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

# The Daily Record

**Dresden Office:**  
A. Struve  
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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, July 28.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking today at a meeting of the Peace Conference at Queen's Hall, said it was time to end the talk about a future war between Germany and England. It was a pity that two such great Powers so devoted to progress could not arrive at an understanding. There were, he said, in England men in high positions and of great experience who were fully under the influence of the impression that Germany intends to attack England; while on the other hand there were people in Germany fully convinced that England is preparing to attack their country. Possessed by such fears both countries are arming themselves and rushing into the very conflict which they so much dread. (Applause.) Formerly, that was exactly the case with England and France. It is a fact that both countries fear each other, that they are building ships against each other and attributing to each other motives which are alike baseless. The only real thing on both sides is the cost. It was deplorable, he repeated, that two great and progressive communities like Germany and Great Britain could not manage to establish a good understanding with each other. "We have done so," said Mr. Lloyd George in conclusion, "with France, with Russia, and with the United States; why not also with Germany?"

London, July 29.

At a meeting held today of the National Executive Committee of the Labour party, representing more than a million organised workmen, a resolution was passed deploring the thoughtless and malevolent attempts which are being made in England and Germany to convince the populations of both countries that a war is inevitable; condemning the provocative policy followed by the Governments of the two countries in their shipbuilding programmes; and declaring that such a war would be a calamitous crime.

#### THE CZAR'S RUMOURED ENGLISH VISIT.

London, July 29.

Answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Edward Grey stated that as far as could be ascertained the Czar of Russia had not as yet given any notice of an intention on his part to visit England during the present year.

#### DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 29.

The present British Minister in Stockholm, Sir Rennell Rodd, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy; his post at Stockholm being assumed by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, present Minister in Teheran. Mr. Barclay, first Counsellor of Legation in Constantinople, goes as Minister to Teheran, while Mr. des Graz, Counsellor of Legation in Rome, is appointed Minister to Peru.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### MR. ROOSEVELT AND PEACE.

New York, July 28.

President Roosevelt has written as follows in accepting the honorary presidency of the recently organised Peace and Arbitration League:—

"I emphatically believe that the whole of the American people should subscribe to what you call the practical programme of peace, i.e., the doctrine that we should provide an adequate armament to protect us from all aggression, and at the same time strive for effective arbitration in any and all disputes that may arise between us and foreign Powers where it is possible to submit to arbitration."

United States Senator McCreary has been elected President of the League, which is planning a great meeting at Greensborough, North Carolina, beginning on October 11, in connection with the centennial celebration of that city.

#### MR. TAFT'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

Cincinnati, July 28.

Mr. Taft, in replying today to the deputation of the Republican party who formally acquainted

him of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, emphatically accepted the nomination and praised Mr. Roosevelt for having voiced the public conscience in recommending legislation with respect to the railways, the tariff, and the Trusts. The chief task of the next administration, said Mr. Taft, would be to devise fitting measures under those heads. He advocated the empowering of railway companies to reduce freights, subject to the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; and further, the appointment of a commission to appraise the material value of the railways, in order to ascertain whether they were too highly taxed. He then proceeded to criticize the absurd socialist planks in the Democratic platform. The greater part of his speech was devoted to a comparison of the two platforms. The Democratic platform, he said, was democratic-revolutionary and destructive, while the Republican was conservative and adjustive. With regard to the proposal of the Democrats to alter the tariff so as to obtain a basis of revenue, Mr. Taft said such views could only hinder the gradual recovery from the recent financial depression, and bring about a commercial disaster. In like manner Mr. Taft repudiated the Democratic project to guarantee bank depositors against loss; remarking that in its present form that project would do away with all safeguards against carelessness in banking business.

#### ARGENTINE'S NAVAL AMBITIONS.

Buenos Ayres, July 29.

Newspaper reports state that the Argentine proposals for national defence embrace the construction of two 20,000-ton battleships and a flotilla of torpedo-boat-destroyers, and the rearming of the field artillery with new weapons. A sum of from seven to twelve million pounds sterling will be expended on these objects.

#### FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

Ottawa, July 28.

A Canadian Pacific goods train ran off the line today near Trudeau. While the line was being cleared, three passenger trains were detained on a siding. Suddenly a fourth train came up and dashed into the rear of the goods train. Three persons were killed and five injured.

#### THE CRISIS IN HONDURAS.

Washington, July 28.

