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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

(Notes from our New York correspondent.)

### THE PROGRESS OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

From the great number of applications for patents which have been received at the Patent Office in Washington for flying machines and dirigible balloons of many sorts and shapes, it would seem that thousands and thousands of people in the United States are racking their brains to solve the problem of flying. Every day there are reports in the newspapers from some part of the country or other of more or less successful attempts to fly. Nor is there any lack of inventors who think they have hit upon the one and only practical solution of the difficulty. As a matter of fact, the interest shown in America in aerial navigation is very great, and the military authorities are beginning, after a long period of apathy, to pay serious attention to the subject. So much success has been attained in one way or another in essaying "the conquest of the air" that an announcement has been made in all seriousness that aerial navigation will be taken up in the near future on a commercial basis. In Boston, for instance, the American Aerial Navigation Company has just been formed, and has issued a notice that within eighteen months a regular service of airships for freight and passengers will be established between Boston and New York. Moreover, according to reports from Boston, the Company will build more airships and eventually carry on aerial services in various districts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The first experiments will be made with small airships to carry only two passengers besides the official in charge. The stations will be erected near the railroad lines on the town boundaries, and here gas-works will be established for the supply of the balloons. Pending the opening of regular airship lines on a large scale, air traffic will be inaugurated and carried on between North Adams and Pittsfield in the State of Massachusetts, in order to familiarize the public with the new means of communication.

At a Peace Congress recently held in North Carolina a new peace agency was formed with the official title of "Peace and Arbitration League," which differs essentially from already existing peace societies in respect of its "practical peace programme." The League aims at introducing an effective means of settling disputes by arbitration, but at the same time advocates the maintenance of adequate national armaments. On this practical peace programme President Roosevelt, who only a short time ago developed his own views with regard to the strength of the United States fleet to a council of Admirals assembled at Newport, has expressed himself in a remarkable manner. The new League elected him its first Honorary President, and, in a letter addressed to the President of the League accepting the election, President Roosevelt in a measure reveals the character of his own peace policy, inasmuch as he declares his entire approval of the League's programme.

President Roosevelt writes: "I have received your letter informing me of my election as the first Honorary President of the Peace League. I gladly accept the election, as I think that the whole American people should assent to what you term your practical peace programme—should assent, that is to say, to the doctrine that we are bound to provide necessary armaments in order to defend ourselves against any attack, but that we should at the same time endeavour to have all kinds of disputes that may arise between us and foreign Powers settled by the award of an Arbitration Court, if that is possible. In other words, I agree with your views, to provide for the defence of the country and at the same time to make the most rapid progress possible in securing the lasting peace of the world. As you very rightly remark, we must undoubtedly have a predominating force in our own possessions and the adjoining waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and we should do all we can to conclude agreements with other nations for mutually guaranteeing each other's territories and sovereignty, and for referring all other questions to arbitration."

Thus President Roosevelt shows himself, in the domain of national endeavours for peace as in

other things, to be the purely practical statesman who begins with the actually attainable, while at the same time an ardent champion of the Roman principle *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. But some of the members of this practical Peace and Arbitration League have high aims which they hope to be able to realize in the near future. They look, for instance, for a permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague with a supreme authority to keep the peace. For that post, they declare, only the King of England, the German Emperor, President Roosevelt, or Mr. Carnegie could come in question.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE NEW MILITARY AIRSHIP.

(From our London correspondent.)

London, August 6.

The renovated "Nulli Secundus" of which great expectations are entertained continues to repose in deepest secrecy in her shed on Farnborough Common. Inquisitive spectators are warned off, but this did not prevent the assembly of a large crowd in the vicinity every day this week. They were drawn thither by the report that an ascent might be made any day of the week, but so far they have been disappointed. Hundreds of tents have been erected near the shed, these forming the camp of the Public Schools Volunteers. As the War Office is desirous of maintaining strict secrecy on the occasion of the next ascent it is probable that this will not be made until the tents have been removed. The airship, moreover, is not yet ready for another trial, as it now transpires that the damage sustained during the last ascent was far more serious than was at first realised. Parts of the machinery were badly damaged, besides which several rods of the framework were bent. These repairs will take a few days to complete. It is expected, however, that an ascent will be made tomorrow or on Saturday.

