

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN AND BERLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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A RETROSPECT.

(From our London correspondent.)

London, July 28.

The season is over—at last! Even debutantes and millionaires will breathe that exclamation thankfully. For, if the season has been a brilliant one, it has also been uncommonly strenuous, crowded and exhausting. Today, in spite of intermittent sunshine, is one of those grey and sultry manifestations of late summer which we pay as the price of radiant sunshine or of an escape from rain, but its drabness is fitting to the time. Such days, and other days of sun and dust, of rain and dulness, we must look for during August and early September; it is but the prelude to the trials of the Londoner during the holiday season of empty houses, drawn blinds and aimless days. This is equally appropriate to the mood of the Londoner who remains in town and the Londoner who goes out of it; the one solaces himself by grumbling, the other by exaltation; and for both conditions to find due expression London must be intolerable.

If a single adjective must be found to sum up the characteristics of the past three months that adjective will be "cosmopolitan." All the world has been here. The Franco-British Exhibition and the Olympic Games are naturally responsible for the abnormal influx from all countries, but behind it is also the Anglo-French *entente* with its tendency to insure an exchange of visits between Paris and London. During the last seven or eight weeks the number of foreigners of all nations and classes to be met within a two-mile radius of Charing Cross has been incredibly large; strange voices, speaking in good, indifferent, and broken English, and in every language of Europe, have been rising above the roar of the traffic; un-English figures in un-English clothes, handsome men and women of a type other than the Anglo-Saxon, have given an additional picturesqueness to the human stream of the streets; in the theatres, the parks, the restaurants, the galleries, wherever pleasure and interest beckon, our guests have been conspicuous by their apparent enjoyment and good humour. This is gratifying to the "insular" sense (of such evil name).

What the Exhibition left incomplete in the mutual understanding of France and England the visit of President Fallières completed. From every standpoint that visit was an unqualified success—whether from that of popular enthusiasm, or social splendour, or political felicity, or spectacular magnificence. The name of the President of the French Republic or his likeness is everywhere greeted with the loudest applause. Both for his own sake and for the sake of the great interests he represented the memory of his visit is kept green, and seems likely to be so kept for a long time to come.

If international politics have been interesting, home politics have been dull. The greatest interest of the session, the Old Age Pensions Bill, did not somehow reach the point of full controversial vitality; and the air of indifference behind the discussions on this, as on the Licensing Bill, has been very appreciable. The agitation for woman suffrage reached the highest level it has attained so far in the great Sunday demonstration in Hyde Park, and has thus perhaps gained the third place among the leading political interests. The Reval meeting, the discussion in the House of Commons, and the exclusion of Mr. Keir Hardie and some others from King Edward's garden party at Windsor have provided other topics of discussion varying in gravity according to the spirit in which they have been conducted; while the bad news from India and the meeting of the seventeenth Universal Peace Congress raise other questions which will continue the political interest into the next month.

Socially, the season has been no less exceptional than in other respects. The number of leading dinner-parties and dances has been, if anything, greater than in previous years and has included many of a political character. Royalty has been very busy. The King, the Queen, and most members of the Royal family have honoured several town houses with their presence; they have danced in the State quadrille at some, and have watched the dancers at others. One unique feature of the Queen's activity has been her free and frank enjoy-



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ment of the pleasures of an ordinary people. She has paid surprise visits here and there, to the Temple Flower Show, to a sick girl in hospital, to the Franco-British Exhibition; and, joining in the interests of her subjects, she has laid aside the royal dignity in order to show the perfect grace of a mere lady.

There have been only a few events of any importance in the theatrical world. Mr. Pinero has written a good play and Mr. Shaw a good conversation; Mr. Somerset Maugham has demonstrated how easy it is to please managers; while Miss Maud Allan and Miss Isadora Duncan have been convincing London that dancing is an art. The music-halls have kept up their level, in respect both of skill and enterprise. As a proof of the last quality it is worth observing that Dorando, the virtual winner of the Marathon race, is appearing at two music-halls every evening for the purpose of making an Italian speech which scarcely anybody can understand. We live in an enlightened age, and it is clear that in spite of the pace at which we move we do not lose enthusiasm.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 29.