The United States Consul at La Ceiba in Honduras has reported to the State Department that President Davila has withdrawn the *exequatur* of every Consular representative. It is believed that this proceeding is to be attributed to some interference by Consuls in the recent revolutionary machinations.

Honolulu, July 29.

The United States cruiser "Milwaukee," belonging to the Pacific fleet, which arrived here on the 24th instant from Puget Sound, has received orders from Washington to proceed on Saturday next to Amapala, Honduras.

#### THE QUEBEC TRICENTENARY.

Quebec, July 28.

The tricentenary celebrations were continued on Saturday with a great naval review held by the Prince of Wales in the morning, when His Royal Highness made the tour of the assembled warships on board the cruiser "Arrogant." The Prince witnessed a lacrosse match in the afternoon, and then was present at the pageant in the great enclosure on the Plains of Abraham. The spectacle was a brilliant one.

In the evening the Governor-General gave a dinner at the Citadel to the representatives of the Colonies, at which he proposed the health of the Prince in terms of warm eulogium, and His Royal Highness made a most sympathetic response.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed "The Other Self-Governing Colonies of the British Empire," and the toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. S. Pitts on behalf of Newfoundland, Lord Ranfurly for New Zealand, Lord Dudley on behalf of the Australian Commonwealth, Sir H. de Villiers for South Africa, and other speakers.

A service of thanksgiving was held on Sunday morning in the Anglican Cathedral of Quebec, and was attended by the Prince and Governor-General.

The Prince of Wales, in the course of his speech at the dinner at the Citadel, said:—

I can assure you that everything which conduces to the prosperity and well-being of the Dominion is watched with the keenest interest by the Mother Country. As the representative of our King I knew that an enthusiastic greeting awaited me in Quebec, but the marked affection of that greeting has touched me most deeply. Indeed, it is not possible to express all I feel. The 300th birthday of Quebec has been made the occasion, not of parochial or provincial, but of national and Imperial importance.

We rejoice that from all quarters of the globe—from the great self-governing Dominions, from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, warm interest has been taken in Quebec's Tercentenary. In its celebration Canada undertook a magnificent work. Success could not have been achieved without considerable self-sacrifice, individual and by the State itself.

If, as your Excellency suggests, my coming here to take part in these ceremonies may stimulate that true spirit of citizenship, then, indeed, shall I look back with pride and satisfaction on my association with events so unique and memorable in the history of Canada. Once more, your Excellency, I thank you for the kind words proposing my health, and I thank you, my lords and gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you received the toast.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, in proposing the other self-governing colonies of the British Empire, said that as he grew older he more and more appreciated the advantages which Canadians enjoyed under British institutions. Today, the Canadians, in his opinion, were the freest people on the face of the earth. It was their pride that nowhere was liberty, both civil and religious, more observed and honoured than in Canada. Anything like inferiority in their position as colonists had now entirely passed away. The Canadians acknowledged the authority of the British Crown, but no other. The same high privilege belonged to the other colonies of the Empire. While expressing his deep sense of gratitude to the Prince for associating himself in consecrating the memory of Champlain and in celebrating the birthday of Canada, the Premier added that His Royal Highness would have the satisfaction of reporting to the King that he found the Dominion a singularly happy and contented people. He was glad to have the United States represented by the Vice-President, and he valued Mr. Fairbank's assertion that the friendship of the two countries could never be obliterated. He was deeply grateful to France also, separated by 150 years of history, separated only by the changes effected by the Revolution. Still, France was always France to the French Canadians, and there was no place where the entente cordiale was so much appreciated as in the Dominion. He rejoiced at the feeling growing on both sides of the Channel that war between France and England would be a crime against civilisation.

#### ROBBERIES IN SWISS HOTELS.

We are informed that an hotel thief has been busy of late in Swiss hotels and boarding-houses, and numerous visitors have been victimised. Valuable bracelets and necklaces belonging to three English ladies staying at Lucerne recently disappeared from their rooms. A Paris lady was robbed of jewellery worth several thousand francs, and another visitor lost a richly-jewelled watch. The police are searching for the suspected thief, a man about forty years of age, of whom they have a description.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### M. FALLIERES AND THE CZAR.

Reval, July 28.

M. Fallières presented the Czarina with two costly Sevres vases, and the Imperial children with two cases of toys. M. Pichon received from the Czar a tabatiere set with diamonds and a portrait of his Majesty in enamel. M. Iswolski and M. Pichon had a long conference today.

Reval, July 29.