The news of the destruction of Count Zeppelin's airship at Echterdingen has produced expressions of sincere sympathy in the Press here. Attention is drawn to the circumstance that the three great Powers foremost in aerial research have suffered grave disappointment within the space of twelve months. On October 10th of last year the original "Nulli Secundus," the first British airship, was wrecked while at anchor in the Crystal Palace grounds after a remarkably successful cruise from Aldershot. Shortly afterwards, the "Patrie," the famous French airship, met a similar fate. The balloon was torn free by the wind and carried off in the direction of Ireland. She has never been heard of since.

#### GERMAN VICTORY AT COWES REGATTA.

(From our London correspondent.)

London, August 6.

The principal event in Wednesday's programme at the Cowes Regatta was the race for the German Emperor's Cup, the course for which was from Cowes round the Bullock Patch and Lymington Buoys, a distance of 47 miles. The entries were:—

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	Time allowance
Germania	Schooner	Herr Krupp	Scratch
Cicely	Schooner	Mr. Cecil Whitaker	14m. 6s.
Carina	Cutter	Mr. Pearce	30m. 33s.
Creole	Cutter	Col. Bagot	43m. 5s.

"Creole" secured a capital lead at the start, while "Cicely" and "Germania" followed across neck and neck. "Carina" was last to enter the course. The wind was increasing in strength, but the yachts carried full sails. When the yachts returned from Lymington "Germania" was leading "Cicely" by 5min. and "Carina" by 27min. "Creole" had then given up. The German schooner maintained her lead and finished first, beating "Cicely" by about a minute.

#### AMERICAN VIEW OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

New York, August 6.

Great difference of opinion is expressed in the American Press regarding the passage of the Old-Age Pensions Bill. Some writers describe the measure as inevitable, and the precursor of still

more important Acts framed to help men whose wages are insufficient to enable them to make provision for old age; while others attack the measure. The *New York Times*, in an editorial entitled "England's Folly," says:

"The world now has the spectacle of the most conservative of civilised nations pledged to carry out a Socialistic measure in its most irresponsible, unstable, and theoretical form, a measure which implies the tacit admission that the daily wage is insufficient to provide for individual life beyond the years of usefulness."

Other comments are in the same strain. This bill is considered a very serious matter indeed by American exporters, because they entertain the belief, which is freely expressed, that England will probably be unable to find the money necessary for old-age pensions without imposing an import tariff, which it is expected would affect the United States more vitally than any other country.

#### WHICH FLEET WON THE MIMIC WAR?

It is well known, writes a naval expert in the *Telegraph*, that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, the commanders of the two fleets which recently engaged in strategical operations in the North Sea, are not agreed as to the outcome of the manoeuvres. Victory, it is understood, is claimed by both officers, but nothing is known as to the arguments advanced on either side. The manoeuvres came to an earlier conclusion than was expected, without the two fleets meeting.

In these circumstances Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, G.C.B., V.C., has consented, at the request of the Admiralty, to act as umpire, and all the reports bearing upon the scheme and the movements of the fleets have been referred to him for his judgment. In naval circles at Portsmouth it is presumed that this action has been taken so as to ensure an absolutely independent judgment by an officer whose authority as a strategist and tactician is regarded as unrivalled. Sir Arthur Wilson has been living in retirement in Norfolk since he relinquished the command of the Channel Fleet.

He has the distinction of having had more experience in supreme command in naval operations than any admiral in the British or any other fleet. On hauling down his flag on leaving the Channel Fleet in March of last year, Sir Arthur Wilson was promoted by the King to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet by special order in Council in recognition of his long and brilliant service. He entered the Navy over fifty-three years ago, went through the Crimean war, the Chinese war of 1858-9, and the Egyptian campaigns of 1882 and of 1884, when he gained the Victoria Cross. After acting as a Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy, he flew his flag as Commander-in-Chief in the old Home and Channel Fleets successively for a period of six years.

In answer to a question in Parliamentary papers, the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the practical purpose of racing the "Indomitable" was that of an endurance test at high speed.

#### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

##### THE GREAT FOREST FIRE.

Victoria (B. C.), August 6.

The death roll in the great fire has been exaggerated. Latest reports show that the total number of deaths is probably 70. Ten persons have recovered. Fernie is still smouldering, and threatens to set fire to Michel. A breeze is feared. Kooteney mining and smelting works are crippled, and 10,000 people are thrown out of work.

##### CHARGE AGAINST AMERICAN CONSULS.

Washington, August 6.