Mr. Arnold Herbert asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he would make it a condition of the retention of firms upon the list of contractors to the Admiralty that they will undertake to insert in all contracts for the construction of ships of war for any foreign Power a provision that in the event of such Power desiring to sell any such warship it should be first offered to His Majesty's Government.—Mr. McKenna said the Government could not insist on the terms suggested. The contractor would have no means of enforcing such condition.—Mr. Herbert: But would not the Government be able to enforce such conditions in giving out contracts? (hear, hear).—Mr. McKenna could not see how it was to be done.—Mr. Herbert: Are not the right hon. gentleman's advisers capable of settling a form of contract which would give the British Government that power? Will the right hon. gentleman give me the opportunity of submitting a form of contract? (cheers and laughter).—Mr. McKenna: I should be glad to see it (hear, hear).

Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware that the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions forbid naval officers holding any communications with the press and so prevent them from contradicting statements of a defamatory character; and whether, in the absence of any guidance in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, he could state if they were free to take proceedings for libel when a newspaper of repute submits them to malicious and defamatory attacks?—Mr. McKenna replied with regard to the first part of the question that the existing rules as laid down in a circular letter of November 21 were that all persons belonging to the Fleet were forbidden to write for publication, or publish, or cause to be published either directly or indirectly any matter relating to the naval service, unless the permission of the Admiralty was first obtained. With regard to the second part of the question, an officer on half-pay or on the retired list would be free to act without reference to the Admiralty, subject to the paramount interests of the naval service; but if he was on full pay or serving under the Admiralty he would apply to the Admiralty for sanction of his proposed proceeding.—Mr. Bellairs

asked whether any statement could be made in reference to the alleged occurrence in the Channel Fleet under the command of Lord C. Beresford.—Mr. McKenna: That is an entirely different matter and has nothing to do with the question on the paper.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS.

London, July 30.

In a letter to *The Times* of today, Mr. Lloyd George corrects the construction placed by that journal on his last speech, as an attack upon the maintenance of the two-Power standard for the British fleet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer writes: "I wished to convey the idea that the constant state of suspicion and alarm which is reprehensible in all great Powers is still more so in the United Kingdom with regard to the strength of its fleet. I said that, as our Navy protects the country from invasion and for that purpose is kept up to the two-Power standard, so the land army of Germany protects her from invasion, but is not maintained at the standard of her two most powerful neighbours. Consequently, nervousness and suspicion, although in themselves to be condemned, are more natural and less reprehensible on the side of Germany than on ours. I am sure that those who really heard my speech would be the last to construe it as an attack upon the two-Power standard."

MR. CARNEGIE'S ESCAPE.

London, July 29.

Mr. Carnegie had a narrow escape in an automobile accident at Inverness on Tuesday. He was travelling with Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie, when their car collided with another automobile at the junction of Tomnahurich-street and Kenneth-street.

Mr. Carnegie's car escaped without much damage, a smashed lamp and a broken mud-guard constituting the chief damage. The front of the second car, however, was thrust into Mr. Carnegie's car, and the family had a very narrow escape from being badly hurt. The second car was severely damaged, and one of its front wheels was smashed.

Although suffering greatly from the shock, Mr. Carnegie and his wife and daughter were able to continue their journey to Skibo Castle, whither they were bound at the time.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Mr. Chamberlain, we are informed, has expressed himself as having enjoyed his stay at Lausanne, and is stronger and better than when he arrived. Dr. Dufour's verdict concerning his eyesight has relieved any apprehension which he might have entertained, and his decision to leave sooner than he had intended is attributed to the fact that he desires to travel while he feels so thoroughly able to undertake the journey. Mr. Chamberlain has recently had several long drives in the neighbourhood, and on Tuesday he spent a long time in the hotel garden.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TERRIBLE AUTO SMASH ON LONG ISLAND.

New York, July 29.

A terrible motor accident, resulting in the loss of several lives, has occurred near Oyster Bay. A large automobile, conveying five persons, was traversing a level crossing when an express train which had been approaching unnoticed dashed into the car with terrible results.

Miss Lydia Townsend, Frank Smith, and the chauffeur were killed on the spot; Miss Beatrice Eddy, the young daughter of Gen. Lloyd Robinson, who is the son of a wealthy Trust magnate, was badly hurt, while another occupant of the motor car escaped with slight injuries.

The blame for the tragedy appears to rest upon the chauffeur, though how the car was allowed to get on to the line is at present a mystery.

ON THE TRACK OF STANDARD OIL.

Leno, Mass., July 29.

The Attorney General, Mr. Bonaparte, said here today that the Government intended seriously to apply themselves to obtaining a revision of the latest judicial decision in the process against the Standard Oil Company. All the charges brought against the Standard Oil Company of giving or taking rebates would be examined.

(Continued on page 4.)