The French squadron put to sea at midnight. Bands on board the Russian ships played the "Marseillaise." The French fired a salute of 21 guns, which was answered by the Russians. The French squadron was accompanied as far as Cape Dagerort by the Russian torpedo boat flotilla under command of Rear Admiral v. Rosen.

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

Rumour has again been busy in connection with Sir Frank Lascelles' successor at the British Embassy in Berlin, and this time the name of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is somewhat authoritatively mentioned. If this report proves to be correct, the Berlin Embassy will be fortunate to come under the control of one of the ablest diplomats in the British service, for it is well known that Sir Arthur Nicolson has in the main been responsible for the good relations now existing between Great Britain and Russia. He comes of one of the oldest English families, the baronetcy, of which he is the eleventh representative, having been created in 1637. The Crown has honoured Sir Arthur on many occasions; in 1888 he was created K.C.I.E., in 1901 K.C.B., in 1903 K.C.V.O., in 1905 G.C.V.O., in 1906 G.C.M.G., in 1907 G.C.B. He entered the Foreign Office in 1870; was appointed assistant private secretary to Earl Granville in 1872; and Third Secretary to the Berlin Embassy in 1874, where he remained for two years, returning in the capacity of Second Secretary two years later. He is thus no stranger to the capital. In addition he has served with distinction at Peking, Constantinople, Athens, Teheran, Buda-Pesth, and in Bulgaria. In 1895 he was appointed Minister in Morocco, at which post he remained for nine years, leaving there to become Ambassador at Madrid in 1904. His able conduct of the British representation at the Algeciras Conference is still fresh in the memory. Since 1905 he has been Ambassador at St. Petersburg, where his untiring efforts to promote a cordial understanding between Russia and his country have gained him immense popularity and respect. Sir Arthur is an old admirer of Germany and has written several works on its history and politics, his most widely known work being the "History of the German Constitution." It is generally conceded that his appointment to Berlin would represent the forging of another strong link in the bonds of amity between this country and Great Britain.

Lady Nicolson, who is a sister-in-law of Lord Dufferin, is one of the most charming and popular hostesses in St. Petersburg. There are three sons and one daughter.

Britain's success at the Olympic games is attributed by a German writer to the fact that the British athletes are used to the climate. But we doubt whether anybody ever does get used to the English climate.

Reuter assures us that Scott, of Boston, arrested for alleged spiritualistic swindling in Berlin, and released on bail, has disappeared. His sureties are straining every nerve to make him materialise.

The fourth annual Congress of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers commenced on Monday at the Hotel Cecil, London. The first two hours of the morning were devoted to an exhibition and practice of new dances arranged by members. These new dances will subsequently be submitted to the vote, and the favourites will be adopted by the society. A council meeting followed.

With reference to the discovery of the missing pearl necklace, valued at 200,000 marks, belonging to the Countess v. Wartensleben, it appears that Dr. Hugo Marouse, the latter's solicitor, entered into communication with the Countess's former

maid, Steger, who, after being arrested on suspicion of having stolen the necklace, and released owing to lack of evidence, was again taken into custody.

Dr. Marouse promised the woman 10,000 marks, and undertook that no criminal proceedings should be taken against her if she confessed to the theft, and indicated the place where the pearls were concealed. Steger refused to entertain this proposal, and a private detective establishment thereupon took the matter in hand, and succeeded in obtaining a confession by means of the promises mentioned. The pearls were found packed up in cotton wool, and hidden in a fissure on the façade of the Countess's house, below a window sill.

Frau Steger, we learn, was finally released from custody on Tuesday evening.

### BOMBS FOR WOMEN!

"Is this Russia, or England?" a delightful lady-martyr indignantly inquired last Tuesday on being arrested for merely putting some "good big stones" through Mr. Asquith's front-door panes and tripping up a constable—after which she uttered the portentous threat, "it will be bombs next time!"

