3	6	47	1-5
8. J. F. Swanberg, Sweden	3	7	50	4-5
9. L. Tewania, U.S.A.	3	9	15	
10. Nieminen, Finland	3	9	50	4-5
11. J. Caffery, Canada	3	12	46	
12. W. T. Clarke, United Kingdom	3	16	8	2-5
13. E. Barnes, United Kingdom	3	17	30	4-5
14. S. H. Hatch, U.S.A.	3	17	50	2-5
15. F. Lord, United Kingdom	3	19	8	4-5
16. W. Goldsboro, Canada	3	20	7	
17. J. G. Beale, United Kingdom	3	20	14	
18. A. Nejedky, Bohemia	3	26	26	1-5
19. G. Lind, Russia	3	26	38	4-5
20. W. W. Wakker, Holland	3	28	49	

Of the men who were expected to win the race, Duncan, Price, Appleby, Thompson, and Longboat did not complete the course.

It was a dramatic moment when the order was shouted through the megaphone—"Clear the course for the Marathon Race!" Although it was at least twenty minutes before the runners could possibly be expected, every eye was at once fixed on the entrance by which the competitors would arrive. A period of anxious suspense followed, which was broken by the report of two signals fired in rapid succession. Everyone in the vast arena took up the cry "They are coming!"

An almost deathly silence ensued. It was hard to realise that there were almost 100,000 people present, so quiet were they. Shortly after the double signal Lord Desborough entered. With him was the Canadian Indian Longboat, who was completely exhausted, and had had to be carried over the last few miles of the course in a motor. This gave the spectators some inkling of what a terrible race it had been.

After the excitement caused by the arrival of the Canadian in such a condition had ceased, there was another pause, and then the suspense was broken with the electrical announcement. "The runners are in sight; South Africa and Italy leading!"

Within a few minutes a loud burst of cheering by those outside the Stadium showed that someone was entering, and every eye was strained in the direction of the small entrance to catch a sight of the winner. Almost immediately the little Italian, Dorando, appeared, in a pitifully distressed condition. Partly collapsing, he took the wrong turning to the right, but was corrected by willing officials and led to the left.

He was terribly exhausted, and many were unable to watch his feeble struggles to get to the winning-post. One hundred yards from the Stadium entrance he fell, but was on his feet again within a few seconds, and continued. Once more he fell, and this time it was thought he could never get up, but just at that moment someone shouted, "Hayes is coming." The effect was electrical on the Italian, and he staggered to his feet and actually tried to break into a sprint, but the effort was too much, and he again fell, this time within a few yards from the tape and right in front of the Queen, who was watching his struggle with painful interest.

A burly official lifted the Italian to his feet, and so, staggering and half-lifted, Dorando reached the winning post, falling prone upon the tape. He was lifted up and carried away on a stretcher. The moment was one of extreme tension. Many spectators, including Her Majesty, were visibly affected, and some ladies were seized with hysterics.

Everyone was sorry, though none surprised, when later it was announced that the race had been given to the American Hayes, who, though distressed, finished comparatively strongly three minutes after the Italian, the reason for the latter's disqualification being that he was helped along the last few yards.

"Her Majesty the Queen would like it very much if the Italian representative would accept from her personally a cup as the moral if not the actual winner of the Marathon Race. She would like to show personally her appreciation of Dorando's splendid run by giving this cup. I know there is a certain feeling about the result of the race, but I do not see how the decision could have been made otherwise. I hope there will be an Italian representative to accept this special cup from the Queen."

This announcement was made by Lord Desborough at the close of the Marathon dinner, given on Friday night at the Grafton Galleries by the Government to the Olympic representatives. It was an announcement which was naturally received with applause and "Hurrahs" in every European tongue.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

PROPOSED GREAT RAILROAD COMBINE.

New York, July 26.

According to a despatch from Denver, Mr. Harriman, the famous railroad financier, is elaborating the details of a great scheme for the unification of various important lines in the United States.