The Government of Honduras has declined to comply with the demand of the United States Government for the revocation of the order annulling the exequaturs of American Consuls; alleging, as a reason for its refusal, that the Consuls interfered in the internal policy of Honduras and, together with the Vice-Consuls of France and Norway, advised the town of Ceiba to surrender to the revolutionaries.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The Emperor and the Empress will arrive in Strasburg from Metz on the 28th of this month, and will be received with military honours at the Central Railway Station. The reception of the civil authorities will take place at the Imperial Palace.

On the following day, at ten o'clock, the review of the troops to take part in the manoeuvres will be held. Great preparations have been made to decorate the streets, and the municipal council has voted the sum of 40,000 marks for this purpose.

The Emperor will be accompanied by Prince Bülow, who will be the guest of Dr. Schwander, the Burgomaster of Strasburg. It is currently reported that important resolutions will be taken in regard to the future position of Alsace-Lorraine in the German Confederation.

A new operetta, "Vera Violetta," by the popular composer Edmund Eysler, has been produced at the Apollo theatre. The libretto, by Leo Stein, is weak, to say the least, and its weakness may account for the want of inspiration in the music. However that may be, the work is not one of the composer's best. It is a one act piece, which opens promisingly, but soon falls flat. The music for the most part sounds familiar, and only in the orchestration is the composer's talent revealed. The performance appeared to give pleasure to a large portion of the audience, who applauded vigorously. Director Schier had provided very pretty scenery, and his stage management was excellent.—M. O.

The winter season in the Gebrüder Herrnfeld-Theater has commenced with a great "hit," viz. a performance of "Das kommt davon," by the two managers of the above theatre, who appeared in the principal parts. The whole piece is so full of fun and humour and the two brothers, Anton and Donath, played their parts so well that the audience never ceased laughing. Parts of the dialogue are objectionable, but they were toned down by the actors. It is impossible to describe the plot, as scene follows scene in quick succession, each more comical than the preceding one. The brothers Herrnfeld are clever dramatists whose quick inventive wit and smart acting command success, and has done so for years. Both the audience and the company were in good spirits, as was evident by the fine performance of the latter and the enthusiastic applause of the former.

According to the *Tägliche Rundschau*, Count Zeppelin received an offer from America some time ago of twenty million marks for his whole undertaking, but declined the offer.

Professor Trojan was run over by a train at the Storkow station yesterday morning and severely hurt. After receiving first aid on the spot, he was brought to the Charité, where it was found necessary to amputate part of his left foot. The Professor bore the operation well, and will probably make a good recovery in a few weeks.

Geheimer Regierungsrat Wahnschaffe, who is acting as Under Secretary of the Imperial Chancellery, was on Thursday thrown out of a droschke owing to its coming into collision with a tram-car. He sustained only slight injuries and walked on to the Chancellery. The droschke was badly damaged.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### THE ABRUZZI MARRIAGE.

London, August 6.

According to a telegram published in a local paper from its Rome correspondent, Cardinal Gibbons, who has been in Rome for some little time past on a visit, has confirmed the statement that Miss Katherine Elkins, the affianced bride of the Duke of the Abruzzi, will formally abjure the Protestant Faith and become a Roman Catholic before the marriage takes place.

The Pope questioned Cardinal Gibbons closely regarding the future Duchess and her relatives, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied by the Cardinal's replies. His Holiness expressed his pleasure in the fact that an American lady was about to become an Italian Catholic Princess.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### ENGLISH LADY LABELLED IN PARIS JOURNALS.

Paris, August 5.

In the Seine Assize Court, Mrs. Clarke, a member of a wealthy English family, brought an action against the *Matin* newspaper, and against the

## THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A London contemporary comments on the circumstance that last Wednesday was the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the first Atlantic cable between England and America, which was laid by H.M.S. "Agamemnon," with the help of the U.S.S. "Niagara." Mr. Brett, Mr. Cyrus Field, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Bright were the three projectors, and Bright was also the engineer, and they had unheeded of obstacles to overcome. Not only were there natural and engineering difficulties, but the Atlantic cable was considered in 1857 to be a wild freak of people who were to be pitied. Scientific men said that it would be impossible to deposit the cable at all at so great a depth, and that even if it were laid it would be a mathematical impossibility to transmit electric signals through such a length. Cables had already been laid between England and Ireland, between England and France, and in the Mediterranean, so the three persevered with their task, and at last, on August 5, 1858, England and America spoke electrically to one another for the first time, Queen Victoria and the President exchanging greetings. The line did useful work for some two months, but it suffered from mistaken electrical views, and though in that way it proved a failure, it was a complete engineering success. We have not mastered electricity yet, but fifty years ago even the greatest scientists misunderstood the conditions of the electric force. Mr. Bright by his practical inventions made the final triumph possible, and was only twenty-two when he took out his famous patent. It seems incredible in these Marconi days that though the first cable proved that electrical communication between England and America was possible, nothing further was done until 1865. Nowadays there are sixteen cables to North America, and wireless telegraphy already threatens to make them out of date.

## NEWSPAPERS AND TREES.

A Paris contemporary gives some interesting particulars of the consumption of paper in the United States for the production of newspapers. One alarming feature is brought out, viz., that the time has come when the people of the great Republic will have to choose between their newspapers and their forests, for the destruction of forests is three times as great as the afforestation. In 1905 there were ten and a-half milliard copies of newspapers printed in the United States, a milliard being one thousand millions. The stupendous number given represents 125 copies of papers and reviews for every person in the United States, or three times the number in 1880.

American Sunday papers and weeklies make the greatest demands on the paper supply. In 1905 there were 456 American Sunday papers, the printings totalling 11,539,021 copies, the average size of the papers being 32 pages. For the edition of one Sunday alone sufficient paper is required to print a library of 5,900,000 volumes each of 400 pages.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

humorous journal *Le Rire*. The allegations were that the *Matin* published a defamatory statement concerning Mrs. Clarke, following on which an offensive picture appeared in the other paper.

In the case of the *Matin* an adjournment was granted, but the Court ordered the proprietors of *Le Rire* to pay 100,000 francs damages.

## RUMOURED ATTEMPT ON SULTAN'S LIFE.

Geneva, August 6.

One of the leaders of the young Turkish party here received a telegram yesterday morning from Constantinople, stating that on Monday night a minor official of the Palace rushed past the Guards and entered the private apartments of the Sultan, whom he stabbed in the breast.

The blow was deflected by the coat of mail which the Sultan wears, and a severe bruise was the only consequence of the attempt.

The man was promptly arrested by the Guards. He had evidently been heavily bribed to assassinate the Sultan, as a very large sum in gold and notes was found in his luggage, which was ready packed for flight.

## HYDROPHOBIA IN ITALY.

Rome, August 6.

Great alarm prevails at Milan in consequence of the large number of persons who are daily bitten

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Figaro Hochzeit . . . . . at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Das Meer und der Liebe Wellen . . . 7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata . . . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerzissone . . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta
	Theatre from Hamburg: Die
	Dollarprinzessin . . . . . 8
Kleines Theater	Zwei mal zwei ist fünf . . . . . 8
Comie Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus . . . . . 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwit Opera:
	Oberon . . . . . 8
" " Charlotten-	(closed).
burg	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater . . . . . at 8
Thalia Theatre	(closed).
Urania Theatre	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge
	und die Eiszeit unserer Heimat . . 8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n . . . . . at 8
Berhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York . . 8
Gebr. Herrnfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das
	Nachtleben . . . . . 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten . . 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten . 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 5th of August, 1908.

HOTEL ADLON.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gates, New York. Mr. J. M. Graham, New York. Dr. Max Afendiele and Herr Parisi, Trieste. Dr. Apostello, and party, Rio de Janeiro. Baroness de Zedlitz, New York. Mr. William Mason, Brooklyn. Professor Pablo S. Mimola, Lima, Peru. Señor R. V. Veloz-Goiticon, Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, Washington. Professor Dr. Wiegand, attaché to the German Embassy, Constantinople. Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield, New Zealand. Mr. C. Jungmann, Philadelphia. Dr. David Jayne Hill, United States Ambassador in Berlin, is still staying at the Hotel Adlon.

by mad dogs. In a single day forty persons were removed to hospitals for treatment, as the result of dog-bites; while it is stated that one dog alone bit fifteen children.

Hydrophobia has recently claimed an alarmingly large number of victims in Rome and Naples, and the municipal authorities are blamed for their lack of precaution in the matter. The citizens, however, are not by any means free from blame.