It is reassuring to learn that, even should the action of the Government unfortunately necessitate a resort to such extreme measures, little or no inconvenience will be occasioned thereby to the general public. The bombs will be hurled with the same perfect good-humour and absence of all personal animus that have characterised all previous demonstrations. They will be so constructed as not to injure any genuine sympathiser with the Cause in the very least, while they will not hurt anybody really seriously, as they will contain nothing but a little picric acid and a few safety pins. There is a suggestion for including *asafœtida* in cases where the bomb is intended for delivery within the private residence of a Cabinet Minister; but even this the softer-hearted Suffragists are in favour of tempering with a drop or two of attar-of-roses. In every detail there will be the note of daintiness and good-taste which is so essentially feminine. For instance, the bombs will be manufactured in four Art shades—fawn, pastel-blue, mouse-grey, and old rose, with purple, white, and green ribbon attachments for slinging. A special line of "Dorothy" bomb-bags, in assorted colours and three sizes, to contain three, five, or seven bombs as required, will shortly be put on the market, and should find a ready sale. Of course, if such moderate and dignified measures as these fail to convince the Nation of the justice of the Women's Cause there is no saying what they may not have to do. But, for the present at all events, they are determined to observe the greatest self-restraint, and even such opponents as Mrs. Humphry Ward will be blown up as humanely and inoffensively as possible.

Punch.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

### 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.

**Elsa Blessmann** Elegant Robes. Individual taste.  
Meierotte Strasse 3. W. 15.

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

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**Elia Bartolini.** Italian Restaurant  
Königin Augusta Str. 19  
at the Potsdamer Brücke.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lohengrin (Knote) . . . . . at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brettgräfin (Sári Fedák) . . . . . 8
	Kammerspiele (closed).
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene . . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Opera Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpriinzessin . . . . . 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus . . . . . 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Die Afrikanerin . . . . . 8
" " Charlotten- burg	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Die deutsche Nordseeküste . . . . . 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 Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8

### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

#### MILITARY AIRSHIP THREATENED.

Paris, July 29.  
Yesterday evening, in the neighbourhood of the shed at Roche Guyon in which the new airship "République" is kept, a captive military balloon, when at a height of 1,300 feet, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The burning gas formed a huge sheet of flame that extended downwards to within 150 feet of the "République's" shed.

#### THE FRENCH "STOCKING."

Paris, July 28.  
The deposits in the French savings banks amount to nearly 140 millions sterling. How much more is hoarded in the traditional "stocking"—sewn up in mattresses, or in the linings of unostentatious garments, concealed between the folds of linen, in dark cupboards, hidden behind old family pictures—it is impossible to tell. Burglars are familiar with these hiding-places, upon which an interesting side-light is occasionally thrown by accident. The other day an old lady scattered a shower of bank notes in a busy Paris street while shaking a quilt, into which they had been sewn, over the balcony of her flat.

A case reported today is equally curious. Lying in the middle of the pavement at eight o'clock in the morning, was picked up by a young man on

his way to work a packet containing £2,000 in securities and £200 in notes. They proved to belong to a wine merchant, who, fearing to be robbed, hid the precious parcel every night under his bolster. His wife, who was evidently not in the secret, had thrown her daughter's dowry out of the window while making the bed. The finder received a reward of £40.

#### ANOTHER TRANSATLANTIC STEAMING RECORD.

Berlin, July 28.  
The North German Lloyd steamer "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" has made a new record for Germany, having made the passage from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook in 5 days, 15 hours, and 25 minutes, at an average speed of 23.21 knots.

#### THE SULTAN'S HOMILY.

Constantinople, July 28.  
The following incident is reported in the Turkish newspapers of this morning. The night before last, shortly before midnight, the Sultan showed himself to the crowd assembled before the Yildiz palace. His Majesty himself opened the window and asked the people why they had come there. The people answered "We desire nothing more than your Majesty's health. For thirty-two years traitors have prevented us from seeing the countenance of your Majesty. We have longed earnestly after your Majesty. A thousand thanks.

Now we have seen your Majesty. Long live the Padishah!" The Sultan then made the following speech to the crowd: "My children, be calm. Since my accession I have worked for the prosperity and welfare of my country. My ardent desire is for the well-being of my subjects, who are as near to me as my own children. God is my witness, from henceforth your future is assured. I will work with you. Live, brothers, in your freedom. I am pleased with the loyalty and the gratitude which you have shown me. Go home and rest." The crowd then withdrew, applauding enthusiastically.

#### COSSACK ATROCITIES AT TEHERAN.

St. Petersburg, July 26.  
The Teheran correspondent of the *Rannee Utr* has sent to that journal a story of barbarous atrocities on the part of Persian Cossacks, which seems almost incredible.

After speaking of the brutality and callousness of the Cossacks, the correspondent proceeds to relate how a number of the inhabitants of Teheran assembled nearly six hundred children, gave each of them a copy of the Koran, and marched them to a square in the city to present a petition to the Commander of the Cossacks in possession there.

