

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

# The Daily Record

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A., Struve  
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10 PFENNIGS.

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## MR. ASQUITH ON PEACE.

During the past week the seventeenth Universal Peace Congress has been sitting at Westminster, and has been conducting valuable discussions on the possibilities of international arbitration. On Friday evening the delegates were entertained at dinner by Mr. Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, on behalf of the Government, at the Hotel Cecil, and it fell to the Prime Minister to propose the principal toast of the evening, "The International Peace Movement."

On peace there is nothing new to be said, but there is much that cannot be said too often. Mr. Asquith, in his statesmanlike remarks, brought forward no unexpected arguments which should make disarmament seem at all imminent; but, while he expressed himself in none too sanguine a spirit on the immediate prospect of peace, he certainly gave one or two reasons for believing that some progress had been made towards attaining it. He refuses to believe that increasing armaments tend towards peace or exist purely for ornamental purposes; on the contrary, he believes, as all sensible persons must believe, that the greater the fighting strength of nations the greater must be the danger if a rupture should occur. It was in a spirit of "futile and impotent fatalism" that peace-loving nations increased the strength of their defences. Nevertheless, national security, he said, must always hold the first place in the thoughts and in the plans of those who were responsible for the government of any country. In spite of all difficulties and discouragements, he was able to advert to two or three points where progress had been made. First, of late years there had been a growth of international agreements; secondly, a beginning had been made in "substituting international litigation for the barbarous methods of slaughter and conquest"; thirdly, nations were coming to know and to understand one another.

This is a good beginning and one on which a brilliant future might be built in time and by the exercise of immense patience. It was, however, only fair of Mr. Asquith to point to a few of the drawbacks that beset each of the signs of progress. Agreements are not alliances, and alliances, of which we have not yet purged ourselves, are, as Mr. Asquith says, "sometimes rather hindrances than helps to peace." Between agreements "which seek to avert in advance the possibilities of future conflict" and alliances which are simply self-seeking, Mr. Asquith might have added, there is much treacherous ground on which the most astute diplomacy often slips. Further, international litigation, though a simple aim, is impeded by enormous obstacles. There are questions of establishing a tribunal of admitted authority, of settling on principles of law and procedure acceptable to all the litigants, of pacifying the outraged honour of nations, and an almost insuperable obstacle, of finding some mode of execution which should give real effect to the judgments of the tribunal. From travel and from education there is much to hope. Let us get rid, as Mr. Asquith advises us, "of hereditary antagonisms which it is almost a point of honour to cherish." Finally, let us hope that Mr. Asquith's appeal to the Churches to forward the cause will be taken up with the zeal it deserves.

After all, when the question of peace is reduced to the plainest terms, when every precaution has been taken lest one falls into merely rapid idealism and empty sentimentalities, when probabilities have been weighed unreservedly, there is one conclusion which is inevitable. Peace will be a myth until public opinion is habituated to the conception of international amity as a practicable and profitable state of affairs. That is placing the fine ideal of the peace societies on a somewhat low level, yet it is, we think, the only level to which we can at present hope to advance. Lord Courtney of Penwith pointed out at Friday's banquet that commercial rivalries do not necessarily lead to a condition of war; yet it is precisely over commercial rivalries that war appears most likely to break out, if it breaks out at all. In the elimination of such a danger the spread of public opinion and of international understanding are the most valuable instruments. The work is slow and disheartening, but the peace societies have been persistent and, in a degree, successful. With more funds and a

greater publicity on the part of the peace societies, with more education and with a greater sensitiveness on the part of nations to the evils of war, there is some reason to believe that a mutual guarantee among nations might be more than an ideal in the maintenance of national security.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

London, August 4.  
The International Free Trade Congress, to which Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States have sent delegates, was opened here today. Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, was elected chairman of the assembly, and opened the proceedings with a speech in which, after bidding the delegates welcome, he dwelt on the effects of free trade on international relations. Free trade, he declared, produced peace, unity, and mutual dependence, while a protective policy meant isolation and had other injurious results because tariffs created suspicion, jealousy, ill-will, and disunion among the great nations. Free trade, on the other hand, increased national welfare and strengthened international security. He trusted that the free trade principle would triumph. Three women suffragists, who interrupted Mr. Churchill's speech, were summarily ejected.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### MARK TWAIN'S NEPHEW DROWNED.