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BERLIN

We are informed that there has been no thought this year either of a meeting of the German Emperor with the Czar in northern waters or of a meeting between Prince v. Bülow and M. Iswolski. It is also untrue that the journey of M. Stolypin, who will visit several cities where there are German Embassies, is in connection with commercial policy or with an intended Russian loan.

Wagner's "Meistersinger" will be performed tomorrow, August 1, at the New Royal Opera and repeated on Sunday. The performances begin at six o'clock as the music-drama will be given in its entirety. The two intervals will last a little longer than usual. The grand chorus in the last act will be sung by 140 singers.

"Der Rabenvater," a farce by Jarno and Fischer, will be performed at the Friedrich-Wilhelm-städtische Schauspielhaus tomorrow.

Director Halm of the Neue Schauspielhaus intends next season to produce Kleist's "Zerbrochener Krug" with Herr Arndt as the *Village-magistrate Adam*; and Molière's "Der Geiger," with the same artist in the title-rôle.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress of tragedy, will appear at the Hebbel Theater at the beginning of next season, in the following rôles: "Aiglon," "Kameliendame," "Adrienne Lecouvreur" and "Boussola."

The preparations for the opening of the winter season at the Bernhard Rose Theater on the 1st of September are in full swing. A detective comedy, "Das Geheimnis von New York," is a piece that draws full houses, and will remain on the programme.

Leo Blech's one-act comic opera, "Versiegelt," will be performed at the Hamburger Stadt Theater for the first time with Frau Metzger and Herr Lohfing in the principal rôles. Herr Strausky will conduct. This will be the first novelty of the winter season, and it is to be produced at the end of September. The performance occupies one hour. The words of this amusing opera are by Dr. Richard Battka and Herr Pordes-Milo.

José Ferenczy, the popular manager of the Central Theater, has died from heart disease at Buenos Ayres. He was 56 years of age.

Athletic Meeting. The brilliant triumph of the American, Lightbody, of Chicago—who won the international race on Sunday arranged by the sport clubs: "Komet," "Teutonia 99," "Charlottenburger Sport-Club 1902," and "Sport-Club of 95/96" on the Sport Platz in the Bellermann Strasse—was witnessed by about 2,000 people. A crowd was expected, as there were six trophies to be competed for. Undoubtedly the most interesting part of the programme was the 800-meter race for the Crown Prince's prize, won, as above stated, by Lightbody, who was loudly cheered.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" is no longer popular with us, except in the case of an unusually strong cast, the members of which know how to sing Verdi. Franzeschina Prevosti, whom we have heard before, has continued her performances at the New Royal Opera as *Leonore*, with Knote as *Manrico*. As was to be expected, the seats were nearly all taken, in the anticipation of a rare artistic enjoyment. Needless to say, the performance was an immense success, the audience being enthusiastic in spite of the almost tropical heat. The reason of the applause, however, is not quite clear to me, as we have often heard Franzeschina Prevosti as *Leonore*, and there was really nothing else that, in my opinion, could have evoked such enthusiasm. *Leonore's* great aria was sung in perfection. Her acting was, as usual, magnificent. Herr Knote as *Manrico* sang superbly; his acting was as conventional as it had been in "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin." The famous *stretta* had, as usual, to be repeated. Frau Langendorf's singing and acting as *Azuzena* were alike good. Herr Berger as *Luna* is a young artist of considerable promise. The performances of the orchestra, conducted by Herr Wolfram, and of the chorus left a good deal to be desired.—*M. O.*

Duelling, which in Germany has been the cause of many a drama, from time to time furnishes tragic comedy.

An example of this, according to a Berlin contemporary, has just been seen at Göttingen, where the court had to sit in judgment on twenty students of the Mining Academy at Klausthal, an "assessor" and a "referendar" of the Government Mining Bureau. They were accused of sending challenges to duels.

The trouble began at a sport festival at the Mining Academy in Klausthal in March of the present year. Herr Lohmann, a "referendar" of the

Mining Bureau, delivered a speech. He was interrupted by a student named Kortmann, but retorted: "A 'fox' has no right to interrupt" (A "fox" is a student in his first year.)

The following day Kortmann sent a challenge to a duel with sabres. Herr Lohmann declared that he would only fight if a court of honour decided he must do so. This court, composed of officials of the Mining Bureau, decided that an official was not bound to accept the challenge of a student.

This decision caused great excitement among the students, who declared that they were treated as "second-class cavaliers." The result was challenges "en masse" from the students to the officials.

