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

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

Dresden Office:
A., Struve
Strasse 5, 1.
Telephone:
1755.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 759.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

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

KING EDWARD ABROAD.

King Edward is not only a great traveller; he is a sovereign conspicuous for his habits of order, method, and exactitude, and before he leaves England for a diplomatic visit or a holiday an immense amount of planning and arrangement has been gone through, and has obtained His Majesty's approval. A French writer, who has evidently obtained his information at authoritative sources, asserts that one of the King's journeys demands almost as much in the way of preparation and detail as a military expedition on the frontiers of India. Lord Knollys knows something of the work entailed by his royal master's Continental excursions, and if the wheels of the machinery put in motion are not apparent to the public, if King Edward is able to travel with the liberty of an American millionaire, it is because His Majesty's sagacious secretary has acquitted himself with skill and prudence of the important functions devolving upon him. Suppose that in the month of April the British Sovereign announces his intention of paying a visit to Germany in August. He names several towns as possible stopping places, and gives Lord Knollys one or two approximate dates. It is for the secretary to do the rest. So inquiries and investigations are at once set on foot. Royal messengers familiar with the tastes and habits of their master are despatched to explore the ground which His Majesty's visit will cover, to inform themselves regarding the royalties, high personages, and society the King is likely to encounter, and to draw up a list of the theatres, concerts, race meetings, and other disreputable which, should His Majesty so desire, may help to render his sojourn agreeable.

Then the hotel-keepers have to be seen and interrogated. In most of the German spas there is a palatial hotel with special apartments reserved for Royalty, and the highest ambition of their proprietors is to place them at the disposal of Edward VII. The fact that the King of Great Britain has stayed at a hotel on the Continent gives it an invaluable "cachet," and for years after all classes of tourists will pay any money for the privilege of sleeping in the King's bed. But, says the writer quoted, the privilege is a vain one, for the King always brings his own bed with him. However wide-awake and perspicacious the hotel-keepers may be, the Royal couriers endeavour to conceal the identity of the high personage in whose name they are making inquiries, and their investigations and questions are generally made on behalf of a supposititious nobleman. When a list of the suites available has been drawn up, with a plan showing the disposition of the main apartments, the "dossier" is completed and forwarded to King Edward, who, with Lord Knollys, goes carefully through it before selecting the establishment to be honoured with His Majesty's patronage.

A courier is then dispatched to the district chosen, and the name of the royal guest is revealed to the hotel proprietor, who takes a solemn engagement not to disclose it. This precaution is necessary to prevent an invasion of inquisitive people and snobs, who, as soon as the King's plans become known, flock to the district he is expected to visit. Furniture from Buckingham Palace, detectives from Scotland Yard, and various advance officials attached to the royal personnel begin to arrive at the hotel. If an important banquet is to be given by the King during his stay, M. Ménanger, the royal chef, takes charge of the arrangements; on ordinary occasions two or three of his principal assistants, accompanied by an army of scullions, are sufficient. They arrive perhaps a fortnight in advance of the King, for the kitchens must be installed to their satisfaction, and from then until the date of the King's coming there is a constant procession of valets and domestics. Enough baggage to equip a regiment is unloaded and stowed away in the royal suite, and with a view to facilitating the King's movements his two favourite automobiles are sent ahead and kept in readiness for their august owner.

But in spite of all the trouble and anxiety of months of preparation, with the object of accomplishing the King's good pleasure, it sometimes happens that His Majesty is grievously disappointed. The "first gentleman of England" cannot always secure the privacy he so ardently desires, and,

notwithstanding every precaution on the part of those whose one desire is to meet His Majesty's wishes, the public will insist on getting as near to the King as possible. It is a compliment to the Monarch's popularity, but it is a compliment he would rather go without. In Paris, at Biarritz, at Marienbad, and elsewhere, it is the same story. Ill-mannered people will annoy the King by crowding round him, and those who are worse than ill-mannered step out in front of him and snap their cameras in his face. It is not the first time that King Edward has turned his back on a district which has shown itself so unmannerly that he was kept a prisoner in his hotel, and it is stated that His Majesty was so much annoyed by the persistent persecution of the public at Marienbad last year that he decided not to return there. His Majesty's physicians, however, overcame his reluctance, and, if the inhabitants of Marienbad and its visitors will only learn to respect the King's inognito, it is possible that they may have the honour of his company for many years to come.

AMERICAN FEELING FOR ENGLAND.