A contemporary reports from New York that Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, a member of the editorial staff of *Collier's Weekly*, and a nephew of Mark Twain, was stricken with apoplexy and drowned at Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. Y., late on Saturday afternoon. His wife witnessed the tragedy.

The sea was running high and a bathing-master cautioned Mr. Moffett, but the latter was an excellent swimmer and went far out. He over-exerted himself. His brother-in-law, Mr. Albert Tallman, and a guard nearly perished in an effort to save him. Mr. Moffett's body was recovered.

Mr. Moffett was forty-seven years old and had been in journalistic and magazine work many years. He was managing editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* in 1902 and had been connected with *Collier's Magazine* since 1904. He was the author of articles on the tariff and financial questions, as well as works in a lighter vein and verses. He was a member of the Players, City, and Reform clubs of New York.

#### THE FOREST FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New York, August 3.  
The forest fire which originated at Fernie, British Columbia, shows no signs of abating. Three hundred people are now known to have perished, and many thousands are without shelter or provisions. Bridges and railroad lines have been destroyed in all directions, so that the affected district is isolated. Owing to this circumstance it is impossible to forward the aid and provisions so badly needed by the sufferers.

#### DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, August 3.  
In consequence of an explosion of some chemicals in the Bullington Dock here today an outbreak of fire occurred, the flames attacking a huge grain warehouse. This was quickly destroyed, together with some hundred railroad freight wagons and two grain elevators, which contained more than half a million bushels of grain. The destroyed property belonged to the Armour Canning Company.

#### COUNT ZEPPELIN AGAIN EN VOYAGE.

Friedrichshafen, August 4.  
Count Zeppelin ascended in his airship at 6.45 o'clock this morning. If this ascent proves successful, the Count intends to undertake the 24 hours endurance trip to Mayence without further delay.

#### Bale, August 4.

At 9.32 o'clock this morning Count Zeppelin's balloon passed over this city. Beautiful weather prevails, and there is a perfect absence of the least breeze. Observed from below the airship's flight is surprisingly smooth and regular. The local Swiss Despatch Agency received the following post-card from the airship: "From the airship of Count Zeppelin over Bale. All well. Proceeding in the direction of Strassburg. August 4th, 1908. (signed) Count Zeppelin."

#### Mülhausen, August 4.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning the Zeppelin airship was sighted across the Rhine, apparently heading down the river.

#### Strassburg, August 4.

At ten minutes to 12 the airship of Count Zeppelin arrived at Strassburg. At 12.10 it sailed past the Cathedral, from which flags were flying, and manoeuvred at first lower than the platform; then rising, it passed slowly at a height midway between the platform and the summit of the spire, cheered by thousands of people who crowded the streets, steps, and roofs, and even the chimney-stacks. As the air-ship proceeded in the direction down the river, a card was thrown from it addressed to *Wolff's Telegraph Bureau*, and containing the words: "Over Strassburg. Splendid voyage. Course to Mannheim. 4th of August 1908, 12.10 p.m. Count Zeppelin."

#### Mazau, August 4.

The Zeppelin air-ship passed the town at 1.30 p.m., along the left bank of the Rhine, amid the cheers of a crowd numbering thousands.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Paris, August 4.  
The journal *France Militaire* learns that the Government decided yesterday to order the 31st and 76th Infantry Regiments, which were marching by easy stages from Chalons sur Marne to Paris, to immediately entrain for the capital, in view of the serious situation prevailing there. The regiments arrived in the city last night, and were ordered to hold themselves ready for instant service. Until midnight last night the streets were patrolled by cavalry and infantry. Several unimportant collisions between soldiers and the strikers occurred in the neighbourhood of the Labour Exchange, but no serious disorders were reported. Sixteen persons are still detained in custody in connection with the riots.

#### Paris, August 4.

During a riot in the Place de la République last night the guests of a café fell upon policemen and soldiers with chairs, tables, and bottles, and a fierce combat ensued. A large number of the participants sustained more or less severe injuries, and the police were kept busy making arrests. Riots also occurred in front of the Labour Exchange, where a police commissioner was wounded in the leg by a bullet. At 8 p.m., however, quiet was restored, most of the troops returning to their barracks.