One of the children went forward from their ranks, and addressing the Commander, spoke the following sentences, which had been carefully taught him by his father:—

(Continued on page 4.)



# DRESDEN

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Königstreue, Marsch, Forwerk. (2) Ouverture "Stifelio," Verdi. (3) Freudengrüsse, Walzer, Strauss. (4) "Il Suite aus Carmen," Bizet. (5) Ouverture "Oberon," Weber. (6) Konzert für Posaune, Sachse (Herr Bolms). (7) Fantasie aus "Das Glöckchen des Eremiten," Maillart. (8) Einzug der Götter in Walhall, Wagner. (9) Die Lotosblume, Lachner. (10) Sourier d'Avril, Valse, Depret. (11) Künstlerfest-Quadrille, Strauss.

At the Central Theatre today, *Das letzte Mittel*, a farce in three acts by Philipp Berges, will be given for the last time but one. On Saturday next, the 1st of August, the first performance will take place of *Spatzenliebe*, a comedy in four acts by Louis Artus, the German translation by Franz Schreiber. The cast for this piece will be: Mesdames Willy Frank, Gusti Kollendt, Hedwig Margot, Rosa Müller-Raul, Rosa Paroni, Erna Peschel, Frieda Schulz, and Maja Sering; with Herren Max Adalbert, Richard Bendey, Berthold Lehdorff, Otto Ottbert, and Hans Schrotky.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m.

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 droschkes, 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.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.  
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 Winckelmann Strasse.  
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.  
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Im Sperlingsnest	at 7.30
Friday night	Alt-Heidelberg	" 7.30
<b>Central Theatre.</b>		
Tonight	Das letzte Mittel	at 8
Friday night	Das letzte Mittel	" 8
Saturday night	Sperlingsliebe	" 8

## LATER NEWS.

### INDEPENDENT PARTY'S CANDIDATES.

Chicago, July 29.  
The Independent Party's Convention, held here under the presidency of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, has nominated as Presidential candidate Mr. Hagen (?), of Massachusetts. Mr. Graves, of Georgia, is the Independent Vice-Presidential nominee.

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Zwillingwerk Solingen  
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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.

Art Photographers, Schiffer & Genscheidt, Bismarck Platz 6.

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

## MR. MALLINSON IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Jas. A. Mallinson, the well-known and popular organist of All Saints' Church, Dresden, and his wife, have arrived in Australia, and a correspondent sends us the following account of their first concert in Melbourne:—

The first of a series of recitals by Mrs. Mallinson of songs composed by Mr. Mallinson was given in the Town-hall Saturday evening, June 20th. The audience was not a very large one, but it included a number of leading musicians, who were enthusiastic in their expressions of delight and appreciation. First, a word or two about our visitors. Mr. James Albert Mallinson (to give him his full name) comes from the musical centre of England; for he was born in Leeds (Yorkshire), and received his earliest musical training as a choir boy in the Leeds Parish Church, under Dr. Creser. He had already composed both songs and instrumental music when, in 1891, his health broke down, and by medical advice he came to Australia. He settled in Melbourne for five years, during which time he held several positions as organist, and composed, amongst other things, "Tegner's Drapa," "The Battle of the Baltic," and a violin sonata in E-minor. Here he met Miss Anna Steinbauer, a Dane by birth, and well-known as one of the leading sopranos in Melbourne at that time. They were married at Dunedin in 1894, and went back to Europe in 1896. For three years they toured the various Continental cities with ever-growing success; and Mr. Mallinson became definitely impressed with his mission as a song composer. He seems to have tapped an inexhaustible reservoir of melody and harmony, and has already more than 300 songs to his name. From 1899 to 1904 he was in England, and his London recitals were successful in a unique degree. Lately he has been living in Dresden, and has completely won the verdict of the leading German critics. Twenty-two songs were given on Saturday evening by Mrs. Mallinson, the composer himself playing the accompaniments. Mrs. Mallinson has a soprano voice of a pure and lovely quality, and, as her exacting programme proves, of wonderful staying power. She rarely exerted her full strength, and her normal tone was rather piano than even mezzoforte, whilst her pianissimos which she frequently employed were so delicate as to be almost inaudible. She seemed to have hardly got the

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gauge of the Town-hall, and a slight increase of tone throughout would have been a distinct improvement. She showed power of emotional expression in all the many phases demanded by the programme. Mr. Mallinson accompanied the songs with remarkable sympathy and clearness, and the accompaniments being all of them of quite as much importance as the voice part, the perfect unanimity between himself and the singer in every slightest nuance of tone and accent and time was a very important element in the success of the recital.