There is no denying the necessity for such a book as the carefully written yet outspoken study of the modern inhabitant of the New World which Mr. H. Perry Robinson has given us in his book entitled "The 20th Century American." It is a hard thing for an Englishman to read that "in spite of the improvement which has taken place in the feelings of the upper classes in America, the fact still remains that, with a large portion of the people, war with England would be popular." It is a startling sentence; but, if such are really the feelings of a large portion of the American people towards England, it is well that Englishmen should know it—if only so that they may take such steps as seem suitable for the removal of a feeling so dangerous and so foolish. It is even less agreeable to find that England's calm, common-sense reception of the calculated blusterings of the late President Cleveland over the Venezuela question thirteen years ago was attributed by a large section of the American public to cowardice; and that the services which it was in England's power to render America during the Spanish war—services which have more than once been suitably acknowledged by distinguished citizens of the great Republic—did not prevent England's own subsequent troubles in South Africa being hailed with a large measure of American popular exultation. Matters are improving, says Mr. Perry Robinson; and, indeed, the average Englishman, instead of brooding on such incidents as these, will prefer to recall, among public events, the sorrow expressed all over America when Queen Victoria died (if ever national sympathy seemed sincere, this did), and, among personal experiences, the strong impression of honour, manliness, and culture he has received from the companionship of many an American gentleman. As to the dislike of England to which Mr. Perry Robinson refers with such startling plainness, it, of course, has its historic causes. Some of these may strike the Englishman as deserving of a different interpretation from that given them by the American. At any rate, it is as well that each should examine them from the point of view of the other as well as from his own; and towards the performance of that task this book is a notable aid. We have never seen a fairer, more eloquent, or more comprehensive attempt to reveal not only the true American to the Englishman, but the true Englishman to the American, and the whole tendency and trend of the volume is humanitarian and wise. One of its many shrewd sayings is the following: "It is because the peoples (American and English) rely on individual effort and not on the State that they have become greater than all other peoples." The truth of that cannot be too strongly insisted on, particularly in Great Britain, where there is a growing party that is all in favour of throwing upon the State countless burdens that should be borne by the individual. Needless to say, there is a limit at which the adoption of this unmanly and decadent policy might conceivably render a people not only unworthy of an alliance with any self-respecting country, but certain of a speedy and not unmerited abasement before the world.—P. G.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

PRINCE OF WALES' RETURN.

The "Indomitable," with the Prince of Wales on board, reached the Solent at 9.40 o'clock on Monday evening. Wireless messages from the cruiser, received at Portsmouth the same morning, showed that the great vessel had made a record passage. The Prince was not expected until Wednesday.

The town of Cowes and the yachts in the roads were brilliantly illuminated, and the roaring of the guns was not only a welcome to the Prince of Wales, but a fitting celebration of an historic voyage across the Atlantic.

Although the Admiralty is naturally reticent with regard to the matter, there is little doubt that the intention, when the new cruiser began her homeward voyage, was to test her speed to the utmost, a procedure which it need not be added had His Royal Highness's entire approval.

During her trials the "Indomitable" reached 28 1/2 knots, or over 30 miles an hour, but if she has managed an average of only 24 on the voyage across the Atlantic she will have shown herself to be indubitably the fastest, as well as the most powerful, cruiser afloat.

According to the reports which were received at the end of the week the weather in the Atlantic was anything but favourable to rapid steaming, the fogs off the Newfoundland coast and gales in mid-ocean having been the prevailing condition since the "Indomitable" sailed.

The Portsmouth naval authorities understand that the "Indomitable" has made the passage from Quebec at the high average speed of 26 knots.

MR. ASQUITH ON FREE TRADE.

London, August 5.

The Prime Minister, proposing the toast of the evening at a dinner given by the Cobden Club in honour of the International Free Trade Congress, said he was glad to find himself in agreement with foreigners who believed that free trade served the best interests of the world. He went on to speak of the growing community of interests brought about by the great and ever increasing development of means of communication, which leads to closer mutual dependence among the nations. Commerce should be free to take its natural course; it would then extend and enlarge the common property in wealth and prosperity.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH. REASSURING STATEMENT.

London, August 4.

The *Central News* says:—It is learned from an authoritative source that the somewhat pessimistic accounts of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's health recently circulated are far from being accurate. The right hon. gentleman was seen by an eminent Harley-street practitioner a couple of days ago in conjunction with the doctor who has been attending him since the beginning of the year at Cannes and Aix-le-Bains, and they found him better in every respect. He is a little thinner, but one of the objects of the course of baths at Aix was to lessen his weight. His mind is as quick and strenuous as ever, and he walks better, eats better, talks better, and sleeps better.