#### THE CONGO QUESTION.

#### Brussels, August 3.

A grey-book, just published, contains the Notes exchanged between the Belgian and British and the Belgian and United States Governments with reference to the Congo State. It is interesting to observe that the Belgian Government asserts its confidence that the British Government will not persist in its reserve if it wishes to see the annexation of the Congo by Belgium. The Belgian Government indicates the measures which, in the interests of the natives, should be first adopted; and further declares its readiness, after the annexation of the Congo State and under certain reservations, to take into benevolent consideration every proposal it may receive to refer to arbitration the interpretation of the commercial conventions by which Belgium is bound.

#### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

#### The Hague, August 3.

Official despatches from the Governor of Curaçoa confirm the orders issued by President Castro with regard to the revocation of the exequaturs of (Continued on page 4.)

# BERLIN

Extreme cordiality was the prevailing note at the State banquet in the royal castle at Stockholm on Monday evening, when the Emperor and Empress of Germany were the guests of King Gustaf and the Queen of Sweden. In proposing the health of his Imperial visitors, King Gustaf assured the Emperor that he was not regarded as a stranger in Sweden but rather as an honoured and intimate friend, and that his present visit could not fail to prove a potent factor in increasing the common goodwill prevailing between the two countries, which continued to live in close amity, drawn together by ever narrowing bonds of friendship. He drank to the happiness and prosperity of the Emperor, the Empress, and the entire German Empire.

Obviously touched by the King's cordial words, the Emperor expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the reception accorded to the Empress and himself by their royal hosts and the city of Stockholm. "It is a source of infinite satisfaction to us both," he continued, "to spend a few days among a people who regard us with such sincere friendship." He recalled the comradeship existing between his father and the late King Oscar, and trusted that the historic friendship existing between Germany and Sweden would continue to expand and develop to the prosperity and welfare of both.

A telegram from Dessau received yesterday runs as follows: The *Anhaltin. Staatsanzeiger* learns from an authoritative source that the report published in several newspapers to the effect that an engagement would shortly be announced between the Princess Antoinette Anna von Anhalt and Prince George William of Cumberland, is entirely without foundation.

A telegram received from Stockholm late on Monday night stated that Herr von Schön, Imperial Secretary of State, had suddenly become indisposed on board the Emperor's yacht "Hohenzollern," now lying off Stockholm. No further details are yet to hand, a circumstance which it is to be hoped indicates that the distinguished patient has recovered his usual health.

The German High Sea Fleet, with the exception of the cruiser squadron now visiting the Azores, left Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on the 1st inst., on its return voyage to Kiel. Despatches to hand announce that all is well on board. Happily the fear that the visit of the ships to the Azores, whence came recent reports of a plague outbreak, would be attended with danger has not been justified.

The Hamburg-American liner "Sambia," from Antwerp, in entering the port of Hamburg on Sunday morning, collided with the Woermann Line steamer "Lucie Woermann," which was being moved to another berth by a tug. The "Sambia" was severely damaged at the bows, while the "Lucie Woermann" had several stern plates smashed.

Telegrams from Kiel state that an explosion of benzine occurred on board the yacht "Carlo," which was en route from Kiel to Gothenburg. The explosion took place just as the yacht was traversing the Cattgat. Two of the crew were drowned and the captain sustained terrible injuries from the flames. The yacht foundered almost immediately.

The exceedingly thoughtful communication addressed to the editor of a contemporary which we reproduce today will be cordially endorsed by everyone desirous of seeing unclouded relations exist between Great Britain and the Great Republic of the West. While we should be among the first to deprecate a superfluity of hyper-sentimental cant, it is undeniable that Americans and Britishers should stick together when thrown into contact on alien soil, for the sake of the respect and honour which each feels for the Anglo-Saxon stock from which he has sprung. The writer of the letter is perfectly accurate when he asserts that there is not one newspaper in England of anti-American tendency. Indeed, we have recently spoken to several Englishmen to whom the reports of the Olympic Games appearing in an French-American contemporary came as an unpleasant surprise and shock. "We always thought we were pals with America, at least!" they said.