The songs themselves are all settings of really fine lyrics. Mr. Mallinson evidently does not hold with the song writer, who said:—

"As long as the tune has a right good swing,  
It doesn't much matter what words you sing."

On the contrary, he has sought for words embodying deep and worthy feeling, expressed in fitting language. No words are worth singing that would not be effective if simply recited; the musical setting is merely the most impassioned method of recitation. This evidently is Mr. Mallinson's theory, and his settings have the double function of supplying an emotional atmosphere, and of emphasizing the words by furnishing the reciter of them with the most suitable medium for their expression. His emotional range is wide. He is very suggestive and successful in open-air lyrics like "Four by the Clock" (which, by the way, had to be repeated), "O My Garden," and "Daybreak;" but his nature pictures are mostly the background for human emotion, and it is in this combination that some of his very best work is found. To mention only a few examples, "Slow, Horses, Slow," was most effective; "Botschaft und Lied" had the very Schubert character, and was amongst the finest of the 22 songs on the programme. "Intra Muros" got in a magical way the contrasted atmosphere of the hot, sultry city and the fresh breeze of the fishing port. "Waldeinsamkeit" had a flavour of Brahms about it, possibly due to the effect of suggestion by the title either to the composer or, it may be, to the hearer; anyhow, it was a noble song. Then the pure love songs, though not so numerous, were of the finest quality. Such were "A Birthday," "Eleanore," "Gloriana," and "O danke nicht," and the Schumann-like "Rosebud"—a perfect little gem. Nor must the children's songs be forgotten, in which quite a different mood of simple feeling is perfectly attained, without any affectation. "Bed in Summer" and "Baby" were fine examples in this rare kind. "Dream of a Blessed Spirit" enters on a realm of feeling outside human experience, and each will judge differently as to its truth; but there can be no question as to its effectiveness, granting the composer's position. An attempt to set moral philosophy to music in "Courage," whilst not deficient in vigour, was amongst the least striking songs; and quite the least worthy was "To an Isle in the Water," the words of which, although by W. B. Yeats, are frankly silly—unless, perhaps, they conceal some Celtic mystery beneath their apparent want of meaning. But the fault is not in Mr. Mallinson, but in his author.

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kaiser Wilhelm II." from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven July 28th.  
"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide July 28th.  
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York July 28th.  
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven July 28th.  
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Naples July 28th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left New York July 28th.  
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Genoa July 28th.  
"York," from Bremen for Australia, passed Perim July 28th.  
"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hamburg July 28th.  
"Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York July 28th.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

"We are unhappy children of the Persian people. Our parents are perishing innocently, and many of us are now orphans. We have prayed, and we shall always pray to God for the Shah. Have pity on us and such of our parents as are still alive."

The officers conferred together while the children dropped on their knees and prayed aloud for the Shah. The correspondent proceeds: "Suddenly an officer shouted, 'Fire!' and a volley rang out from the Cossacks. The whole square was filled with the dead bodies of the unfortunate children, few of whom escaped alive. Sheets of the Koran, pierced by bullets, were strewn about the bodies of the slain innocents."

The details of the affair seem almost too horrible to be believed even of the Persian Cossacks; but the correspondent tells the story circumstantially, and with every appearance of having himself witnessed the butchery of which he writes.

## A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

XXIII.

Americans I have questioned on this matter have pointed out that they do not drink alcohol at meals. This is true enough, but hardly seems to justify such wholesale robbery of the stranger within their gates. Curious, though, the devotion of the Americans to ice-water and the complete abstention from alcohol at meals, at all events here in the West. Does it mean the vital spread of the temperance movement in the States? I thought so at first, but when I read in the *Morning Call* that 3,000 odd bars in San Francisco have been re-licensed, I began to "hae ma doots."

A great inducement to us to decide on crossing the Pacific to San Francisco, was the comparative proximity of the latter place to one of the reputed wonders of the world: the Yosemite valley. We had quite made up our minds to visit this famous spot, though we must plead guilty to some misgivings as to the probability of the success of the trip when we reflected who it was that we had accepted as our companion for the nonce. The experiences of this gentleman, a globe-trotter on a more extensive scale than ourselves, would go far to convince the most sceptical that ill-luck can pursue a man inexorably and indefinitely.