A deputation was sent to the "referendar," who ordered it, politely but firmly, to find the door. On this challenge to sabre duels rained on him and his colleagues, till finally sixty-four in all were received.

The matter was put in the hands of the criminal authorities, with the result that the twenty-two students were given periods of from seven to thirty days to reflect over their bellicose intentions in a prison cell.

A report published from Boston, Mass., says it is stated on good authority that Mr. Heinrich Conried has projected a \$2,000,000 opera house for Berlin, with promise of German and American support.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The economical crisis which began with the financial panic last year has not been without effect on the emigration and immigration of the first six months of this year. That the consequences are deplorable will best be illustrated by the following figures. During the first six months of this year 186,686 immigrants, all third-class passengers, arrived here, against 733,748 in the same period of the preceding year. On the other hand, emigration has been double that of last year, viz. 377,664 from January to June, against 186,586 in the same period of 1907. The decrease of immigration and increase of emigration indicate, as compared with last year, a loss of 800,000 foreign labourers to the United States.

A HUGE PIECE OF CORAL.

The largest piece of coral in the world has just been put on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York. Its weight (says our New York correspondent) is two tons, and it measures 10 ft. long, 4 ft. broad and 4 ft. high. The coral was specially brought from the Bahama-Isles for the Museum.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	La Traviata (Prevosti) at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brettlgräfin (Sári Fedák) " 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarsprinzessin " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comie Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Leustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Martha (H. Bötel) " 8
Charlotten- burg	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin " 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle " 8
Urania Theatre	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge 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 Stimmung. Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies " 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN up to the 29th of July, 1908.

HOTEL BRISTOL.
Dr. Franz Meyer, New York.—Mr. J. B. Thompson, New York.—Mr. S. Astley, London.—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Sutherland, Bradford.—Dr. J. B. MacMahon, New York.—Mr. Max Foss, New York.—Mr. Geo. T. Clawson, and family, U. S. A.—Miss Brill, U. S. A.—Mr. Stafford Talbot, London.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cronen, New York.—Miss Nancy Seawright, New York.—Baron von Oppell, London.—Mr. Edwin Norton, New York.—Dr. E. Cutler, Cleveland.—Mr. and Mrs. Fellmann, U. S. A.—Mr. Jacob Goldberg, San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Barret, Bloomfield.—Mr. R. W. Sears and daughter, Chicago.—Mr. Fred E. Acker, Chicago.—Mr. W. V. Lawrence, New York.—Mrs. A. Wellington, New York.—Mrs. E. B. Custer, New York.—Mr. James Young, Philadelphia.—Mr. Jos. Kleckner, Philadelphia.—Mr. George Cuttingham, London.—Miss C. Furniss, New York.—Mr. Leob. London.—Mr. E. W. Scott, New York.—Mr. Ch. Lewis, Philadelphia.—Mrs. and Miss John Stenters, Philadelphia.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Furth, Philadelphia.—Mr. John C. Fischer and family, Valparaiso.—Mr. Eric Dalhgreen, and daughters, New York.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hulon, New York.—Mr. W. B. Devereux, and family, New York.—Mr. Herb. A. Heyn, New York.—Mrs. J. J. Estey, U. S. A.—Mrs. E. J. Post, New York.—Mr. A. M. Duckett, Montreal.—Mrs. Frederik Wick, Youngstown.—Miss Elisabeth Teledge, U. S. A.—Mr. W. Schuback, London.—Mrs. Emily Wilder, New York.—Mr. Retzlaff, London.—Mr. W. Hulse, U. S. A.—Mr. H. Salmon, and family, New York.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Berkmann, Seattle.—Mr. Adolf Glaser, St. Louis.—Mr. J. C. W. Rado, New York.—Mr. G. Leve, New York.—Mr. Heaton H. J. Shedlock, London.—Mr. E. J. Mackness, London.—Mr. Max Michaelis, London.—Mr. R. Clark, London.—Mr. D. Auerbach, New York.—Mr. Albert Murdoch, Boston.—Mr. S. Williams, Baltimore.—Mr. Fritz Marx, New York.—Mr. Douglas Roads, London.—Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hall, New York.—Mr. John Brook McDougall, Seattle.—Mr. W. F. Ayers, Boston.—Mr. Charles W. Soulas, Philadelphia.—Mr. Karl Müller, Milwaukee.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Dayton.—Mr. A. McNaughton, Milwaukee.—Mr. John D. Joey, Toronto (Canada).—Mr. M. Michaelis, London.—Mrs. Lucien Wulsin, Cincinnati.—Mr. Arthur Schiff, London.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Fritsch, St. Louis.—Misses J. A. and B. O. Osgood, Cambridge.—Mr. William R. Burrows, New York.—Mr. Thompson Clark, London.—Mr. E. A. Bingham, Detroit.—Mr. C. S. Hubert, Detroit.—Mr. John Kalva, Ohio.—Mr. H. J. Wagner, New York.—Mr. Pr. J. Carr, and family, St. Louis.—Mr. Frank S. Washburn, U. S. A.—Mrs. Frank H. Kelley, Cleveland.—Mrs. Albert Watson, Toledo.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heilborn, Boston.—Miss J. d'Estimauville, Philadelphia.—Mr. Rollie Odgen, New York.—Mr. and Miss Turney, New York.—Mr. Louis Dohme, Baltimore.—Mr. R. N. Chamberlain, New York.—Miss J. C. Mack, Boston.—Mr. John Watten, Boston.—Mr. Nathan Goldflam, New York.