The performance of the "Meistersinger" has so far been Herr Gura's greatest success. The cast was excellent and the representation satisfactory, with the exception of the whipping scene. The orchestra, which had been strengthened, might have been better. There are deficiencies in every summer undertaking, and Herr Gura's arrangements were necessarily made in haste. It is a notable and praiseworthy fact that Herr Gura has ventured to produce the "Meistersinger" at all, and it must be admitted that he did everything in his power to make the performance worthy of the great composer. His efforts were amply rewarded by the enthusiastic applause of the audience, who repeatedly

called him before the curtain. Herr Bachmann (*Hans Sachs*) and Herr Wittekopf (*Pogner*) are sufficiently known as fine artists. Herr Sembach, of Dresden (*Walther*) has a fine voice, but he is young, and his acting is wanting as yet in ease and grace. His singing, on the other hand, is refined and expressive and his tones touch the heart. Fräulein Hummel's *Evchen* is Wagner's ideal in appearance; as usual, she found favour with the audience. It is a pity that she should strain her voice, as she appeared to do in the quintet. Herr Siewert was hardly a success as *David*, although his enunciation is very distinct, his voice lacks sweetness. His representation of an inquisitive, impertinent apprentice was not sufficiently accentuated. *Magdalena* was somewhat weakly represented by Frau Langendorff. The success of the performance is due mainly to Herr Gille's efforts in the conductor's chair; he was at all times master of the situation.

Director Palfi and Director Bendiner have agreed to produce the successful farce, "Dollarprinzessin," together at the New Operetta Theatre, when the special performances in the Neue Schauspielhaus are concluded. On the first of September the "Dollarprinzessin" will be performed for the first time by Director Palfi's company.

Geheimer Justizrat Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kahl has been unanimously elected Rector of the Berlin University for the winter-term 1908/1909, beginning October 15th.

## Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

Since 1905 the summer holidays of the Cologne Commercial High School have been used for trips across the sea. Other similar institutions have followed this example. This year the Cologne High School, according to a contemporary's Berlin correspondent, will achieve a record, for this year's tour will be made to tropical Africa. Last Sunday thirty professors and students started from Cologne for Milan and Naples, where they will embark for Port Said. Aden will be reached on August 17, and on that day the tour will be continued to British East Africa. From August 25 to September 10 the party will travel across British Uganda to the Victoria Nyanza. Trips will be made in several directions, and on September 11 the region around Tanga will be explored; then Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa, will be visited, as will also Zanzibar. On September 24 the start will be made for home from Dar-es-Salaam. Suez will be reached on October 7, and an excursion may be made thence to Cairo and the Pyramids, and Naples will be reached on October 13.

A special study will be made of British and German colonial methods, and lectures thereupon will be delivered during the homeward voyage. The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that "the trip to German East Africa has the advantage of making the 'trippers' acquainted closely with the high road to India." Herr Prosper Mullendorff, editor of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and well acquainted with Germany's African Protectorates, will make the tour.

A *Corso* will take place on the Oberspree on the 19th and 20th instant.

The development of aeronautic science is now in full swing in Germany, and in spite of its youth it has, from a technical point of view, made a progress which augurs well for the future.

Only a few days ago, says a Berlin contemporary, experiments were carried out by the military balloons on the Tegel shooting range and now the Parseval airship has appeared on the scene. On account of its size the establishing of the equilibrium could not be carried out in the military balloon house and was effected in the open air.

The curtain in front of the balloon house was drawn aside, and the airship, on the platform of which Captain von Kragh and his two assistants had taken their places, was taken out by a detachment of men from the military balloon section. The new airship in 58 metres long and cylindrical in shape and has a cubic capacity of 3,200 metres. It is pointed at the "bow." The diameter is 9.4 metres. As in the former Parseval airship, the position of the platform can be shifted so as to displace the centre of gravity at will.

The propeller is driven by a 100 horse-power Daimler motor, which is built into the platform. One of the chief innovations in the new airship lies in the construction of the stability side rudders. These are not, as formerly, air-filled cushions, but are bags, which are inflated by the upward streaming air currents.

The sudden advent of a thunderstorm on the Tegel shooting range prevented the new airship making its first trip on Monday last, but it will go out on the first favourable opportunity.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.  
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

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

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL V. 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.

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**Residenz Buffet** Rendez-vous for Americans 64, Kronen Strasse.

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**Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.**

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	La Traviata (Prevosti) . . . . . at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	(closed).
" "	Kammerspiele (closed).
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene . . . . . "
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . "
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . "
Comie Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus . . . . . "
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . "
Schiller Theatre O.	Die weisse Dame (H. Bötel) . . . . . "
" Charlottenburg	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Rabenvater . . . . . "
Thalia Theatre	(closed).
Urania Theatre	Die Nosellande und ihr Weinbau . . . . . "
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n . . . . . at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York . . . . . "
Gebr. Herrnsfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben . . . . . "
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten . . . . . "
Passage Theatre	Berlin I. Stimmung. Spezialitäten . . . . . "
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . "
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . "

# DRESDEN

His Majesty King Friedrich August, says a Christiania telegram, made an excursion from Voss to Vatnahalden, returning early on Monday morning to Christiania, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for the royal party in the Grand Hotel.