Mr. Chamberlain stood the long journey home surprisingly well. He is, of course, not a young man, and things move slowly in his case, but his steady progress, not, perhaps, to complete recovery, but to comparative good health and activity, is sure. At Aix and at Ouchy he dined in the public salons. He sees many friends, with whom he discusses all manner of topics, and he intends to take a more active part in politics again.

INDIAN MISSION STATION ATTACKED.

Bombay, August 5.

A band of Hindoos have attacked the mission station at Pandharpur, in the Poona district, and severely wounded the missionary's wife with sticks and stones. Many arrests have been made in connection with the incident. No further details are as yet obtainable.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

A number of New York ladies at present in Berlin, who have taken quarters at the Hotel Bristol, were the guests of the Lyceum Club on Tuesday afternoon, after having spent the preceding hours by visiting the Zoological Garden and the exhibition of art at the Lehrter station. The reception took place in the comfortable salons of the Club, where many prominent Berlin ladies had assembled to welcome their American sisters. Among those present were the former Minister of Public Education, Herr Studt, and his wife; Herr v. Holleben, former German Ambassador at Washington, and his wife; and Director of the Ministry Herr Hermes. Frau Heyl delivered an excellent speech in which she welcomed the visitors and expressed the hope that they would carry back nothing but the most pleasant reminiscences of Germany.

Miss Roosevelt, who is staying in the capital, delighted everybody by her rendering of *Dich leure Halle grüss ich wieder* from "Tannhäuser." The talented young vocaliste, it may be mentioned, is a niece of President Roosevelt's. Toasts, songs, and other enjoyable items helped to make the evening extremely pleasant.

It is interesting to note that these ladies are the winners of a competition recently inaugurated by a New York newspaper, which, we are given to understand, offered to send on a tour to Europe a party consisting of ladies who won the most votes for popularity in a certain district. Mrs. A. Hohmann, of Brooklyn, received the greatest number of votes, no less than one and a half million being cast in her favour. Unfortunately this lady was not present on Tuesday afternoon, as her husband had telegraphed her from Munich, whither she had to go on pressing business. The other winners in this novel competition are as follows:—

Mrs. L. Hüsslein, Mrs. E. Strack, Mrs. M. Löwenthal, Miss E. Hoffmann, Miss Ellie Ebeling, Mrs. F. Niemeyer, Mrs. L. Foeller, Mrs. E. J. Dornhöfer (President of the National Union of German Women in America), Mrs. F. Kuntze, Miss Blanche Joswig, Miss E. Heinicke, Mrs. E. Mahler, Mrs. A. Hamann, Mrs. Frieda Bürger (Brooklyn), Mrs. Charlotte Körle (Jersey City), Mrs. Hermine Schwarz (Bayonne, N.J.), Mrs. Anna Marx (Elizabeth, N.J.), Mrs. E. Rode (Newark, N.J.), Mrs. C. F. Marsen (Kensico), and Mrs. A. M. Döring (Jamaica Plain, Mass.).

Yesterday morning the party paid a visit of inspection to the Berlin Council House, and were later received at the United States Embassy. In the afternoon a highly enjoyable automobile excursion to Potsdam took place, followed last night by a special performance in honour of the visitors at the Lustspielhaus.

One may open any German comic paper with, to say the least, some possibility of finding Serenissimus there. It is often, indeed, that he appears in the pages of the humorous journals of Germany, and probably no more convenient peg was ever devised for hanging jokes upon. For Serenissimus is the embodiment of a great type—a type with infinite possibilities of humour in it—that of the "elegant idiot." Is there an absurd observation to be made, Serenissimus will gently stroke his moustache and make it; has a nonsensical question to be put, he will raise his monocle and ask it in his innocent fashion. Such is Serenissimus, the standby of the German comic artist.