It is stated that Mr. Harriman intends to bring fully 16,000 miles of railways under a single system.

ANOTHER "WIRELESS" RECORD.

New York, July 26.

A new record in wireless telegraphy is reported this morning from San Diego, California. The battleship "Connecticut," it is stated, has succeeded in communicating with the wireless station at San Diego from a distance of two thousand miles.

THE PRESIDENT INDIGNANT.

Washington, July 26.

President Roosevelt, in a letter, severely censures the Court Martial which a short time ago acquitted Lieut. Miller Bennet of the 6th Infantry regiment, who was tried for having subjected Philippine prisoners to torture.

THE NEW YORK-PARIS RACE.

Eydlkunen, July 25.

The American Thomas automobile in the New York to Paris race crossed the frontier here into Germany soon after six o'clock.

Berlin, July 27.

The American Thomas car arrived here this morning.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The paragraph in another column relative to the report of the British Consul-General at Düsseldorf on the lack of unemployment and the general prosperity existing in that city is in noticeable contrast to the circumstances connected with the departure of Miss Anna Pierpont Morgan from Berlin last week. The lady, who had been studying industrial and economical questions in the capital, left hurriedly and with great secrecy, as a result—it is authoritatively reported—of the ceaseless importunities of beggars of every imaginable kind. The contents of her letter-bag were almost exclusively made up of begging letters, these communications being addressed from every part of Germany, while some were from neighbouring States. Furthermore, Miss Morgan was unable to leave her hotel without becoming surrounded by a crowd of people beseeching financial help. The police did their utmost to protect her from such disgraceful demonstrations, but all their efforts failed to entirely remove the source of annoyance. Finally Miss Morgan had enough of it, and she therefore left the city with all despatch. It is greatly to be feared that the lady will not carry away with her the pleasantest reminiscences of Berlin, neither will the history of the incident itself, when widely circulated abroad, add to the belief prevalent in England and America that pauperism in Germany is practically unknown.

Director Gura has the credit of having popularized Wagner's music, as it is the first time that the "Walküre" has been given at such low prices and so remarkably well as regards artistic representation. The performance has proved that artists who are in earnest can reveal to the man of small means the real nature of Wagner's grand music. To expect great things of Herr Sembach as *Siegfried* and Fräulein Hummel as *Sieglinde* would be going too far, as the two artists are both too young. The awkward gestures of the former and the absence of a convincing power in the voice of Fräulein Hummel are disappointing, but it is worthy of praise that they performed their difficult parts with fair success. With increased experience these intelligent young artists will become prominent actors. Herr Bachmann as *Wotan* and Herr Wittekopf as *Hunding* are well known from the Royal Opera as good actors. Frau Hofmann-Bielfeld's *Brünhilde* was also fairly successful. Everyone did her and his best to represent the mighty work adequately, and their efforts were fully appreciated. Herr Gille conducted with great spirit and energy but was not able to control some of the wind instruments, the intonation of which was at times incorrect. As a whole Herr Gille succeeded very well in presenting the lovely music to the best advantage. The audience showed its appreciation by applauding the whole personnel repeatedly. M. O.

The novelty with which the new season of the Thalia Theater commences is called *Das Mitternachts-Mädchen*, a musical farce in three acts by Jean Kron and Arthur Lipschütz.

Herbergprinzessin, a three-act opera by Paul Books, has been purchased by the management of the Comic Opera for production during the coming season. This opera has already been produced in Brussels and Paris with marked success.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Paris, July 26.

The German Protos automobile in the New York to Paris race reached the office building of the *Matin* at 7 o'clock this evening, and was loudly cheered by the crowd assembled there.

Germany thus wins the race.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

St. Petersburg, July 26.

