

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

(From our London correspondent.)

There is apparently no limit to the list of topics which are thought suitable for discussion at an international congress. The theories of peace and the arts of peace have alike been subjected to sifting processes by the representatives of many nations, and common ground has been found for many substantial aspirations. But one would have thought that on the topic of free trade it would have been impossible to gather together an assembly at once responsible by weight of authority and representative of national interests and aims. There are naturally representative free traders in England just because England happens to be the one country where free trade has actually been a sixty years' experience. But how is it possible that nations which have leapt into prosperity by reason of protection and not of free trade should acknowledge the free trade missionaries who are assembled in London as voicing their true sentiments? Unless an international congress is really representative of large sections of opinion within the nations "represented," it is no more than an extraneous assembly of uninfluential people, and it is then labelled with a more high-sounding title than its character will bear. The present congress is not, therefore, "international" in the true sense of the word. The only official representatives have been the representatives of the British Government, the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade. The congress is, in fact, no more than an effort on the part of the Cobden Club to galvanize into some show of life the decrepit system of free trade. A policy in the full swing of life and popularity, a policy acceptable to the bulk of the nation would scarcely stand in need of retrospective and academic discussions at a time when the Government which is pledged to it heart and soul is in power. If free trade were really free, if free imports into England were reciprocated by free imports into the United States or Germany, we imagine that no one would be found to talk of tariff reform. But that is not the case. Cobden's ideal of a free trade world has not been accepted by the nations whom England was to have led to the millennium. On the contrary, tariff walls have risen and show no signs of disappearing. England maintains herself not because, but in spite, of these grave barriers and in spite of her powerlessness to retaliate. England, it is true, has made vast advances since the time of Cobden, and she is still the first nation in the manufacture of imported raw materials into goods. But, it cannot be repeated too often, she is no longer the only nation. Her progress, great as it has been, has been outstripped by that of other nations, and where she had previously a monopoly she is now fighting against competition, and fighting at a disadvantage. Tariff reformers do not deprecate the fight, but they demand that the fight should be under fair conditions. With what sense of fairness or common-sense can foreign representatives from prosperous protectionist countries come to the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade and applaud their retrospective arguments? With what sense of fitness, or what sense of humour, can Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill listen to the enthusiasm of M. Yves Guyot or Dr. Theodor Barth?

The members of the Free Trade Congress appear to have regarded their assembly as a fitting complement to the Peace Congress of the previous week. A great deal of hyperbolic language was used, especially by Mr. Churchill, whose rhetorical outbursts must be a source of constant dread to his colleagues, on the topic of peace—as though any mere commercial ambition, apart from political aims, from schemes of annexation, from intrigue and from national pride, had ever led to war. It was neither shown that peace followed necessarily from free trade nor war from protection. Still less was it shown where healthy commercial rivalries were inconsistent with some measure of retaliation. If a free trade congress professes to move in the same sort of atmosphere as a peace congress, if free trade can be reduced to nothing more than one of those pious aspirations which professedly await an ultimate rather than an immediate solution, we should not quarrel with the things that the members found it fitting to say. But obviously there can be no

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analogy between the idealism that seeks to break down the power of armaments and the idealism which seeks to establish in the face of the lessons of the past a system of trading which calls for sacrifices of present prosperity for the sake of future prosperity. Why should Germany or America do away with duties which, so far from interfering with their trade, have made it what it is? Why should England continue a policy which is out of date and which may be leading to disaster, simply for the sake of what may be false sentiment, when she has the power to fall into line with the other nations of the world? Statistics may prove that here and there England has enjoyed unprecedented periods of prosperity under free trade; but it is undeniable that, on a wide computation, her rivals have advanced and are advancing on her, and that the situation today has no possible analogy to the situation sixty years ago.

Before tariff reform can become a practical policy in England two things must be proved beyond question. First, it must be demonstrated that the Empire is able to supply the mother-country with every raw commodity she is in need of. Secondly, it must be demonstrated that the colonies are willing and able to accord the mother-country preferential treatment in respect of all manufactured imports. Prove these two points, and you render tariff reform an irresistible conclusion with all men who are alive to the possibilities, to the true meaning of British Imperialism. We think that it is possible to prove them; we believe that they are being proved day by day. The ideal of an Empire built on liberty and justice, obedient to a single Crown, showing a united front to the world, and seeking not war, for war could not be its object, but peace and the development of civilization—this ideal is too dear to the majority of the four hundred millions who compose the British population of the world to allow any passing revulsion of feeling or any temporary depression of prosperity to deflect them from their goal. When free trade is bolstered up with every artificial expedient into a semblance of reality, when aims which would retard, if not check, the growth of the Imperial ideal are held out as the only ones which would lead to the peace of the world and its highest development, then it is time that those who see in Imperialism, tariff reform, and international tranquillity an unbroken line of policy should raise their voices in protest. The sooner the Government meet the free trade issue squarely, the sooner will the country have an opportunity of judging whether, when all allowance has been made for the danger of too hasty action, opportunities of action are not being allowed to slip away.

BLIZZARDS AND STOCK-RAISING.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Statistics quite recently published show that in a single year in the United States 2,678,000 head of cattle have perished from cold and hunger. Every severe storm in the West causes thousands of deaths among the live stock, whether from the extreme cold or starvation.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD LEAVES ENGLAND.