From all accounts the King and his two sons are spending a very pleasant holiday, very much in the manner than any private gentleman fond of the company of his sons takes a vacation. We venture to think that in this respect King Friedrich August sets a most praiseworthy example to his subjects, for were his devotion to his children shared by every private citizen Saxony could claim to be one of the happiest kingdoms on the globe. A monarch may be feared, respected, obeyed, but unless he displays that touch of nature as evidenced by family devotion he can never wholly gain the hearts of his subjects; and those strangers who visit Saxony and are struck by the unmistakable popularity of the King have not far to seek to determine the cause.

The much-advertised Esperanto Congress is rapidly approaching, the first meeting being due to take place on Sunday, the 16th inst. Dr. Zamenhof, however, does not arrive until the following morning. We are in communication with the British Esperanto Association of London, and thus hope to be in a position to publish announcements emanating from this source. There is reason to believe that the forthcoming Congress will create a record in attendance and countries represented. Pension proprietors already inform us that applicants for rooms begin to appear, proffering their requests in divers strange tongues. The most fiery anti-Esperantist must admit that the movement is making rapid headway, not the least remarkable circumstance being that Asiatic countries reports new adherents numbered by the thousand every month.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening is as follows:—  
(1) Semper fidelis, March, Sousa. (2) Overture "Das eherne Pferd," Auber. (3) "Siellietta," Blon. (4) Zigeunerständchen, Nohl. (5) Overture "Die Girondisten," Litloff. (6) Vergiss und frage nicht, Valse, Forwerk. (7) Tonbilder from "Euryanthe," Weber. (8) Overture "Orpheus in der Unterwelt," Offenbach. (9) Spinnerlied from "Der fliegende Holländer," Wagner. (10) 's giebt nur a Kaiserstadt, Polka, Strauss. (11) "La Matchiche," Borel Klerk.

The *Vogelwiese*: The grand firework display arranged by the "Crossbow Fraternity" will commence punctually at 9 o'clock on Friday evening. Three cannon shots will announce the beginning of the display, which is to be divided into four sections, each differing from the other in character. An illumination is planned for today, and a ball takes place in the Schützenzelt. The usual banquet of the crossbowmen will be held in the Schützenzelt at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. At 8.30 the same evening that famous piece of martial music, the Military Potpourri by Saro, will be played by the specially augmented band. The delightful Rose Garden at Bozen, in the Tyrol, which is magnificently reproduced, is illuminated every night.

At the Central Theatre today, *Spatzenliebe*, a comedy in four acts by Louis Artus, translated by Franz Schreiber, will be given for the fifth time.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play in 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.		
Tonight	Zapfenstreich	at 7.30
Thursday night	Der Weg zur Liebe	" 7.30
Friday night	Alt-Heidelberg	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Weg zur Liebe	" 7.30
Central Theatre.		
Tonight	Spatzenliebe	at 8
Thursday night	Spatzenliebe	" 8
Friday night	Spatzenliebe	" 8
Saturday night	Spatzenliebe	" 8

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## MR. AND MRS. MALLINSON IN AUSTRALIA.

The numerous Dresden friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Albert Mallinson will be gratified to learn that the Australian tour of this talented couple continues to be most successful. The series of song recitals they have been giving in Melbourne have been the subject of sympathetic comment in the Victorian Press, and we have pleasure in reproducing herewith an article which appeared in the Melbourne *Age* of June 22nd:—

It is a daring experiment to invite the public to hear a couple of dozen songs—there were 22 on the programme, and two of these were encored—all composed by the same musician, all interpreted by the same singer, in the course of a single evening. The song recital, of course, we know very well. Dolores enchanted all her hearers, singing practically the whole programme herself, for a stray piano solo or so served merely to give the chief performer an occasional rest. But Dolores gave variety to her concerts by culling from the works of writers belonging to divers nationalities and epochs, many of whom are among the acknowledged classes of their art. In the present instance, on the contrary, that element was of set purpose thrust aside. The whole concert was Mallinson; Mallinson as composer, Mallinson as accompanist, and Mrs. Mallinson as vocalist. A daring experiment, as we set out by saying.