The *Rossija*, commenting on the meeting of the Czar with President Fallières, writes: The visit is an act of politeness on the part of M. Loubet's successor, and affirms once more the strength of the Franco-Russian alliance. Apart from the general sympathy which the President will meet with in Russia, where the alliance with France is regarded as the corner-stone of the country's foreign policy, the visit undoubtedly has international value. The love of peace which animates both Powers has been sufficiently proved, so that this meeting of the two rulers is sure to contribute to the general tranquillity. The article concludes by expressing the hope that the earnestness with which all Russia joins in welcoming her guest will not only cast no shadow beyond the frontiers of the Empire, but will be everywhere regarded with sympathy, as the fraternisation of two Powers who both believe alike in the blessings of universal peace.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRONG-ROOM.

(From our New York correspondent.)

What is by far the largest strong-room in the world has just been installed in the cellars of the Trinity Building, 115 Broadway, New York. The safe is constructed of finest nickel-steel, specially manufactured for the purpose: it is fire and water-proof, and the manufacturers assert that it could resist a bombardment by the heaviest siege-guns or defy the most violent earthquake. The vaults are in two sections; the dimensions of the top compartment are: 85 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 10 feet in depth; the lower one is 107 feet long, 31 feet broad, while the depth is the same as the top one. The lower compartment is entered by a door, which in its turn is guarded by another door shod with 20-inch thick steel. It weighs no less than 50,000-lbs., and is fastened by an electric lock manipulating 24 steel bolts which cross each other diagonally. Each bolt is as thick as a man's arm. So delicately is the huge door balanced upon its mighty hinges that a child could move it.

The foundations of the vaults have been excavated right down to the bedrock of Manhattan island. The 10-foot space between the rock foundation and the floor of the vaults is filled up with metal rails and concrete. Walls and ceiling are of chilled steel five inches thick, covered with three feet of concrete to render the vaults absolutely fire-proof. The armour plates are fitted together on a patent system, so that it is impossible for water to penetrate through. The main door is also absolutely water-tight. Inside the vaults are private deposit boxes of every size; the largest contain desks and telephones, being, in fact, miniature offices. When inside this enormous safe it is impossible to believe that you are in an orthodox strong-room, the general appearance being that of a comfortable office building. These vaults, however, are undoubtedly much stronger than the famous Bank of England vaults.

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.

Caen, July 26.

The Premier, M. Clémenceau, in a speech delivered here today, said the Republic gives out no regular parole; she desires only peace, freedom, and justice. It was for her citizens to realise the great ideas on which the Republic was based. In the course of his speech M. Clémenceau claimed as his own work the creation of a Ministry of Labour, and the selection as War Minister of General Picquart, a man who would take care above all that truth and justice should prevail.

BOATING DISASTER AT INNSBRUCK.

Innsbruck, July 27.

This morning a punt collided on the Inn with a boat containing five people, sinking it instantly. The five occupants, including Dr. Rudolf v. Haslinger, were drowned, and none of the bodies has yet been recovered.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ANOTHER ESPIONAGE CASE.

Paris, July 26.

The trial of Berton, a shopkeeper and an officer of the reserve, began at the Assize Court today. He was overheard in a hotel at Strasburg promising an alleged German agent to give him information about the battleship "Jéna" and Robin shells.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN PERSIA.

Tabriz, July 25.

The firing is kept up with rifles and artillery by the Fidai of four quarters of the city which are

George Fergusson,
Singing Master. Kleist Strasse 27, III.

Otto Grunow Atelier for portraits, interiors and exterior photographs. Ref.: Christian Lindig, Rosa Ottilia (London). Berlin NW, Schadow Str. 4 & 5, corner of Dorotheen Str. Tel. Amt. 13984.

New Cremona Violins
For further particulars, price lists, &c., apply to **Wilhelm Bettinger**, Manager, New Cremona Co. Tauben Strasse 26, Berlin W.

Elsa Blessmann Elegant Robes. Individual taste. Meierotto Strasse 3. W. 15.

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

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

Every night! **ORIGINAL MINSTREL BAR.**
Every night! Concert by original Coons. Songs and Dances. Real American Life. Potsdamer Strasse 106B.