DRESDEN

The Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt für Photographie, Chemigraphie, Lichtdruck und Gravüre zu München send us a specimen photograph treated after their method. The picture is that of a farmyard in the neighbourhood of Munich, and the light and shade effects have been brought out with magnificent artistic effect. We congratulate this company on the splendid results they have achieved in the realm of artistic photography.

In spite of the pessimistic forecasts recently made with regard to the influx of American tourists into Europe this season, we venture to think that this year's Transatlantic invasion compares more than favourably with those of former seasons. In one of the local pensions we are informed that no less than three parties of American tourists—a total of 90 people—have stayed there during the last ten days, and from all sides one hears the same story. The art galleries, the museums, the parks, and other places of interest are crowded with these welcome visitors; while it is safe to say that one hears almost as much English as German spoken on the Prager Strasse. Our reports from Berlin indicate a similar condition in that city. There is, therefore, every reason for believing that the monetary stringency resultant upon the panic last year has been greatly exaggerated, or that the country has recovered from its temporary paralysis with characteristic promptitude. The above state of affairs bears out the opinions expressed by the American Consul-General here, as represented in the interview with which he recently favoured us.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) Major v. Trebra-Marsch, Voigt. (2) Ouverture: "Rübezahl," Flotow. (3) Minnelied, Becker. (4) Goldene Myrten, Walzer, Fahrbach. (5) "I. Amerikanische Rhapsodie," Kranich. (6) Nocturno für Violine, Chopin. (7) Fantasia aus: "Faust und Margarethe," Gounod. (8) Ouverture: "Die diebische Elster," Rossini. (9) Schäferstündchen, Tellier. (10) Quellengeister, Salonstück, Hager. (11) Carmen-Quadrille, Fetras.

Warmbad-Wolkenstein. Among the health resorts of Germany there are few that contain within themselves and offer from their own natural resources better means and opportunities of recovery for jaded nerves, as well as of cure for specific diseases such as gout and rheumatism, than this charming spot among the Saxon hills. It is easily reached from Dresden in about two hours and a half, and visitors find there all the elements of comfort and healthful repose. The situation, 1,500 feet above the sea, and surroundings are delightful, walks and drives in all directions enjoyable, the bath arrangements excellent. The railway station is Flossplatz-Warmbad. A Dresden resident, a high authority on this as on other matters of nice taste and good judgment, writes to us of Warmbad as "a spot not far distant from the madding crowd of Saxon towns, snugly and picturesquely situated in a sheltered glen amid idyllic country in the Erzgebirge. The Erzgebirge are a range of hills some 85 miles in length, between Saxony and Bohemia, with a mean elevation of about 2,700 feet. In the whole of this district there is not a spot to be found so full of Nature's charms and romantic, ever-varying scenery as Warmbad. Its air is rich in ozone and aromatic of pine woods."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.	
Closed till August 8.	
Royal Theatre Neustadt.	
Closed till September 11.	
Residenz Theatre.	
Friday night	Alt-Heidelberg at 7.30
Saturday night	Zapfenstreich " 7.30
Sunday night	Zapfenstreich " 7.30
Central Theatre.	
Tonight	Das letzte Mittel at 8
Saturday night	Sperlingsliebe " 8

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AMERICAN WOMEN AND GERMAN MEN.