As a result, those who were present on Saturday evening had the privilege of listening to a very refined and highly interesting entertainment. What ever may be the ultimate verdict of the musical world about Mr. Albert Mallinson's songs—and it is never quite safe to judge of the "rank" of any composer until, as W. S. Gilbert put it, he decomposes—he is undeniably a force to be reckoned with when our purview is limited to living song writers. Happy in his choice of lyrics—the names of whose writers supplied the only non-Mallinsonian element in the whole programme—he is equally happy in seizing on their prevailing mood and giving it appropriate expression in his music. Rarely does he repeat a phrase, going straight through, as a general thing, from the first line of a poem to the last. He follows the changing spirit of the words with felicitous art, yet everything seems to flow naturally, and as though without conscious effort. That he has a "style" of his own goes without saying; but to admit this is not to assert that beyond a vague general family resemblance between the various offspring of his brain there is anything of monotony in such a concert. For our own part, however, we must confess to a doubt whether such concerts are on lines broad enough for their entourage. Mr. Mallinson's songs, or at least the bulk of those given on Saturday, are strictly chamber music, and the Town Hall, with its echoing spaces, allows many of the more delicate effects to escape. As well expect to hear a string quartet to any advantage there as some of these dainty ditties, with their whispered pianissimos. They are like charming little vignettes, wherein each faint and hardly perceptible line has its import in the general scheme. Work of this stamp would be wasted on the back screen of a landscape in a theatre; the scene painter has to get his effects by broad splashes of colour if they are to be visible at all, and a singer in the Town Hall has to work on somewhat similar lines if those furthest away are to derive any benefit. We should strongly urge, if such a course be by any means feasible, that some at least of the future concerts be held in a room of more compact dimensions. Then, and only then, will these finer touches get their full value assigned to them. Everyone who wanted to hear might not be able to get in, but those who did would get triple value; and, besides, it should be easy to increase the number of the concerts, so that in the end all intending patrons would be provided for—none need be sent empty away. Mr. Mallinson's songs are in a sense a British asset. Composers of his kind do not come here every day, and how much his songs gain by having their author's conception duly presented, both in the voice part and the accompaniment, is hard indeed to say; but it amounts to no little. And besides, in the decade that has passed since he left us—for he was several years a Melbourne resident—his memory, even as a merely local musician, cannot have faded: there must be many who knew him in the old days (before he awoke and found himself famous) who would gladly revive pleasant memories, and incidentally make acquaintance with some of the 300 songs he has composed. But they are far more likely to do this if they are permitted to do so "in detachments" at, say, the Masonic Hall, or even Glens, than if they are compelled to endure the rigours of the Town Hall, and get only a faint general outline of the man and his work to restore animation in their freezing limbs.

It is by no means our intention to discuss at length or with particularity the two and twenty songs of which Madame Steinhauer (as we used to know her) was the exponent. "Slow, Horses, Slow," is a specially happy example of the composer's knack of wedding music to words; "Eleanore," a fine setting of a fine lyric. In "Four by the Clock," "the heavy breathing of the sea," is treated with happy inspiration, while the whole song, voice part and accompaniment alike, fall very little short of perfection. The concluding passage was probably quite inaudible to most of those present; but enough had been heard without it to justify a demand for a repetition, unhappily with the same result. In brighter vein were "Bed in Summer," "To an Isle in the Water," and "Es war zur goldenen Frühlingszeit," the last-named having a captivating lilt. A word of hearty appreciation is called for by "Dream of a Blessed Spring," which is charmingly melodious, as is also "O My Garden," an excerpt from a Song Cycle. George Macdonald's delightful words "Baby" disappeared from view somewhat in the setting, which necessitates their being delivered too fast to tell their full meaning; but as regards "atmosphere" the composer has caught the author's conception exactly. Longfellow's "Day-break" is an impressive and powerful song, and in this instance, too, an encore resulted. We have passed over more than half of the songs given; no one's memory can charge itself with more than fleeting impressions of so large a mass of material, and these are apt to get blurred ere one has time to set them down. But in each and every instance the opinion formed, while the song progressed and at its conclusion, was that the music was a fitting and adequate setting of the words. The voice part is usually grateful to sing or to hear; the accompaniment always shows sound musicianship and well varied treatment.