Every shop where

ENGLISH IS SPOKEN

should take in and advertise in

THE DAILY RECORD

Berlin W., Potsdamer Strasse 10/11.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . (closed).
Royal Theatre . . . (closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . Tannhäuser (Pennarini) . . . at 7
Deutsches Theater . . . Brettlgräfin (Sári Fedák) . . . " 8
Kammerspiele (closed).
Lessing Theatre . . . (closed).
Berliner Theatre . . . (closed).
New Theatre . . . Der Zerzissene . . . " 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin . . . " 8
Kleines Theater . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . " 8
Comic Opera . . . (closed).
Residenz Theatre . . . (closed).
Lustspielhaus . . . Die blaue Maus . . . " 8
Trianon Theatre . . . (closed).
Theater des Westens . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Company of the Morwitz Opera: König für einen Tag . . . " 8
" " Charlottenburg . . . (closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Die Diebin . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Der Mann mit dem Monocle . . . " 8
Urania Theatre . . . Die Gletscher der Hohegebirge und die Eiszeit unserer Heimat . . . " 8
Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Das muss man seh'n . . . at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Das Geheimnis von New York . . . " 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

supporting Sattar Khan, operating against the Daratschi Islamie and the cavalry of the Government. At the same time the house of the temporary Governor, Prince Muktatir ed Douleh, was attacked, but without success, because Rakhim Khan's cavalry arrived in time to drive off the assailants. The disturbances began afresh on the evening of the 23rd instant. The shops and houses were plundered by the cavalry of the Government on one side, and by the Fidai and the mob on the other. Even the Russo-Persian school was plundered, on the night of the 22nd. Bread and provisions, which have risen enormously in price, have ceased to arrive from the neighbouring villages.

TERRIBLE MOTOR ACCIDENT IN HOLLAND.

Aix la Chapelle, July 27.

An automobile carrying eight Dutch passengers ran at high speed into a mowing machine at the village of Kunrade, on the road between Haarlem and Maestricht. The automobile was smashed to pieces. One of the passengers, a little girl of from eight to ten years of age, was killed on the spot, her head being severed from the body; all the rest of the occupants of the motor, including the chauffeur, were more or less seriously injured.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

Constantinople, July 27.

Yesterday afternoon a great demonstration took place before the Yildiz. From all parts of

(Continued on page 3.)

The It is closely the sm The lan the int half of be open as fa accessi tickets, concert be redu be mad Th. from P of the time in Richter has ev works painting recently hausen, Bohemi drawing Pretzscer Laage,

A la give ho firm of submit famous nitz, th the nep seller Leipzig is assoc now nu was en of the years (for the on the business Karl v British

The p Royal (1) Ov (2) 'M Blon. nachtsta

the city small de or on a middle officers, was Mah authenti there w the hea and the were di each fl such as Freedom Women crowd. strators door, an High m and an of his p tachment following demonst several they had a window

the city small de or on a middle officers, was Mah authenti there w the hea and the were di each fl such as Freedom Women crowd. strators door, an High m and an of his p tachment following demonst several they had a window

Englis pondent)

DRESDEN

The Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. It is only by studying a picture repeatedly and closely that the peculiarities of the painter's work and the smaller details can be detected and appreciated. The large sale of tickets of admission testifies to the interest in the pictures felt by thousands. As half of the period for which the Exhibition is to be open has passed, and as the Management wishes as far as possible to make the works of art accessible to all classes, the prices of subscribers' tickets, which are available for all arrangements, concerts, displays etc., will from the 1st of August be reduced to 3 marks. No further reduction will be made.

Th. van Rysselberghe's special exhibition from Paris, which is the most interesting collection of the famous painter's pictures shown for the first time in Germany, is still on exhibition at Emil Richter's Art Salon, Prager Strasse. The collection has evoked so much interest that several of the works have already changed hands. He following paintings have been added to this exhibition quite recently: a collection by Professor Reymer, Burg-hausen, mainly park-studies, and subjects from the Bohemian forests; studies in oil and coloured drawings of the Lüneburger Heide by Morita Pretzsch, Berlin: some sea side pictures by Wilhelm Laage, Betrügen-Reutlingen.