There is an interest, however, attaching to Serenissimus which not every humorous character of the kind can claim; and that interest lies in the origin which such a character has had, an origin which is plain enough to any one who sees and hears the real Serenissimus of Germany. Let us,

says a writer in a London contemporary, forget for a moment Serenissimus as he appears in the illustrated papers, and let us make his acquaintance in flesh and blood—for on the stage he is to be seen in *propria persona*. As might be expected, it is with drama of a very light sort that he is associated, such drama as one can witness on a warm summer evening without excessive effort. It is, in fact, at a "summer theatre," one of those informal affairs one runs across so frequently on the Continent, that Serenissimus is most likely to be found. When Serenissimus is to take part in a performance in such a place, a stage-box, fitted with crimson curtains and other necessary embellishments, will be found to have been erected at one side. The box is so constructed as to expose its occupants to the full view of the audience; and were the stranger unaware that they are to provide an important part of the entertainment he might be puzzled at the presence of two such distinguished-looking personages as he sees therein. For they are two in number; seated in the box is a figure in a bright red uniform with gold facings, with a monocle and a cocked hat; this is "His Highness," Serenissimus; by his side stands a faithful attendant, with cocked hat held deferentially under his arm—Kindermann, a personage inseparable from "his Highness," whom he invariably addresses as "Durchlaucht." It is the function of this odd pair to entertain the audience with their nonsensical conversation before the curtain rises and after its fall, and he is a grave man who does not roar with laughter at some of their ostensibly innocent remarks. Not the least important duty of Serenissimus is to mount the stage at the conclusion and make a farcical distribution of medals amongst the actors, accompanied by a more or less ridiculous complimentary speech.

What strikes the stranger most when he sees Serenissimus thus is the manner in which the presence of such a character enhances the performance of any comparatively trifling comedy; while not less admirable is the restraint with which Serenissimus is impersonated; he never becomes a clown. But no one, however amused, can be blind to the larger aspect of "His Highness"; it was the spirit of satire which called him into being, and an elaborate caricature he remains—a caricature of the small German ruler in his Court Theatre. There are, even today, not a few dignitaries within the bounds of the Empire at whom Serenissimus is a palpable hit; and it will be readily realised that in some of the German States it is scarcely possible for such a character to appear without, metaphorically speaking, treading on eminent toes. Looked at, indeed, in this, his most general, aspect, Serenissimus appears a consummate piece of satire. Levelled by the Germans against one of their own institutions, he reveals the presence of a sense of humour with which the Teuton is not always credited. German he is, and German he remains, for no other land furnishes the conditions to which he owes existence. All Germans know of Serenissimus and Kindermann; and if the odd couple are not essential to the welfare of the German stage, they at least form properties of a permanent sort, elastic in their adaptability and usefulness.

The only street in Berlin without numbers to the houses has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence.

This curiosity among streets is the Wegelystrasse, which lies in Charlottenburg. It is named after Wilhelm Kaspar Wegely, who founded in 1750 the first porcelain factory in Berlin.

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.

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

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

THE LIGHT
 American-Defective-Institution.
 Berlin SW. Wilhelmstr. 39

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	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg (Sombach) at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	(closed)
Lessing Theatre	Kammerspiele (closed)
Berliner Theatre	(closed)
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpfingst 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Comic Opera	(closed)
Residenz Theatre	(closed)
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
Trinon Theatre	(closed)
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzenträum 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Fidelio 8
" " Charlottenburg	(closed)
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater 8
Thalia Theatre	(closed)
Urania Theatre	Die Glutscher 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
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben 8
Apello Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin I. Stimmung. Spezialitäten . . 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

CURRENCY EXPERTS COMING TO EUROPE.

New York, August 4.
 The members of the under commission of the Currency Commission appointed to study coinage and currency methods prevailing in Europe left New York today for London. They will also visit France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia.

AUTOMOBILE SMASH IN FRISCO.

San Francisco, August 4.
 An automobile containing five passengers was descending a hill here today when the foot brake suddenly refused to act. The car, which was travelling at high speed, swerved and violently struck a tree. All the occupants were killed on the spot.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN FOREST STILL BURNS.

Chicago, August 4.
 The forest fire in British Columbia has assumed gigantic proportions; the flames continue to spread with extraordinary rapidity, devouring everything in their path. It is absolutely impossible to estimate the extent of the damage caused thus far,

but thousands of square miles of magnificent timber have been destroyed, dozens of towns razed to the ground, and hundreds of lives lost. Nothing can be done to stop the progress of the flames, and unless a heavy fall of rain occurs the ultimate consequences must be appalling.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP DESTROYED.

Echterdingen, August 5.
 During a thunderstorm which broke over here at three o'clock this afternoon Count Zeppelin's airship was wrenched from its moorings; it rose in the air, caught fire and exploded. The airship was absolutely destroyed. Several people were injured by the explosion. Count Zeppelin escaped injury, but is inconsolable over the catastrophe.