Let me rehearse some of his misadventures: they began at the moment of his quitting England. He left London in a cold fog which never lifted until he was well down Channel. Gibraltar was reached in pouring rain at 6 p.m., and he never had a glimpse of the rock at all. Bear in mind he had never been out of England and was travelling merely to see things. At Marseilles it was again raining, and on leaving, a gale sprang up which continued for 48 hours. The smoke-room where he was sitting had no exit save on to the deck, over which the waves swept to such an extent that he and the doctor had to sleep in this room. Upon his entering his cabin next day, it was to find 8 inches of seawater all over the floor, his baggage, of course, soaked—and indeed most of his linen was so saturated with salt that he was able to find no one ready to take the trouble to wash the salt out till he reached Delhi two months later. After various mishaps in India he arrived at Darjeeling, where but the day before there had been exquisite weather. But upon his arrival the clouds settled and he never saw the Himalayas at all. At Colombo, though he had carefully reserved a berth at the London P. & O. office, months before, the company's officials denied having ever heard his name, and the boat was full. At Penang the rain was so persistent that he was unable to go ashore during the brief time the ship remained there. At Hongkong again, the weather was so vile that he never saw the view from the Peak at all; at Peking there was the worst dust-storm that had taken place for years, and he was laid up with a throat affection caused by the dust; in Japan he made various attempts to see Fuji and only succeeded partially once; while at Atami, where there is a bubbling geyser which has bubbled regularly for years once every eight hours, upon his arrival the thing turned sulky and remained bubble-less for 24 hours. All this apart from minor troubles such as difficulties with luggage. On several occasions his luggage, or part of it, went astray, while in Madras, a thief snatched one of his bags from the hands of the coolie carrying it. A hue and cry was raised and the thief captured 50 yards from the station, but the police refused to yield the bag, and its unfortunate owner, to whom time was of great importance, had to remain two whole days before the magistrate took his affidavit, gave up the bag and allowed him to depart. Even on landing in San Francisco things were no better: while our heavy kit was delivered in our hotel early on the morning after our arrival, his, entrusted to the same transport official, was not found until 4 p.m., nestling on a sidewalk outside the Transport Company's office amid a heap of deckchairs. This is not a

fairly tale, but sober fact. Small wonder that we demurred a trifle to his accompanying us, but he was so engaging a philosopher and recounted his misadventures with such an infinity of humour that we decided that our own uninterrupted good fortune might break the spell that was over him. But at first it really seemed as if he were about to infect our fortunes. The journey to Yosemite is far simpler than formerly, the rail-head having been carried 80 miles nearer the valley, by the Yosemite Valley Railway which has its terminus at El Portal, just 14 miles from the Yosemite "Sentinel Hotel." The El Portal hotel is seldom more than a quarter full, but when we entered the valley train at Mercedes we found it crammed, among the passengers being a company of 65 "school-marms" from Los Angeles going into a camp in the valley. Needless to say we had great difficulty in getting rooms, and still greater in getting dinner, such an influx of guests, 280 in all, being quite beyond the resources of the hotel; and needless to say, too, we put it down to our "hoodoo" companion. At 7.30 next morning there started an apparently endless procession of large char-à-banes for the valley. The Government which has turned the valley into a National Park has not yet been able to find enough money to make even a passable road. It is fearfully rough, all, or mostly uphill, and was 7 inches deep in gritty dust, and the weather was stiflingly hot. Before we had gone a mile we were breathing dust; it settled in thick layers on everything, and we could hardly recognise each other's faces. For ten miles this went on until there came a lightning incident. We reached the colossal mass of granite named *El Capitano* which guards the entrance to the valley proper. I waited for the driver's obvious remark, and to my joy it came. "This, folks," said he, waving his whip with a proud air of proprietorship to the stupendous cliff, "is the largest rock in the world." My enjoyment may have been childish, the statement may be, doubtless is, perfectly true, but it was the phrase. Familiar with it in the English comic papers for years, I had now had the luck to hear it, or its equivalent, used twice, after being only three days in America. "Yes, sirree," said a loafer on the wharf, as he gazed with lack-lustre, possibly drink-sodden eye at the U.S. cruiser squadron in the bay, this is the greatest fleet on earth. According to my indication it would knock h—l out of all other navies." He expectorated vigorously, and I idly fell to wondering whether he meant the combined navies of the world, in which case, me thought, his speech savoured of hyperbole. But our troubles were nearly over, the telephone had secured us rooms, the short-kilted "school-marms" had disappeared at their camp, and a cold bath soon effaced the more immediate memory of that procession through the inferno of dust. A short stroll down the valley and we suddenly realised that the wonders of the Yosemite have not been in the least exaggerated and that it is, without question, one of the greatest things on earth. The valley ends in a sort of cup, from the sides of which rise sheer, precipitous grey granite walls, all between 2,500 and 4,000ft. high. The like of it cannot be seen elsewhere. From a depression in the Northern wall—the depression itself 2,400ft. above the floor of the valley—falls a torrent of water which alone would make the reputation of the place. In three leaps, the first being 1,440ft., the foaming water reaches the boulder-strewn river below. On this occasion the volume of water was not great, and consequently the upper fall with its shimmering cascade resembled more than anything the golden rain of an exploded rocket, when point after point seems to strive to overtake its predecessor in its rush to earth. Only in this case the rain was silvery and the points gleaming white.