A lady reader enquires of us whether we can give her any details of the Tauchnitz publishing firm of Leipzig, and we have therefore pleasure in submitting the following few particulars of this famous house. Baron Christian Bernhard von Tauchnitz, the founder of the firm, was born in 1816, the nephew of the noted German printer and bookseller Karl C. T. Tauchnitz. The establishment at Leipzig was founded by him in 1837, and his name is associated with the Library of British Authors, now numbering over 4000 volumes. In 1860 he was ennobled, and in 1877 was made a life member of the Saxon Upper Chamber. He held for many years (1866-95) the office of British Consul-General for the kingdom and duchies of Saxony. He died on the 13th of August, 1895, and the publishing business is carried on by his son. Baron Christian Karl von Tauchnitz, Dr. juris, who is likewise British Consul-General.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—
(1) Overture "Die vier Haimonskinder," Balfe.
(2) "Marche militaire," Schubert. (3) Herzblattl, Blon. (4) Nocturno und Scherzo aus "Ein Sommer-nachtstraum," Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. (5) Tonbilder

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

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China
Handpaintings only, own workmanship. —
Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory.
Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices. —
D 4, Reichs Strasse. succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight Alt-Heidelberg at 7.30
Wednesday night Alt-Heidelberg " 7.30
Thursday night Im Sperlingsnest " 7.30
Friday night Alt-Heidelberg " 7.30

Central Theatre.
Tonight Das letzte Mittel at 8
Wednesday night Das letzte Mittel " 8
Thursday night Das letzte Mittel " 8
Friday night Das letzte Mittel " 8
Saturday night Das letzte Mittel " 8

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

aus der Oper "Das Nachtlager," Kreutzer. (6) Gebet aus "Tannhäuser," Wagner. (7) "Il Rhapsodie," Liszt. (8) Overture "Ritter Blaubart," Offenbach. (9) "In den Sternen steht's geschrieben," Walzer, Fetras. (10) Eine Steppenskitze, Borodin. (11) Albi-Galopp, Trenkler.

In the daily afternoon and evening concerts this week at the *Grosse Wirtschaft* in the Grosser Garten, the house orchestra, conducted by Musikdirektor Wentscher, will be assisted by a military band on two days: on Wednesday by the band of the 177th Infantry Regiment under Kgl. Musikdirektor Röpenack; and on Friday by the band of the Field Artillery Regiment No. 12, under Kgl. Musikdirektor Baum. The programmes will thus be doubled on the two days named; and the performances will continue uninterruptedly from 4.30 to 10.30 p. m.

At the Central Theatre today, *Das letzte Mittel*, a farce in three acts by Philipp Bergen, will be given for the sixth time. The last performance of this piece will take place on Friday next, as *Spatzenliebe*, a comedy in four acts by Louis Artus, translated into German by Franz Schreiber, is to be produced for the first time on Saturday the 1st of August.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, July 29th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 31st. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a. m. and 6 p. m. Com-munion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. James Ray, Minister of Cellardyke Parish, An-struther.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELDT DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIÉ, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

H. W. Bassenge & Co.
Bank.
Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.
Exchange of Circular-Notes.
Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.
Postal Orders.
English and American newspapers.
Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—8.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)
the city during the entire afternoon came large and small detachments of people in vehicles, on horseback, or on foot. These people mostly belonged to the middle or lower classes, but among them were Imams, officers, and even school-children. The prevailing sect was Mahomedan, but many Christians were present. No authentic census of the number was taken, though there were several thousand persons assembled. At the head of each group walked a priest, who now and then turned to harangue his flock. Banners were displayed by many of the demonstrators, each flag bearing some appropriate inscription such as "Long live the Sultan," "Hurrah for Freedom," "Long live the Constitution," &c. Women were everywhere visible amongst the crowd. Arrived at the Yildiz the demonstrators took their stand before the great door, and renewed cheers were given for the Sultan. High military officers emerged from the building and announced the Sultan's gratification at the joy of his people. The police then requested each detachment to move on and make room for that following, thus preventing disorder. The entire demonstration passed off without confusion, and several of the participants afterwards affirmed that they had seen the Sultan viewing the crowds from a window.