The Editor of the *Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:—
When reading articles in German papers from their American correspondents, I have frequently been struck by the manner in which we Americans are persistently—but usually good humoredly—accused of personal vanity. If it is not making too heavy a demand upon your space, may I give the following translation of one of these articles, since it may be considered typical:

"Of nothing is the American so proud as of the beauty of his women-folk, and the quickest way for a foreigner to gain the favour of Americans is to praise the beauty and grace of American ladies. One of the first questions asked of a well-known stranger on his landing, by a host of reporters armed with cameras, pencils and paper, aims at getting his opinion about American ladies. Favourable remarks about American ladies are repeated with the greatest satisfaction by American newspapers in big head-lines for the benefit of the American public. In fact, an American expects everybody who is impartial to think that nature has endowed American ladies with a high standard of beauty, which is partly owing to the mixture of races.

"Nobody, however, can gainsay the fact that in no country are so many toilet requisites for the artificial culture of beauty used as in America. Most of the average American woman's attention is devoted to her hair, and to what lengths she goes in making it quite beautiful is clearly illustrated by a small paragraph in an American newspaper. This states that a part of the cargo of the "Wrag Castle," just arrived from Chinese waters, consisted of a ton of Chinese hair, which is intended to be made up into "rolls" for dressing ladies' hair. The consignment of hair is estimated to be worth 5,000 dollars, and great care was taken to preserve it from the influences of the weather during the voyage. The quantity is sufficient to supply thousands of ladies with what are colloquially termed 'rats'."

Now the foregoing article distinctly implies that we American women resort to more artificialities in making our toilet than our European sisters. I could say much on the same subject as to the devices employed by women in Germany to render themselves more attractive than Nature made them, but since the writer of the foregoing article is certainly a man, it is meet that his sex should come in for the little revenge I am about to inflict upon them.

If we American women are vain—and surely it is ungentle to criticize such an ancient prerogative!—what about you German men? I myself have seen you standing before mirrors on the crowded Prager Strasse, carefully touching up the hirsute growth on the upper lip with a dainty little comb, oblivious to passers-by. But further, I am assured by several American men that it is a common sight at the baths to see Germans lying about enjoying a sun-bath with those monstrous moustache shields—or whatever they are called—firmly fastened upon their lips! Don't you think that, as you obviously live in glass houses yourselves, you should discontinue the practise of throwing stones?

I would sign this letter with my name, Mr. Editor, but am fearful of the wrath to come; so for granting me so much space in which to air my grievance, please accept the thanks of—
Eine Amerikanerin.

Dresden, July 29, 1908.

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

AMERICAN AND BRITISH WINS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, July 25.

The suggestion in your London correspondence that though the Olympic Games seemed at first to rouse small enthusiasm they would ultimately receive their due share was, after all, no false prophecy. Yesterday and the day before matters reached a climax, and the huge crowds were rewarded by dramatic moments of vivid interest. From the day on which the prizes were reduced by half to the day of the Marathon race the attendance has been in an ascending scale, and the dismal spectacle of a vast Stadium of empty tiers has not been repeated. As for the Marathon race, it is agreed everywhere that the interest and enthusiasm could not have been greater. That Dorando was virtually, if not officially, the victor is undisputed; and this feeling, transmitted to Italy, seems to have met there with the deepest appreciation. So far as the actual results of the games are concerned, Great Britain stands first in the general list of events with twenty-three wins against the eighteen of the United States. In the running events pure and simple Great Britain and the United States are equal in point of the number of wins, each nation having six to its credit. In the field events, however, Great Britain has been hopelessly beaten by the United States, and much blame has fallen upon the unsystematic training which prevails here for such sports as throwing the hammer, putting the weight, and the pole jump.

Of course tonight the Franco-British Exhibition has been more crowded than usual, although I do not suppose the authorities have much to grumble about even on ordinary Saturdays. Still, it was clear that the Olympic Games were just over and that there was something in the air. The crowd was more of a holiday crowd than is usual; there were fewer smart people, fewer white-shirt fronts, opera hats and osprey feathers at Paillard's or near the bands; and more family parties "of the baser sort" (an unfailing sign of holiday). The most noticeable difference, in honour of the Olympic Games, was a greatly improved display of fireworks, a wilder flight of rockets and a more wonderful sumptuousness in the set-pieces. The crowd began to go before the display was over. "Is that the end?" people kept asking the attendant; and invariably the disdainful answer came. "The end, madam? The end, sir? No, it's only half over. Take your seats, please." And a mighty comet would come shooting down over one's head. But amid the changing currents of the Exhibition, amid the flow and ebb of visitors, amid the darkening and lightening aspects of the sky, one thing,—the slow, rhythmic motion of the Flip-Flap—remains changeless and inexorable as fate. This is the modern conception of sphinx and pyramid; this vast, gaunt engine, which seems never to rest and never to tire and which lifts itself with a sort of superb insolence against the stars. To sit in the Exhibition grounds watching it is to spend time almost profitably, for the Flip-Flap preaches.