It is remarked that during the hours when the municipal official whose duty it is to seize wandering dogs passes along the street, there is scarcely a dog to be seen not on a lead; but as soon as the agent and his van have passed, the dogs are in many cases allowed to run loose.

## MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Tangier, August 6.

The British Embassy has invited Raisuli to take up his residence at Tangier. The Angheras and Uleddron tribes, after a conference with the Bashaw of Tangier, have sent delegates to Abdul Asiz to represent to him that the lack of power on the part of Mulai Hafid will be evident in the future. Mulai Hafid's departure from Fez, which had been postponed from time to time, was still delayed on August 2.

# DRESDEN

His Majesty King Friedrich August returned to Dresden on Thursday at the conclusion of his Scandinavian tour. His Majesty and the two Princes looked extremely well, and there is every reason to believe that the trip has had most satisfactory results as regards the health of the royal tourists.

A big bear sent from Prince Schönborn's estate at Königswart Glatzen to Halle, a few days ago, enjoyed an unexpected and sumptuous repast on the journey. The cage was placed in a goods van, and it being none too strong the bear managed to break out of his prison and proceeded to look for something to eat, and found it in abundance.

He began, says a Prague report, by breaking into a case of eggs and made away with 111 of these. Next he turned his attention to a mixed assortment of poultry, and ate two fat geese, two ducks, and several chickens. Then he tore the covers off four tubs of butter, and after licking up as much as he wanted, smeared the remainder all over the sides and floor of the van. For dessert to wind up with, the bear ripped off the cover from a big hamper of cherries and ate his fill. Having no more appetite he trampled upon and destroyed the rest of the contents of the van.

The station official at Eger, who opened the door of the waggon, closed it in a hurry when he caught sight of a bear at large, and promptly telegraphed to Prince Schönborn to come and look after his live shipment. The Prince arrived in an automobile, and saw that the bear was transferred into another railway van, which was laden with less toothsome freight.

According to statistics published by the German Post Office, Germany was not only the inventor of the picture postcard, but she holds the record in the sending of them as well.

The Postal Union states that in the course of last year 1,394 million postcards were forwarded from Germany. Great Britain takes second place with 800 millions. Then comes the United States with 799 millions.

Strange to say, Japan takes the fourth place with 665 millions, while Austria is a bad fifth with 326 millions. France with only 305 millions, comes behind British India, with 310 millions.

According to the statistics of the International Postal Union, the greatest number of letters are written in America. There were 5,302 millions distributed last year. Great Britain comes second with 2,694 millions, and Germany third with 1,967 millions. France is fourth with 1,011 millions.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening is as follows:—  
 (1) Krönungsmarsch "Der Prophet," Meyerbeer.  
 (2) Overture "Der Beherrscher der Geister," Weber.  
 (3) Einleitung zum III. Akt aus "Lohengrin," Wagner.  
 (4) Am Wörther See, Walzer, Koschat.  
 (5) Suite aus dem Ballet "Coppelia," Delibes.  
 (6) Priester-

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marsch und Arie aus "Die Zauberflöte," Mozart. (7) Tonbilder aus "Troubadour," Verdi. (8) Overture "Marco Spado," Auber. (9) Der Flaneur, Charakterstück, Eilenberg. (10) Du bist die Ruh', Lied, Schubert. (11) Ballsirenen, Walzer, Lehár.

Some time ago, says a Berlin newspaper, a collision took place between the German student corps the "Guestphalia" and the "Stauffia" in Munich, and it was decided that the honour of the two corps could only be restored by the shedding of blood. The result was half a dozen challenges from either side.

In order that the matter might be fought out the hall of the Hotel Grossenwirt in Schwabing was selected. The landlord was informed that nothing but a beer-drinking party was intended.

The necessary weapons, bandages etc., were smuggled into the hall, and the day following the duels took place. In order to prevent any signs of the combat, the students obtained large quantities of sawdust from the landlord. Food and drink were sent up to the hall by means of the lift. The duels then took place and blood flowed in streams.

In the middle of the combat, however, a knock came at the door, and the students found that the police had arrived. Swords, bandages and all other signs of the combat were hastily removed from the field of battle, and those present fled by the windows. The wounded men, who were unable to flee with the others, were concealed in a neighbouring room.