The above telegram speaks for itself only too plainly. After the most successful aerial voyage ever made, the airship on which the eyes of the civilised world were centred has become the prey of those elements which have once again demonstrated their treachery. Up to within a few minutes of the breaking of the storm the weather had been ideal. Universal sympathy will be extended to the aged inventor who has thus seen the apparatus on which he had lavishly expended thought and gold for years past destroyed before his eyes. We be-

lieve we are voicing the opinion of all our readers when we express the sincere hope that another Zeppelin airship will arise from the ashes of yesterday's disaster and still win for the courageous nobleman the blue ribbon of the air.

Below we give a series of telegrams which outline the progress of the voyage up to the time of the catastrophe.

Oppenheim, August 5.
 The spot where Count Zeppelin's airship landed is in a quiet inlet between two dams. In the course of the afternoon the supply of benzine was replenished. Great crowds had collected on the banks and cheers were repeatedly given for Count Zeppelin, the crowds singing "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles." After dark, preparations for continuing the voyage were commenced. With the help of some men of the Pioneers from Mayence the airship was towed out from the bank, and at 10.30 p.m. it rose amid enthusiastic cheers from the spectators. At first it shaped a course up-stream, but soon turned and sailed away in the direction of Mayence whose lights were clearly visible.

Stuttgart, August 5.
 Count Zeppelin did not return over the Rhine valley as he was expected to do, but crossed the frontier of Württemberg at Eppingen at 4 o'clock this morning, and was in sight of Ludwigsburg at 5.10 a.m. (Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

During the course of next Sunday evening's service at the Church of Scotland, Bernhard Strasse 2, the new incumbent, Rev. T. H. Wright, will deliver a lecture on "The Power of Memory." The lecture is in aid of the Church funds.

Mr. Wright takes a great interest in psychology and is a well-known author on this subject, so that the lecture promises to be of more than ordinary interest.

Höritz is a market-town with 1,400 German inhabitants; it is situated on the Budweis-Salznau Railway, in South Bohemia. Since Whit-Sunday several performances have been given of the Fall of Man in Paradise and the Work of Redemption through the passion and death of our Lord Jesus Christ. The original text of the play was written by the linen-weaver Paul Gröllhesel of Höritz, who in 1816 composed his passion play, making use of the popular work, "The Great Life of Christ," by the Capuchin Father Martin Cochem (1682), establishing his play upon the foundation of the ancient and already familiar forms of the passion play. From 1816 to 1840 the play was performed by the townsmen in their ordinary Sunday clothes for the edification of the people, but now the 300 townsmen who co-operate in the performances appear in costumes historically correct. The play closes next month.

The gifted elocutionist, Baron Carlo von der Ropp, will on Monday evening next, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, give recitations in the Kurhaus Saal at the Weisser Hirsch. His programme is a copious one, containing selections from the works of Fontane, Schönsich-Carolath, Liliencron, Börries, v. Münchhausen, Holger Drachmann, Wildberg, Vanselow, Jacobovski, Johanna Lankau, Josefa Metz, Leede, and Rudolph Poesber. The talented young Dresden pianiste, Fräulein Johanna Thamm, will assist at this entertainment by playing compositions by Rachmaninoff, Chopin, and Liszt.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening is as follows:— (1) Unter der Friedenssonne, March, Blon. (2) Overture "Die verkaufte Braut," Smetana. (3) Valse espagnole, Metra. (4) Von Gluck bis Wagner, chronologisches Potpourri, Schreiner. (5) Einleitung zum III. Akt aus "Tannhäuser." (6) Soldatenlied, Munioskow, Klageged, Curti. (7) L'Artesienne, Suite, Bizet. (8) Fragmente "Preciosa," Weber. (9) Heimwärts, Kobold, Grieg. (Für grosses Orchester bearbeitet von V. Clark.) (10) Menuett, Bocherini. (11) Myrtenblüten, Walzer, Strauss.

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

J. A. Henckels
Zwillingwerk Solingen
Trade Mark
founded 13th June 1731.
Heart steel made to H. M. the Austrian Emperor.
Finest knives and steel wares.
Dresden-A. Berlin W. 66
Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

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

At the Central Theatre today, *Spatzenliebe*, a comedy in four acts by Louis Artus, the German by Franz Schreiber, will be given for the sixth time. This piece can only be continued until the 10th instant inclusive, as the Management is under contract to produce on the 11th *Irrlichter*, the fate of a woman, in four acts, by Helene Völk.