REMARKABLE STATISTICS.

English Free Traders (says a London corres-pondent) are never tired of asserting that if at

the present time we are suffering from trade depression, it is the result of a universal movement which, in consequence of the blessings of our present fiscal system, we feel less than our commercial rivals. The extent of unemployment and misery at home we know. The annual report of the British Consul-General for Düsseldorf gives some idea of the state of the labour market prevailing in a typical German manufacturing district at a time of "depression."

"The town of Düsseldorf," reports the Consul-General, "has issued very interesting statistics concerning the employment which its municipal office has been able to procure for applicants." From this it appears that the following were the number of applicants for every 100 vacancies in each month of the year:—143, 137, 115, 106, 119, 129, 155, 137, 124, 140, 154, 161.

In other words, there were never in any month, on the average, two men to one situation, and in April the ideal state of "one man one job" was almost reached. In England, where hundreds of men apply for a situation of £1 or £1 5s. a week, we are told by Free Traders that we are far better off.

THE GOLDEN KEYS OF MILAN.

The Milanese are mourning the loss of the golden keys of the city. They were stolen a day or two ago from the Museum, where they were exhibited in a glass case. The theft was not discovered until the hour for closing the building. It is supposed that the thief watched the attendant taking round some visitors, and while

his attention was directed to pointing out objects of interest the miscreant forced a panel and abstracted the keys. They dated from the sixteenth century, and their historic association made them of priceless value.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Bülow," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven July 25th.
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Yokohama July 25th.
"Köln," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Lizard July 25th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, left Gibraltar July 25th.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Antwerp July 25th.
"Prinzess Alice," from New York for Bremen, passed Dover July 25th.
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, left Port Said July 25th.
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Colombo July 25th.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Aden July 26th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly July 27th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Variable breezes; prevalent bright weather with tendency to thunder; temperature unchanged.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, July 25.

A sudden return to tropical conditions has succeeded the muggy days of the last few weeks, and if this sort of thing lasts for some time, as it seems likely to do, it will probably empty town somewhat before the end of July. Apart from the Olympic Games and the last race meetings for the season, there is little to keep people here. The watering places are beginning to clamour of their contingents; the Continent and the wide seas spread their net of attractions. The psychological moment cannot be deferred much longer. London, which is charming during early summer, is now becoming too dusty and stale. The foliage in the parks shows an appreciable difference to the foliage in the country; and, somehow, when the sun is shining fiercely and heating the pavements and walls, the little flashes of colour so entirely delightful after the dreariness of March and early April lose their potency. When you begin to see only the disturbing flash of bright objects and to hear only the merciless grinding and gnashing of the motor traffic, you may safely diagnose yourself as needing a change. And nowadays London wears one out in no time. The motor traffic, against which there is now an agitation on foot, puts a treble strain on anxious nerves; what vitality their swiftness leaves in us their noise destroys for ever. Every good Catholic must surely cross himself with unusual fervour in attempting to get from the Strand to Whitehall or from St. James's Street to Marlborough House. Mr. Gladstone has received a quite formidable deputation and has, as always, shown himself sympathetic. Let us hope for the best; but, perhaps, on returning to town after a rest to their jangled nerves the petulant "anti-murder-car" party will be less acrimonious. Just now everyone is overwrought, and scarcely too reasonable.