Here the police commissioner found eight wounded men, whom he arrested. On Wednesday the duellists appeared before the Court of Schwabing on the charge of engaging in mortal combat with dangerous weapons, while the landlord and his wife appeared as accomplices. The latter were,

however, acquitted, and the students sent to imprisonment in a fortress for three weeks.

Warmbad, although less widely known than other German spas, is certainly equal in curative qualities to any of its more imposing rivals, and may justly claim the title of the Saxon Gastein. The chemical properties of Warmbad spring are similar to those of Gastein, Pfäfers, and Schlungenbad. Patients suffering from diseases of the heart, rheumatism, and other complaints rarely fail to achieve at Warmbad rapid recovery or at least great relief. Furthermore, the idyllic and peaceful environment to be found at this Spa is a great sedative to strained nerves. A winter season there is specially to be recommended, since the town is sheltered from east and north winds by lofty mountains. Visitors may be assured of every attention to their comfort, as the genial manager, Herr Uhlig, is unwearied in his efforts to give general satisfaction.

At the Central Theatre today, *Spatzenliebe*, a comedy in four acts by Louis Artus, German by Franz Schreiber, will be given for the last time but two. Tomorrow there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30, *Der Teufel*, a play in three acts by Franz Molnar, at half-prices; and at 8 p.m. *Spatzenliebe*, at the usual prices. On Tuesday evening next *Irrlichter* (the fate of a woman), four acts by Helene Völk, will be produced for the first time. The parts are allotted to Mesdames Ewald, Kollendt, Margot, Müller-Raul, Sering, and Zink; and to Herren Adalbert, Bendey, Hofmann, Klein, Kolmetz, Lehndorff, Ottbert, Schrotky, and Walther.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

### VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to August 4th numbered 9,497; at Bad Ems up to August 6th, 16,564.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**Royal Opera House.**  
 Closed till August 8.  
**Royal Theatre Neustadt.**  
 Closed till September 11.  
**Residenz Theatre.**  
 Tonight . . . . . Der Weg zur Liebe . . . . . at 7.30  
**Central Theatre.**  
 Tonight . . . . . Spatzenliebe . . . . . at 8  
 Sunday afternoon . . . . . Der Teufel . . . . . " 3.30  
 Sunday night . . . . . Spatzenliebe . . . . . " 8

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### AMERICAN NOTES.

#### INTERESTING NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

##### NEWSPAPERS WITH A PAST.

The State of Connecticut boasts of four newspapers which have passed the centennial mark. The *Hartford Courant* began its distinguished career in 1764. Two years later, in 1766, the *Journal-Courier* was established. In 1790 the *Bridgeport Farmer* greeted a community eager to be served, and six years later the *Norwich Bulletin* successfully undertook to give a like service to its readers. These older members of the journalistic family greet the Republic and extend hearty congratulations, each younger in its outlook than ever before, and each confident that when its present managers have departed to the happy printing grounds in another world the responsibility will be borne proudly by their successors.

##### MASTS FOR NEW U. S. BATTLESHIP.

The military mast that was erected on the deck of the United States monitor "Florida," now the "Tallahassee," and subjected to fire from the 12in. and 4in. guns of the "Arkansas," is to be removed to the "Idaho," which is now at the Philadelphia Yard. The mast withstood the force of the high

explosive shells, and demonstrated the fact that the peculiar woven form of construction which was its special feature gives it a distinct value in the equipment of the modern battleship. Although a few of the steel rods in the framework of the mast were cut in two, the structure was not appreciably weakened. A similar mast is being constructed, to be placed on the "Mississippi." It is to be 90ft. high from the deck and 120ft. from the water level, with a diameter of 26ft. at the base and a platform at the top 10ft. square.

##### KILLED IN BATTLESHIP TURRET.

Joseph J. Henry, an ordinary seaman and powder passer on board the new battleship "Mississippi," has been killed during a gun drill in one of the forward 8-inch turrets. Henry's neckerchief caught in the training cogs of one of the guns and he was drawn into the machinery and his neck was broken.

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

Captain Fremont, of the "Mississippi," ordered an immediate and full investigation, and also issued a general order that no member of a gun crew shall enter a turret or ammunition passage wearing a blouse. The battleship was off Newport (R.I.) when the accident occurred.

##### MR. SHERMAN AMONG THE SINGERS.

Mr. James S. Sherman, of Utica, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has accepted the invitation of the Richfield Springs (New York) Eisteddfod, to be present at the singing festival, to be held on September 2 and 3. Mr. Sherman will preside at the opening session.