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Sunday, August 2nd. 7th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, August 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, August 7th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

SLUMP IN "TEDDY BEARS."

A contemporary's Washington correspondent says that since the nomination of Mr. Taft for the Presidency there has been a slump in "Teddy Bears." Eight large toy firms, evidently overstocked with high-priced bears, have gone into the hands of receivers. During the examination of an insolvent "bear" manufacturer, it was stated that nothing would save the position of the "bear" market except a Taft shooting trip to the Rockies.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATION.

Quebec, July 29.

The Prince of Wales' country excursion yesterday was marked by a delightful incident. Having lunched at the Chateau Bellevue, the Prince, Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Lord Strathcona, with their suites, returned by motor to Quebec, and en route paid a visit to the village of Sainte Anne de Beaupré, known as the American Lourdes.

Hundreds of pilgrims, many on crutches, and visitors, collected at the roadside, and surrounded the car and cheered. The Prince stood up while men, women, and children caught his hands. His Royal Highness, smiling and evidently greatly gratified, held out both hands and spoke some kindly and sympathetic words. With great difficulty Earl Grey and Monsignor Mathieu, Director of Laval University, who was the Prince's host, cleared a space round the car.

The Prince alighted, and proceeded to enter the pilgrimage church, the steps of which were crowded with cripples and pilgrims, who again thronged around His Royal Highness, and grasped, and in many cases tried to kiss, his hands. Inside the church Monsignor Mathieu pointed out stacks of crutches, spectacles, and surgical appliances, which had been cast off by cured pilgrims. At the moment of the visit, which was unexpected, scores of cripples were before the altar. Meanwhile the crowd had rushed into the church.

The organ having played "Good Save the King," and the choir having sung, "Home, Sweet Home," the Prince took his departure. This was the signal for another outburst, which evidently deeply touched His Royal Highness.

The "Indomitable," conveying the Prince of Wales back to England, left this morning at daybreak. The weather was all that could be desired.

BROOKLYN BANKERS IMPEACHED.

New York, July 29.

Friedrich Schröder, a quarantine official and Vice-President of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company at Brooklyn, and Colonel Britten, the President of that company, have been charged with grand larceny. They are accused of having by means of cheques possessed themselves of large sums in cash, the property of the company. Both assert that they are innocent.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

SCHOOL FOR AMERICAN ACTRESSES IN PARIS.

We hear from Paris that an interesting experiment in the direction of a school of dramatic art for the training of young American girls is about to be started there, as an adjunct to the new opera house which it has been practically decided to build in the neighbourhood of the Place de l'Etoile. It appears that the theatre and school are being established by Mrs. William E. Cory, the wife of the American Steel King, better known as the Miss Mabelle Gilman, who won fame as a chanteuse.

The manager of the new theatre and school will be M. Jean de Reszke, of whom Mrs. Cory was formerly a pupil.

HONGKONG RAVAGED BY TYPHOON.

Hongkong, July 29.

During the typhoon which raged in the harbour yesterday, besides the passenger steamer "Vingking" and the Canton steamer "Tungkong," the French gunboats "Vigilante" and "Argus," the British gunboat "Robin," and the British torpedo-boat-destroyer "Whiting," went ashore. The position of the British ships is bad. A whole fleet of flower-boats, with many cargo-boats and lighters, were capsized, and the surface of the river is covered with them. The loss of life was very great.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office: FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 48.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, left Bremerhaven July 29th.
 "York," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Aden July 29th.
 "Main," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore July 29th.
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong July 28th.
 "Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, left Naples July 29th.
 "Rhein," from Tsingtau for Bremen, passed St. Catharines July 29th.
 "Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg July 29th.
 "Zieten," from Australia for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle July 30th.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN NOTES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The National Conventions of the two great parties have spoken, and put forward their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and thus the great electoral campaign, which recurs every four years, has been opened officially and with all due ceremony. And this electoral campaign—thanks to the peculiar personality, the political standing and principles of the candidates nominated—promises to be one of the bitterest and, at the same time, most interesting in the eventful party-political history of the American Union. It would hardly be possible to present a more interesting, more fascinating, and, for the mass of the electorate, more electrifying political picture than "Bryan-Taft," unless "Theodore Roosevelt" were substituted for "Taft." That picture might be entitled either "Bryantism" or "Rooseveltism"; both would on the whole express the same political principles.