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

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schless Gasse 7.

DRESDEN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Closed till August 8.
Sunday, August 9 . . . Margarethe at 7.30
Monday, August 10 . . . Oberon " 7.30
Tuesday, August 11 . . . Maurer und Schlosser " 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight Der Weg zur Liebe at 7.30
Friday night Alt-Heidelberg " 7.30
Saturday night Der Weg zur Liebe " 7.30

Central Theatre.
Tonight Spatzenliebe at 8
Friday night Spatzenliebe " 8
Saturday night Spatzenliebe " 8

Every shop where = English is spoken = should take in & advertise in **The Daily Record** Struve Strasse 5, I.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.*

A SOUL IN ANGUISH.
Ever since Oscar Wilde's last book was given to a half expectant, half doubting world there has been a ceaseless controversy as to whether it is worthy to rank with those works which first placed him upon the pinnacle of literary fame, which will cause the genius of the man to live and flourish decades after the personality of the man has faded into kindly oblivion. We refer, of course, to *De Profundis*, a book we may aptly describe as the anguish of a soul awakening from a self-inflicted coma of reckless intellectual extravagance and aesthetic sensuality. Whether in this case the pitiful soul actually emerged from the depths and soared, ever so little, into that austere, serene atmosphere it craved, eagerly embracing an exile from the stultifying mundanity which held its earthly shell in bonds of steel, the world at large may never know. The few friends who survived the shock of Wilde's degradation and knew him during the last year of his life are mute upon this point; and it is well they should be so. Having gazed with awe upon the spectacle of "a shrieking soul ripped from the quivering clay," a spectacle which, metaphorically, is presented in this book, let us temper our judgment with the milk of human kindness, turn the page, and—forget.

A man and his work may well be as far apart as the poles, but in the *Ballad of Reading Gaol* they are one and indivisible. This is no place for character analysis, though the book under consideration opens a window through which we peep fascinated into the workings of a mind numb with despair, face to face with brutal realities, shattered to the last extremity by the blasting strokes of Fate's Nasmyth hammer. The verse itself is powerful to impressiveness, pulsating with tense human passion, bearing the unmistakable stamp of actual experience. Once again it has been proved that whatever height genius may reach in the heyday of prosperity, its greatest work is born in travail, for we do not for one moment believe that Wilde ever penned verses half so powerful as those he wrote within the shadow of Reading Gaol walls.

* *De Profundis* and *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, by Oscar Wilde. Tauchnitz Edition, 1 Vol.

NEW BOOKS.
Tauchnitz Edition, to appear August 13th: "Mr. Crewe's Career," by *Winston Churchill*. 2 Vols.

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GENERAL NEWS.
(Continued from page 2.)

Stuttgart, August 5.
Count Zeppelin's air-ship appeared over this town at 6.20 this morning, and proceeded northwards towards Sidon. The enthusiasm of the people for their great countryman is indescribable. The *Süddeutsche Korrespondenzbureau* received the following autograph card from the Count: "From the heights above Stuttgart. Returning homewards after an eventful voyage. 5th August 1908, 6.23 a.m. Count Zeppelin."

Stuttgart, August 5.
Count Zeppelin landed near Echterdingen shortly before 8 o'clock on account of a defect in the motor. He is likely to start again about 6 o'clock this evening.

Stuttgart, August 5.
Count Zeppelin landed in the open fields five minutes east of Echterdingen shortly before eight o'clock this morning, on account of a defect in the motor. The air-ship will probably have to remain where it is until 6 o'clock in the evening. Men have been sent from Friedrichshafen to assist in the repairs, and two companies of Grenadiers have been summoned by telegraph from Stuttgart.

Stuttgart, August 5.

Besides the men sent from Friedrichshafen to assist in repairing the motor of the airship, three railway waggons with gas, which were there, have been sent as an express train. The train journey and the filling of the gas reservoirs will take time, so that the ship cannot be expected to start before 9 o'clock this evening. The whole population seems to be going to Echterdingen. The Filder Railway Company is despatching special trains, which are all overcrowded. Thousands are arriving on foot, many on bicycles, and more in automobiles and conveyances of all kinds. The Stuttgart Grenadiers, who were engaged in field exercises in the Echterdingen district, were soon on the spot and assisted men of the Queen Olga Grenadier regiment in maintaining order. The reason for the landing of the air-ship was not a defect in the forward motor—which, as was observable when the ship passed over Stuttgart in the morning, was not working—but want of gas. From Nackenheim one motor only was used; a fact that explains the very moderate speed made against a strong head wind. The flat country around Echterdingen appeared to the Count particularly suitable for a landing. The defective motor will be repaired by fitters from the Daimler works in Kannstatt, who left for Echterdingen in automobiles, with the necessary tools.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

New York, August 4.