Mr. Mallinson is fortunate in having as his "go-between" so artistic a singer as Madame Steinhauer, and one who so thoroughly identifies herself with the exposition of his works. Were it not that the bulk of those given make scant demands upon mere physical force, she might have found the ordeal trying; as it was, she went through it without turning a hair, as the phrase is. Her verbal enunciation might be more distinct; it is necessary to follow her on the programme as she sings, for she does not give due weight to the consonants; but even this drawback would probably not obtrude itself unduly in a smaller hall. But she sings with feeling and discernment, and as though she loved her work—which there is not the slightest reason to doubt she does thoroughly. Mr. Mallinson at the piano is a host in himself. Always helpful and never obtrusive, he brings out every point at exactly its proper dynamic worth. As interpreters, the two are admirably suited.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Netherlands Consuls. An exception was made in favour of Consul Hellmund in Caracas. The despatches further confirm the declaration that Venezuela will not renew her cordial relations with the Netherlands until satisfaction is offered to her for various occurrences referred to in detail in a letter which the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Venezuela has addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Hague.

## THE TURKISH ARMY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Constantinople, August 3.

According to the *Sabah*, about 300 soldiers of the 2nd Corps, with officers and several civilians, arrived here yesterday from Adrianople to express their thanks to the Sultan for the Constitution. They were met at the station by an emissary of the Sultan, by troops, and a large crowd, and conducted to the Yıldiz Palace. Banners were carried with the inscription "Freedom, Justice, Equality, Fraternity". A breakfast was given to the soldiers in the court of the Hamidie mosque. The Adrianople troops then took up a position in front of the Palace. The Sultan appeared at a window, called the commander of the troops to him, and said: "I am very glad to see you. I greet the soldiers, my children, and order you to convey my greeting to your comrades of the Corps." The troops cheered the Sultan, and then returned by train to Adrianople.

## FRANCE DEMANDS THE GUILLOTINE.

Paris has been thrilled and shocked by the full and terrible details of the murder of M. Rémy, the rich stockbroker who lived in the Rue Pépinière, and was done to death—at least according to all present seeming—by his two domestics. Nothing more brutal, more cynically revolting, has ever been unfolded to a magistrate by a presumed criminal than the story, vouchsafed by the young "valet de chambre" Courtois, in which he described how he and his "co-détenu," Renard, murdered their elderly master for the sake of his money. That grim procedure known as "the reconstitution of the crime" took place at an advanced hour one night last week—a sort of mock tragedy, which seemed even worse than the deed itself. A detective-inspector, stretched upon the bed, personated the murdered man, and in the shadowy room two figures, unclothed, as were the criminals themselves—according to the story of the younger of the accused—stealthily approached the bed, the one plunging a knife, theatrically and harmlessly, into the body of the inspector, and the other making movements as if to press out the life of the victim. The "maitre d'hôtel" Renard, witnessed the sinister play with no variation of facial expression, and the younger of the two seemed (if somewhat high-coloured reports are to be believed) to positively revel in the minutiae of this singular and painful judicial spectacle. Scenes of this sort are an integral part of French criminal investigation. They respond to the French temperament, to its liability to "give itself away" under the stress of great emotion; but to the Anglo-Saxon mind there is something of the old torture chamber about a carefully organized drama of this kind. It may well be that, influenced by sensational displays, confessions are often made, but the coldly judicial mind habituated to the methods of justice on the other side of the Channel will hesitate to attach a prime importance to avowals wrung from lips bleached with terror.

The public, says a contemporary's Paris correspondent, is excusedly excited over the atrocious murder of one of its most respected citizens, and the suspects, on their exit from the scene of the reconstitution of the crime, were roundly hooted by an enormous gathering and narrowly escaped summary execution at the hands of Dr. Lynch. It is not surprising that the display of cynicism made by the two prisoners and the apparent certainty of their guilt have called for the reinstitution of the guillotine. Life is no longer safe in Paris, say many writers today; deeds of this sanguinary sort must be repressed by the knife of justice. There is a clamouring for the old "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" of the Israelitish law. Unfortunately there is an interregnum of a particularly dangerous sort. President Fallières has shown his reluctance to condemn even the worst criminals to death; he is a confirmed humanitarian who shrinks from capital punishment, even for the most terrible beasts in human form. Hence "les bois de justice" are rusting in their shed, and Diebler, the "exécuteur des hautes oeuvres," is a gentleman of leisure.