Exquisite as this, the Yosemite Fall, is, the awe-inspiring beauties of the valley were not revealed to us fully until the following day.

The excursion began at daybreak with a drive to Mirror Lake, a fair sized pond about three miles to the N. E., in which, by reason of its stillness, the mountains and the trees on the pool's margin are reflected prettily enough. Then, mounting mules, we rode for five hours up and down precipitous mountain trails. In the course of the ride we passed both the foot and summit of two further beautiful waterfalls. The latter of the two, the Nevada fall, which is about half a mile up stream from its fellow, the Vernal fall, is a magnificent sight from whatever point of view it is seen. A mass of foaming lather descending 600ft. in one drop, it really justifies the encomiums of the advertisements. Rising higher and higher, circling the summit of a mighty gorge, we eventually emerged at Glacier's Point, which is 2,700ft. sheer above the valley. Here is the oft be-pictured overhanging rock, some 3ft. broad, upon whose outer point adventurous individuals love to pose for their photographs, one lunatic going so far as to be taken standing on his head on this outjet of the cliff. Thence a dusty drive up 26 miles through an interminable forest of sugar pines brought us to Wawona, where we arrived travel-soiled, dirty indeed, and tired out, at 8 p.m. Even then quiet was denied us, for some youthful Fourth of Julyers were celebrating the eve of the great festival by letting off fireworks.

One youth's crackers and Catharine wheels ended invariably in a feeble fizzle, and we could not help hazarding the suggestion that his pyrotechnic materials were made in England and showed their non-interest in Independence Day by declining to go off.

Starting at an abnormally early hour we reached the Mariposa grove of big trees, 11 miles to the South, by nine o'clock. The trees, after one has passed hundreds of sugar pines up to 270 ft. high, are frankly disappointing; but in girth, in straightness—they shoot up straight as an arrow—and in the beautiful ruddy hue of their bark, they are more than well worth seeing. The *doyen* of the grove, Grizzly Giant, is no less than 104 ft. in circumference at its base, and 100 ft. from the ground is a bough 6½ ft. in diameter. This particular tree is estimated to be 8,000 years old, and one cannot help realizing the puniness of man when one stands beneath a living object that anti-dates the pyramids of Ghizeh by a couple of thousand years. The trees have for the most part been given names, some of them being named after American States or cities or famous men. Some, however, have been named more romantically, notably three giants called the "Three Graces." These three have sent out their branches to another, still bigger tree, which obstinately extends its branches on the side remote from them, and, appropriately enough, is dubbed "The Bachelor," as if to shame his want of gallantry. The top of a lofty sugar pine has fallen slant-wise and is nestling in the arms of the Three Graces. The tallest tree reaches the surprising height of 327 ft., and one realizes the girth of the trees when the coach drives through the cut-out trunk of one of them.

Thereafter a nightmare of a dusty, interminable drive back to the valley, which, when reached, turns out to be in the throes of an ardent Fourth of July demonstration, and accommodation is at a premium.

Thence, once more the awful drive to El Portal, and the tiresome railway journey to Frisco, where after a much needed night's repose we set out for the North of Canada.

At Seattle we leave U. S. territory and may claim the four dollars which each of us, as aliens, has paid for the privilege of admission to the United States. But on second thoughts we will leave the money as a humble contribution to the fund for improving the roads in the Yosemite National Park.

(To be continued.)

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds; more cloudy and  
somewhat cooler, with possible passing showers.