Mr. Henry Farman, who has been experimenting with his aeroplane at Brighton Beach for the past few days, has been somewhat handicapped by a stiff wind most of the time, but on Sunday and Monday the conditions were rather better, and the aeronaut was able to give Americans a better idea of his powers. He made several short flights quite successfully, his manoeuvring being watched by an interested crowd of spectators.

Mr. Farman's best flight was one of 660 yards, which he accomplished at an elevation of about twenty feet.

Capt. Baldwin's balloon, which is to take part in the official flying-machine tests at Washington, is described by the *Times* correspondent.

A pointed cylinder in shape, the balloon is far smaller than the French airship "Patrie," being only 90ft. long and 20ft. in diameter. When filled with hydrogen its lifting power is 1,300lb. The wooden framework, running the length of the bag, cross-braced with wire, the engine, and the netting weigh 700lb. To this must be added the 100lb. of ballast specified in the requirements and the weight of two passengers, which would be about 320lb.
(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

The reserve of buoyancy then left is 180lb., which will be carried in sand placed so as to balance the weight of the engine and the passengers. As the requirements forbid the easy method of changing direction by shifting weight, the airship has two planes on each side, shaped like box kites, and movable up and down in a small arc.

The engine is a Curtis motor, having four cylinders of 25 horse-power and four cycles, and geared so that the propeller makes 450 revolutions a minute to the engine's 1,800. A speed of 18 miles an hour is required, but Capt. Baldwin says he expects to reach a speed of 30 miles in calm air.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

Paris, August 5.

President Fallières, accompanied by M. Pichon and members of his suite, arrived here late yesterday evening and were met by the Premier, M. Clémenceau, other Ministers of State, and the diplomatic representatives of Russia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The President, who looked bronzed and well, was the recipient of quite an enthusiastic welcome at the station.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE CHANCE OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, August 4.

M. Bachmetyeff, who has returned from Tokio on resigning the post of Ambassador there, has been interviewed by the *Slovo*. The ex-Ambassador says that a war with Russia is regarded by the Japanese as being "a chance event," and the defeat of Russia as being equally open to chance. The Japanese know very well that Russia is far better prepared for another war with Japan than Japan is prepared to go to war with Russia, and at any rate Japan will not make the first move in that direction, for it is occupied too exclusively with finding money to improve its financial position. M. Bachmetyeff was struck by the fact that while the Japanese are extremely inquisitive as to the course of events abroad and in the political world generally, it is difficult for a foreigner to find out very much about Japanese life as a state. In fact, the latest gossip about society on the banks of the Neva always finds its way very quickly to Tokio.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN TURKEY.

Cologne, August 5.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes the following report from Constantinople: Since the announcement of the Constitution up to today more than 300 applications for concessions for factories and foundries have been laid before the Ministry of Commerce. Seven European companies, among them two German and one American, have asked for concessions for a network of telephones in and around Constantinople. A Vienna company proposes to establish an omnibus service on the model of the Urbaine in Paris.

AMERICAN NOTES.

THE STEEL TRUST.

Most persons will agree that only a hazy idea exists in Europe of the colossal nature of the great American Steel Trust. It will be news to many that the land occupied by the various companies forming the Trust has an area equal to that of the kingdoms of Saxony and Württemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden united. The railway lines belonging to the Trust are as great as those of the Orient Express. An army of workmen numbering 170,000 is engaged, and these receive in salary \$133,000,000 per annum. The Trust owns 100 ships, 30,000 wagons, and 700 locomotives.

The Trust's fifty mines supply the greater part of the world's production of finished steel. From the coal mines they extracted 10 million tons annually. Beyond this, the works require eleven million tons of coke and 15 milliards of cubic metres of gas. The total production of the Steel Trust exceeds that of England and Germany together. After contemplating such figures, one can only speculate on the brain power which conceived so gigantic an operation.

A NOTEWORTHY TRIAL.