A correspondent, who has the double distinction of being both a doctor and a barrister, and who has almost as many letters after his name as are contained in his Christian names and surname put together, sends me the following account of the Medico-Legal Society's dinner which, he tells me, was celebrated at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday in a manner worthy of the high gastronomic reputation of both learned professions. The society (says my correspondent) is really something more than a dinner-giving and mutual admiration clique; it does perform many definite and necessary functions in the regions, such as that of obstetrics, where law and medicine overlap. Moreover, there is much in the matter of inquests and expert medical evidence which requires clearer definition and a greater degree of public attention. The society, by assisting lawyers to understand the point of view of the trained medical man, and doctors to appreciate the grounds of legal method, does a great deal to achieve this end, since, with all the imperfections of knowledge to which a superficial acquaintance with technical matters renders one liable, it does away with that absolute ignorance which is a menace to the public welfare. Further, one ought to note that the number of members of the society who are both doctors and lawyers does not fall far short of forty, and that there is thus a personal connexion between the two professions which is capable of development and which should be sedulously fostered. As for the dinner itself, I think the genial personality of Mr. Justice Walton, the president of the society and the chairman on this occasion, struck the keynote of the evening. It is a very pleasant thing to hear the representatives of two great professions paying each other not altogether unmerited compliments; and whether it was in the stately periods of Mr. Henry Morris, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, or in the incisive phrases of Lord Justice Kennedy, one detected the common feeling which animates a profession based on learning and a constant battle to ascertain the true facts.

The Anti-Suffrage League has now made public its constitution and general programme. The inaugural meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday afternoon amid manifestations of considerable enthusiasm. One or two interesting points should be noted. Lady Haversham, in bringing forward the report of the provisional committee, clearly defined the motive which is actuating the opponents of woman suffrage. First, she said, it was the presumption of the suffragists who said that they represented the opinion of the majority of the women of the country. Secondly, it was the challenge that came from the Prime Minister calling upon women to show whether or not there was a demand for the franchise. An excellent argument is used in the manifesto issued to the public, in which one of the grounds for opposing the suffrage movement is, "because the complex modern State depends for its very existence on naval and military power, diplomacy, finance, and the great mining, constructive, shipping and transport industries, in none of which can women take any practical part. Yet it is upon these matters, and the vast interests involved in them, that the work of Parliament

largely turns." After dealing with the question of the local government vote, the manifesto touches on the legitimate influence of women in politics. The charge, so often brought against the opponents of woman suffrage, that political influence is possible to the rich and cultured whereas it is impossible to the poor and ignorant, is well rebutted in a single sentence. "The legitimate influence of women in politics—in all classes, rich and poor—will always be in proportion to their education and common sense." What could be better or more succinctly said against extending the ignorant and incompetent vote? The speech in which Mrs. Humphrey Ward moved the adoption of the manifesto was very well received. If, again, a single sentence might be selected as giving the *motif* of the speech, it is this. "Difference—not inferiority—it is on this we take our stand."

There appears to be no limit to our enthusiasm for classical dancing. Berlin, which transmitted the rage for Miss Maud Allan, has now transmitted the fever for Isadora Duncan. It is an agreeable worth having. The management of the Duke of York's Theatre took the rather bold step of arranging to have an evening of dancing, without comic relief or the vulgar intermission of any other art; but never was boldness so well rewarded. So far from being bored the audiences are in the wildest flights of enthusiasm by the end of every performance, and *encore* follows *encore*. Not only the intellectual quality of Isadora Duncan's interpretations, but her great range of expression are arousing so much admiration. What tells invariably, however, is her fine rendering of the Pagan spirit in such a piece as "Echo and Pan," in which all the intensity of the Hellenic feeling for the mythical figures in which it expresses its attitude towards nature is brought out with wonderful completeness and in a manner akin to genius.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES DISPUTE.

To the Editor of the *Daily Record*.

Sir:—

May I trespass upon your valuable space with a few remarks anent the attitude assumed by the European Edition of an American journal on the subject of the most lamentable dispute which has occurred between the British and the American competitors at the Olympic Games. I have spoken to many of my friends—both English and American—about this matter, and they are unanimous in deprecating the attitude of the journal in question.