For the last four years the standard-bearers of the Democratic party have strenuously striven to bring it home to the heart and conscience of the American people that many of the principles curiously described and claimed by Roosevelt as "my policy" are political thunderbolts stolen from the Democratic armoury. Again and again William Jennings Bryan has taken public occasion to show that he, just because many of his political views coincide so exactly with those of the present tenant of the White House, is the logical heir and rightful successor to the political inheritance of Theodore Roosevelt. The enthusiastic and unanimous acceptance which the Roosevelt policy met with at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and the circumstance that Bryan himself owns to that policy, practically leave but one question to be decided by the people; viz. whether this Roosevelt policy is to be carried out by Roosevelt's man, Taft, or by the Democrat Bryan.

In view of the important consideration that Taft, the experienced statesman matured in the public service, would be likely to carry out that policy in a more conservative spirit though not less strictly than Bryan or Roosevelt, the "platforms" adopted by the two parties may be expected to disappear behind the personality of the opposing candidates. Two political questions only, as well as the personality of the candidates, are likely to govern the situation, viz. tariff revision and labour. In those questions the Democratic platform differs from the Republican in demanding immediate tariff revision as a means of abolishing the Trust and monopoly evil, and in more nearly meeting the demands of the workers' unions with respect to the granting of judicial injunctions in cases of dispute between employers and employed. According to some of the newspapers, the Labour leader, Mr. Gompers, has promised Mr. Bryan the workers' support.

As the Democrats have put wood-pulp, which is used in the manufacture of paper, on the duty-free list, they hoped to influence newspaper publishers in Bryan's favour; the publishers having endeavoured to induce Congress last session to lower the paper duty, on the ground that the price of paper had been artificially "screwed-up" by the Trusts. This does not appear so far to have made any impression on the Democratic journals which, four and eight years ago, opposed Bryan. The Democrat *New York Times* sounds the first note of attack on Bryan in saying that the conservative, decided, experienced statesman Taft is to be preferred to the radical, uncertain, and vacillating Bryan. But even the most determined of Bryan's opponents admit that he has a strong hold on large masses of the people, and warn Taft's adherents not to take the contest against Bryan too easily.

RUSSIAN SONGS IN LONDON.

Hitherto London, one of the most cosmopolitan of cities, has not had much opportunity of hearing Russian music rendered by Russian singers. German Choral Societies have come and gone. Wagner is almost always present. Offenbach's music has been revived last month, and Italian music is acclimatised. Great Russian and Polish pianists have visited London, but Russian vocal music is seldom heard. Last month, however, at Steinway Hall a choice selection of Russian songs was charmingly rendered before a most appreciative audience by Mademoiselle de Klemm. The selection was varied, covering a wide range, from the lullaby of the nursing mother to the impassioned appeal of Vania in Glinka's "Life for the Tsar." Mademoiselle de Klemm, who appeared to great advantage in a Russian Court dress of the fifteenth century, is the daughter of a Russian general, who served fifty years in the Infantry. Her uncle was also a distinguished officer and a musical composer. She studied music for six years under Madame Stephanitz. When the war broke out with Japan she became a Red Cross nurse, and was sent out on the "Orel" to the seat of war. The "Orel" went round the Cape, and after a long stay at Madagascar proceeded to the Far East. She was fired upon and captured by the Japanese, who carried

off her crew, nurses and all, to Japan. There Mademoiselle Klemm stayed some time, in vain imploring permission to be allowed to nurse the Russian wounded prisoners. Finding all her applications refused, she left for Shanghai, and from thence to Bombay, where her cousin was Consul-General. Her health was shattered, and nine months' stay in Poona failed to do her much good. A further stay in Ceylon was equally in vain. She returned to Russia, but it was two years before she recovered sufficiently to resume her singing. Then she decided to come to London, furnished with excellent introductions by M. de Meck, Russian Consul at Newcastle. Mademoiselle Novikoff became her friend, and she made a brilliant *début* at Steinway Hall. Her *petite* and gracious figure was admirably set off by her quaint old world costume. She rendered her songs with immense spirit and unflinching humour, which charmed and delighted her audience. If this be Russian music, let us have more of it, was the unanimous verdict which found a cordial echo in the Press. It was a pleasant coincidence and of good omen that Mademoiselle de Klemm should have had such a warm welcome in London for her Russian songs the week after the Royal and Imperial meeting at Reval had certified to all the world the disappearance of all ill-feeling between Russia and England.—R. R.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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