Whilst the chief magistrate's attitude is perfectly justifiable, from his point of view, it is dangerous for society at large because the Chamber has not yet pronounced upon the question of guillotine or no guillotine. It is left in abeyance. There is, therefore, no alternative punishment, no solitary confinement such as the Swiss system substitutes for sudden death on the scaffold. Unless Parliament hastens in its

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## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Bremen August 1st.  
"Lützw," from Bremen for Japan, left Antwerp August 3rd.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore August 3rd.  
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Aden August 3rd.  
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, left Naples August 1st.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Nagasaki August 3rd.  
"York," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Colombo August 4th.  
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, left Gibraltar August 3rd.  
"Breslau," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 4th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg August 3rd.

labours and establishes either imprisonment for life in its most dreadful form, or sets up the guillotine by removing the "droit de grâce" from amongst the prerogatives of the President, the worst risk that murderers of the supposed type of Renard and Courtois run is to be transported to a penal colony where, after certain years of good behaviour, they may smoke the calumet of peace beneath their own vine and figtree in a delightful climate and with few restrictions upon their personal liberty.

Juries sometimes show themselves wiser than Parliaments in France. Time and again during the last few months juries all over the country, and more particularly in the department of the Seine, have expressed the view that prisoners convicted of murder should suffer the severest penalty known to the law. They have not been discouraged by the circumstance that clemency is always exercised by the Elysée, whether under the tenure of M. Fallières or that of M. Loubet. They have the courage of their convictions, and, as practical men of the world, judge of events upon facts, and not on general sentimental principles. Though the Chamber of Deputies has recently shown a disposition to emancipate itself from the thralldom of the Socialists, it is still weak enough, on occasion, to listen to the dulcet voice of the humanitarian. Parliament, however, is now in recess, and when the deputies reassemble in October they will, doubtless, have come to the conclusion, from contact with their constituents, that the bulk of the country is for capital punishment for murderers in whose "dossier" appears no extenuating circumstance.

## HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

In Monday's edition of the *New York Herald* there appears a letter from a correspondent who hides his identity under the pseudonym of "Britisher de Passage." The letter, which we take great pleasure in reproducing herewith, is worthy of consideration by reason of its sound commonsense and its appeal to the better nature of both countries:—

I am an Englishman who has the privilege of knowing a number of Americans intimately; I have met them all over Europe and at home; and I don't want better friends or more courteous gentlemen than they are. But what goes wrong with Americans when they get into crowds? It seems to bring all the worst of human nature out in them. "American," writing to you, says the winner of the Marathon race received no applause, and that he heard an Englishman mutter something about "a d— Yank." Is he surprised? It seems to me that Americans forgot that all the bitter things said about English sport in the American press (and your reporter was not the least offender), all the contemptuous remarks made by representative papers, are reported in the English press; and further that the astoundingly arrogant, querulous and egoistic conduct of the American crowd at the Stadium (exactly on a par with what Mr. Minturn says about Venice and Oberammergau) was under the direct observation of the English. Are Americans surprised that after over a week of that—of these demonstrations directed openly against the English, especially in the press—English tempers began to wear a little thin? If it were desired to exasperate us, what more could be done? Anyone who knows the English press knows perfectly well that there is hardly a single paper or periodical that is definitely anti-American. The opposite is emphatically the case. With us anti-Americanism is not a political asset. A speech of a manifesto directed against the States would win our hostility, not our votes. There is criticism, of course; no doubt sometimes hasty and ill-informed; but that, I suppose, in these quick service times, is unavoidable. But in general the ordinary British attitude is one of willing amity. Efforts to arouse dislike must be painful to thousands and thousands of Americans: discourtesy and arrogance cannot be pleasing to them. That is why I welcome Mr. Minturn's letter, and those you have printed of others, in the midst of the campaign of abuse. Even English phlegm can be exasperated. But who wants, and who stands to gain by, Anglo-American discord? Certainly neither Britain nor the States! I would therefore express the hope that American crowds would remember that courtesy and honour which are the rarely failing quality of well-bred Americans in private; and would become in Mr. Minturn's phrase, private ambassadors, remembering as ambassadors do (that being the reason they exist) that they are the guests of other nations with sentiments and feelings of their own. Primacy in any sphere is not best shown by intolerance, self-consciousness or arrogance.

## VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to August 2nd numbered 7,594.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly winds, variable skies, rain at times, temperature not much altered.