Apart from the responsibility attaching to a newspaper of standing with regard to the manner in which it exerts its influence among readers of two nationalities, this journal should at least give a fair account of any incident which it singles out for acrid comment. Are we favoured with a fair and impartial account of the regrettable incident at the Olympic Games? Decidedly not. The paper, for instance, does not mention the fact that after the race photographs were taken of the footprints of both Carpenter and Halswell, from which photos, according to experts, one is led to assume that there was really some irregularity in the American athlete's running. Not being an authority, however, I do not undertake to express an opinion on this delicate subject. I only mention it as showing how this newspaper carefully conceals any circumstance which would deprive it of a chance to vent its spleen on a friendly nation. The two columns or more devoted to the incident which appear in its edition of Friday are so virulently anti-British that the London correspondent who, I presume, evolved the diatribe lays himself open to the suspicion of being a Fenian. I should be very much surprised to learn that he was an American.

I will not intrude upon your courtesy by drawing attention in detail to the tone of carping criticism with which the newspaper in question sees fit to introduce into the majority of its comments upon any question affecting Great Britain, but it should be reminded that this tone falls rather flat on the ears of many American readers, while it cannot fail to alienate many British subscribers. Its motive is somewhat mysterious, but its method is similar to that practised with conspicuous failure by Mr. W. R. Hearst.

In pleasing contrast to this self-appointed European representative of the American Press are the well-weighed, dignified remarks upon the Olympic Games incident made by the most responsible New York dailies. Placed side by side with the ebullition of your Paris contemporary these remarks represent sane, gentlemanly utterances compared with the precocious impertinences of an ubiquitous juvenile.

As an admirer of genuine American journalism I have taken the liberty of inditing this letter, in the full knowledge that it voices the sentiments held by many American friends with whom I have discussed the affair.

I enclose my card and subscribe myself,
Fair Play.

We have pleasure in publishing the above communication, and, in the same connection, the following extract from a London contemporary's leading article:

Recognising fully the splendid staying power of the American representative, which justly entitled him to the honour for which he so splendidly strove, we shall not be suspected of any feeling other than that of respect and regard for our American friends as a whole if we say that a certain section of them, and of their Press, do not seem to know how to lose, what is after all a game, like gentlemen. To judge from the comments of certain papers in the United States, it is impossible for an American to be beaten without at once suggesting foul play, or raising objections to the conditions of a contest after it has been decided. Without enquiry into the facts, and indeed before time is given for enquiry, the Transatlantic Press to which we have alluded impute bias and unfairness to the British referees, and generally reduce what should be an entirely friendly competition to the level of a contest between street arabs and guttersnipes. That the vast preponderance of American opinion is wholly against such unsportsmanlike criticism we fully acknowledge, and we are convinced that the action of the United States competitor whose conduct in the race on Thursday caused him to be ruled out of the contest has been received with the keenest regret by the great body of American sportsmen. It is well to make the most strenuous efforts to win; it is even better, after having made those efforts, to take a beating in what after all is only sport with generosity towards the victor.

DRESDEN

CAFÉ DE PARIS, See Strasse 7,
in Louis XVI. style. Superior artistic concerts in the after-
noons and evenings up to 2 a.m.

Pension Kosmos Schnorr Strasse 14, I. & II.
close to Hauptbahnhof.

Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.
Also elegantly furnished rooms, without board.

Fine hand-painted Dresden China.

Own designs. Wholesale and Retail.

Sent to all parts of the world.

DRESDEN, Zinsendorf Strasse 16.

RICHARD WEHSENER.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,
French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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

Painting on Porcelain | Paul Fritzsche,
Lessons also given in own studio. Uhland Strasse 27.

H. M. MIST Sidouien Strasse 10b IV. MINIATURES.
Studio hours 10 a.m.—1 p.m., and 3—4 p.m.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL
DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,
French etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

CIGARS, DEISTING, Prager Str. 42.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino.

Woolen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

Knitted Waists.

English and German knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,
Gentlemen and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,
Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers,
heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits,
flower-papers, &c. from H. HESSE, Scheffel Str. 10—12.