The first commemorative tablet to be set up in the main hall of the Central Criminal Court in London should be of peculiar interest to American visitors in the metropolis, for it has the following inscription:—"Near this site William Penn and William Mead were tried in 1670 for preaching to an unlawful assembly in Gracechurch-street. This tablet commemorates the courage and endurance of the jury, Thomas Vere and Edward Bushell and ten others, who refused to give a verdict against them although locked up without food for two nights, and were fined for the final verdict of not guilty." The case of these jurymen was revived

on writ of habeas corpus, and Chief Justice Vaughan delivered the opinion of the court, which established the rights of juries to give their verdict according to their convictions.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING.

The French Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, sends some details of the seal fisheries for the present year. The season is only a short one, beginning in March and terminating at the end of May. The number of seals brought into St. John's is given at 213,863, and the value is placed at £390,460. Three of the ships went to the bottom with all belongings, and it goes without saying that the seal fishers' experiences were not without excitement.

THE PAPER SHORTAGE QUESTION.

The American nation has the reputation of wasting almost as much of its resources as it uses. Facts are often advanced to show that there is much truth in such a statement.

A practical paper maker of Boston, Mass., recently called attention to a few of the sources of enormous waste when speaking of the number of materials in America's refuse heap which are worth while considering as promising substitutes for wood pulp. The North-west annually produces a million and a half tons of flax stalks which are not now used for anything. That amount of waste remains after the twine makers take all they want. It makes excellent paper. The farmers in the South burn or plough under thirteen million tons of cotton stalks every year. That which is ploughed under is not wholly lost, for it enriches the soil to some extent, but not so with what goes up in smoke. Five hundred thousand tons of fibre have been adhering to cotton seed every year. It has been fed to farm stock along with the seed, and has done the stock no good. Cattle and sheep do not like the fibre, and the seed cake is better without it. A machine has been invented which, it is claimed, will separate the lint from the seed. Paper makers think they can use it.

Nobody knows how many millions tons of corn-stalks go to waste; but in quality they are far ahead of cotton stalk, and it is believed they can be made into paper, although it has not yet been done on a commercial scale. Thousands of acres of wild hemp grow in the south-western part of the country, particularly along the Colorado River. Its only use now is to shelter Jack rabbits and coyotes, but it has splendid fibre and tests on a small scale show that excellent paper can be made from it. Paper making from straw is a well-established industry. Bookbinders use thousands of tons of strawboard. The straw which goes to waste in western wheat fields would bring fortunes if made into paper. Lists of fibrous or woody plants suitable for paper are almost without limit, but only a few may be had in quantity sufficiently large to be worth considering.

The time has not yet come when it is absolutely necessary that substitutes for pulp wood be found, but it is coming. The forests are still able to furnish materials for paper, but they cannot continue to do so for a great many years to come, at the present rate of cutting and growth. Makers of paper anticipate a scarcity of pulp wood, and it is this which prompts the active search now going on for substitutes.

THE GOLD BRICK SWINDLE.

Up to now it has been generally understood that the "gold brick" was a purely American institution, but the following warning which has been issued by the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, proves that we continue to live and learn:—A fraud, commonly known as the "gold brick swindle," is still rife, and finds ready victims in this country, in spite of the notices which have been issued. The scheme seldom varies, and usually begins with a letter, addressed to some person of property lately deceased—so that the letter may fall into the hands of the executors—expressing gratitude for past kindnesses, and stating that the writer has made a valuable discovery of gold, and desires to share his good fortune with his benefactor. This leads to a correspondence between the swindlers and the relatives or executors of the deceased, and ultimately, if the story is believed, to the dispatch of a messenger, usually to America, to receive the bullion found. When this stage is reached, a demand for money is on some pretext or other sprung upon the victim, who, in the end, is generally fleeced to a very considerable amount by the production of what appears to be bars, or bricks, of "solid gold."

WERE ADAM AND EVE NEGROES?

The information that the negroes are being seriously stirred by the preaching of one of their race to the effect that Adam and Eve were coloured folk, and that it was only some time after the creation that "poor white trash" made their appearance upon earth, has suggested to some minds, the *Boston Courier* says, that the theory is a novel one. In point of fact, it is not only old as regards the

American negro, but it is held in varying degrees by coloured races all the world over, and nowhere more firmly than by some of the more advanced among them in Africa. Five and forty years ago, in the course of a series of scientific lectures to working men, no less distinguished a student than the late Professor Huxley mentioned the theory for the purpose of demolishing it.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Zieten," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 3rd.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven August 4th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 4th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Suez August 5th.
"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, left Southampton August 4th.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York August 4th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left New York August 4th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate westerly winds, cloudy, rain at times, temperature not much altered.