There are already entered in the competition about one thousand singers from New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada, and \$2,000 will be awarded in prizes. Judge H. M. Edwards, of Scranton, Penn., will conduct the Eisteddfod, and Dr. Daniel Protheroe, of Milwaukee, will act as adjudicator.

##### CANADA'S BIG MINERAL OUTPUT.

A summary report of the mining and metallurgical industries throughout Canada for 1907, issued at Ottawa last week, shows the total value of the output of minerals for the year was \$86,182,000, being the largest in the history of the country, and an increase of more than seven millions, compared with 1906. (Continued on page 4.)

## AMERICAN NOTES.

(Continued from page 3.)

The silver output increased \$2,668,000; coal, \$4,828,000, and copper, \$758,000. Lead production decreased \$556,000 and Yukon gold production fell off by \$2,450,000. The total production of the Cobalt mines for 1907 is valued at \$6,000,000.

## DEVELOPMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO HARBOUR.

A report prepared by Colonel W. Heuer, U.S.A., and Luther Wagoner, engineers engaged in planning harbour improvements for greater San Francisco, will recommend the expenditure of \$43,284,195 in this work. The engineers also will recommend the issuance of seventy-five-year bonds.

The principal feature of the report is the recommendation that Yerba Buena Island be purchased from the government, and graded to an even level of ten feet above high water. This would give six hundred acres of ground for railroad terminal facilities connecting with the Alameda shore by a steel bridge, bringing the terminals within a mile and a half of the city.

## NEW ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH PATENT LAW.

A report from Waterbury (Conn.) says: After August 28 next any one may cause the British patent on a manufactured article which is not made in Great Britain to be declared null and void. Some Connecticut manufacturers are establishing plants on the other side, but there is no little apprehension regarding the outcome of the matter. Connecticut manufactures a host of articles which are sold or used in England, and on very many of these English patents have been taken out.

One large manufacturer of Bridgeport has established a factory in Birmingham, England, which approaches his Connecticut plant in size, and will supply his entire foreign trade from there. Other manufacturers have arranged with concerns in Great Britain to make their goods, and in some cases Connecticut workmen have been sent to supervise it.

Machinery manufacturers are especially interested in the law, which was aimed at the United Shoe Machinery Company, of this country, as well as the German manufacturers of dyestuffs, of which the English use so much. They expected to be able to make an arrangement similar to that in force with Canada, by which the assembling in England of parts made on this side and shipped across would be deemed manufacturing under the law. But the chances are slim. In most cases the machinery manufacturers have arranged with existing concerns to make their machines rather than establish plants in Great Britain, and there has arisen the interesting question whether announcing that special machines, usually made only on order, will be made in England if orders for them are taken is sufficient to comply with the law, or whether a stock of them must be made up. One Waterbury concern with a large foreign business has adopted this plan, and a representative now in England believes that it will satisfy the British officials.

## SMALL FARMS IN THE FAR WEST.

The influx of new settlers in the Far West continues, stimulated by the difficulty experienced of finding employment in other sections. This movement is most conspicuous in the far Northwest, in the neighbourhood of Seattle, Spokane and Portland, and in the far Southwest, from Los Angeles to San Diego, including the Imperial and Sacramento valleys. Most of these new settlers engage in small farming, and are therefore of a highly desirable class. If this movement continues, relieving the congestion of Eastern cities and peopling the sparsely settled districts of the West, the "hard times" will not have been an unmitigated evil.

On the Pacific Coast money rules easy, more on account of the absence of demand than because of any large supplies. New enterprises are held in abeyance, waiting for a more substantial improvement in the general business situation. It is not probable that there will be any noteworthy progress until late in the fall. Election uncertainties are sometimes ascribed as the reason why no important new enterprises are being financed; but this explanation is superficial, and given only because many persons seem to think that the approaching election ought to have some effect. As a matter of fact, so severe a panic and so pronounced a depression never before in the history of the country passed so quickly. The recovery has progressed with a rapidity that few hoped for or anticipated, and to search for causes why the recovery has not progressed further is mere folly.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.  
Sunday, August 9th. 8th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Wednesday, August 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Friday, August 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Sunday, August 9th. 8th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

## LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 6.

Holiday experiences are bound to overtake anyone who has eyes, ears and some amount of human curiosity; and they overtake one not necessarily when one is hunting for them but by a kind of natural law which operates as one paces the pavement or strolls aimlessly into some place of amusement. We may think London intolerable in holiday-time and miss the undoubted glamour which wealth, refinement and pleasure throw over the grey streets and houses; we may regret that the blinds of the houses of "our friends, the aristocracy" are drawn over the windows as in death; we may recollect that here we danced with the ravishing Miss A., that there we took down the astonishing Mrs. B. to dinner, that yonder we particularly enjoyed the *pêches Melba*, or that within those unpretentious-looking portals we won three pounds seven-and-six in a memorable rubber. These are pleasantly melancholy and quite natural reflections when Miss A. is at Cowes, Mrs. B. at Carlsbad, and when the knockers and bells awaken only the somnolent denizens of the lower regions. But, after all, these things are less than half of life. London is "empty" in one sense; in another it is as full as ever. Still must one ask one's self the unanswerable question—how comes it that when offices and shops are full, when restaurants and hotels are crowded, when libraries and museums are packed, when every house in the less fashionable districts is buzzing with life, how comes it that the streets, the vehicles, the tubes, the trains are surging with an immense flood of life? London is never empty except to the empty, nor can anyone except a bore find it really boring. Remove all the constellations of the social firmament and London is still the Parnassus of unassuming philosophers.

There is nothing for it but to pace the streets, and not to be too fastidious in one's choice of localities. London has this remarkable characteristic, that one need never go ten minutes from a fashionable quarter to light on some dense district where human life becomes interesting in proportion as it grows crowded, sordid, vivid, and intense. From Regent's Park to Camden Town, from Hyde Park Terrace to Paddington, from Knightsbridge to Westminster you may cleave whole regions which are a medley of social strata, substrata, and inextricable mosaic. In Wyndham Place, which abuts on Bryanston Square, you may see an immaculate butler on the threshold airing his shirt-front and telescoping the stars with his irreproachable nose; walk two minutes and you may see a battered wretch in loose, torn rags cooling her drunken head as she sits swaying on her door-step. Leave the rattle of the Strand, the lights of the Gaiety Theatre, the elegant sweep of the Waldorf, and turn down a narrow lane or two until you reach Lincoln's Inn Fields. In the twilight a horde of filthy children are playing, screeching, clattering, fighting, laughing and crying in and out of the bandstand in the gardens, and along the walks lined with weary sojourners on the lower thoroughfares of existence. There is plenty of food for the imagination in these dreary, dusty figures, in the ungainliness and hopelessness of these strange men and women.

The people of London are never more themselves than in the Euston or the City Road. August makes little differences there. A pathetic dash of bright colour in the dust-heap finery of the fallow women, the frequent coatlessness of the men, the more marked air of listlessness in all—these are a few tokens that things are otherwise than in November or March, when the little side-streets and alleys are cold and uncrowded. But around the blazing windows of the public house the scene changes little during summer and winter, during "season" and holiday. Always the same jostling groups are vouchsafed to the eye as some jug-laden virago flings open a swinging door; always the same type of men, always the same type of women in their black coats and black sailor hats. At eleven, at twelve, and even after, you will see young children who ought to have been sleeping for some hours, dragging themselves aimlessly along the dirty streets, as though reluctant to seek the unpleasing shelter of their homes. Strident-voiced women yell to one another across the street; men stand swearing at corners, with perhaps here and there a mangy dog of uncertain breed. Above the din will rise the sound of an untuned barrel-organ, or the tinkling of a piano and the voice of a singer.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate northerly to north-easterly breezes, cloudy, temperature not much altered.

## DRESDEN

Grocery Alois Reichelt, Sedan Strasse 13. Whisky, brandy, all kinds of wine.

Young German gentleman desires to meet young English or American lady or gentleman in order to exchange conversation while sight-seeing, &amp;c. Apply: K. 136, Daily Record office.

## Notice to Pension Proprietors and Shop Keepers.

Applications for rooms, &amp;c. are reaching The Daily Record from delegates arriving in Dresden to attend the Esperanto Congress. Every Pension and Store desirous of obtaining tourist patronage should subscribe to and advertise in The Daily Record.

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## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Main," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore August 5th.

"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York August 5th.

"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Antwerp August 6th.

"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth August 6th.

"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle August 7th.

"König," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Capes Henry August 6th.

"Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, left New York August 6th.