London, August 10.

King Edward left London this morning at the commencement of his Continental visit. His Majesty will have a meeting with the German Emperor at Cronberg, and with the Emperor Franz Josef at Ischl, proceeding later to Marienbad. He is accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria leave London tomorrow for Balmoral, where they will remain for ten or twelve days; after which they will leave for a visit to Copenhagen.

FURTHER DECREASE IN BRITISH TRADE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 9.

The Board of Trade returns for July, which were issued yesterday afternoon, show that the imports and exports for the past month, compared with July, 1907, were as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
July, 1908	£46,773,035	£33,706,725
July, 1907	£52,207,774	£40,452,331
	Decrease £ 5,434,739	Dec. £ 6,746,606

Compared with the first seven months of last year, the imports and exports during the seven months ending July, 1908, show the following enormous decreases:—

Imports	£35,492,658
Exports	£23,070,680

One of the evening papers remarks that on analysing these totals it is found that the decrease in the imports was largely due to a falling-off in British purchases of raw materials. The diminution under this head amounted to £2,475,309, and was most marked in the following articles:—

Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel, and other metallic ores	£587,492
Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	£568,746
Cotton, wool and other textile materials	£471,427
Hides and undressed skins	£244,118

Only one raw material showed any improvement in the imports, namely "materials for paper making," which had increased by £21,992 compared with last year.

The importation of articles wholly or mainly manufactured showed a diminution of £1,578,791. The most notable of the decreases were:—Metals and manufactures thereof, £470,016; yarns and textile fabrics, £433,299.

Turning next to British exports, we find that the total decrease of £6,746,606 was due almost entirely to a diminution in the sale to the foreigner of manufactured articles, the decrease under this head being £6,106,466. The remainder of the decrease is made up of a loss on raw materials of £325,791, on food and drink of £237,947, and miscellaneous £78,402.

As regards manufactured articles, the greatest falling-off in trade was shown in the following:

	Decreases
Yarns and textile fabrics	£3,682,276
Manufactures of iron, steel, and other metals	£1,402,665

The only manufactured articles which showed an increase compared with last year were:—Paper, £8,458, and electrical goods, £52,528.

The greatest decrease among raw materials was under the head of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, amounting to £129,225.

[In view of the foregoing figures, special interest attaches to our London correspondent's article on the recently concluded Free Trade Congress, which we publish today. *Ed.*]

MILE END "GRAFTERS" HEAVILY SENTENCED.

London, August 8.

After a trial which had lasted twenty days, at the Old Bailey, each of the ten Mile End guardians and ex-guardians was on Friday night found guilty of one or other of the indictments brought against them. The jury added a recommendation to mercy in the case of the accused Gilson. The Judge thanked the jury for the careful and fearless way in which they had discharged their duty, and relieved them of service for twelve years.

(Continued on page 4.)

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BERLIN

In honour of the International Congress for Historical Science now meeting in Berlin and which has brought a number of the leading historians of all countries together in the capital of Germany, some students of Halle University performed two Greek plays by the poet Menander, translated into German by Professor C. Robert, in the Schiller Theatre at Charlottenburg on Saturday. Menander, a master of the Greek New Comedy, the friend of Epicurus and Theophrastus, who was taken as a model by the Roman writers Plautus and Terence, in fact the father of comedy—for through the Roman stage he influenced the Italian, English, French, Danish, and the German—has only hitherto been known by fragments of his works. He was born in Kephisia in the year 342, and lived till 291 B. C.

Three years ago, in the summer of 1905, M. Gustave Lefebvre found at Ishkâon, a spot to the West of the Middle Nile, an important MS. of Menander's, which was published by the discoverer last year. Although it is in part mutilated, it is possible to obtain from it a vivid idea of the genius of the Greek master which Goethe only surmised, of his dramatic power and skilful composition, the fine delineation and development of his characters, his mastery of language and rhythm, and, not least, of his markedly aristocratic and somewhat sceptical view of the world which was characteristic of Alexander the Great's warriors.

In the excellent translation by Professor Robert, and under his direction, the Halle students performed the three-act comedy "Der Schiedsspruch" and the two-act comedy "Die Samierin" with admirable skill and in pure style.

It is not permissible to go into the involved plots of these pieces, as they treat of amorous matters that are not usually made the subject of public discussion. The advantage of this art-history experiment was that one gained a clear and deep insight into the civilisation and worldly views of the Hellenes, so different to ours; that one felt how much less sentimental, more robust, more sound, and more sensual their practice of art and its relation to life were.

The performance was accompanied by orchestral music, Dr. Albert, of Halle, having made an excellent selection of old orchestral music of the end of the XVII. century.

Among the performers Herr Homburger was conspicuous as *Onesimos*. The applause of the critical audience was cordial and, at the close, enthusiastic. Some of the scenic decorations were very effective; as, for instance, the well-known pictures of Pompeii from the Casa del Centauro.

Dr. A. S.

In yesterday's sitting of the International Historical Congress Dr. David J. Hill, the United States Ambassador, announced that Mr. Busch, the well-known millionaire brewer of Milwaukee, Wis., has donated the sum of 50,000 dollars to a fund for the rebuilding of the Germania Museum in Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor Frank, the director of the Museum, who is a delegate to the present Congress, after expressing his gratitude for Mr. Busch's handsome donation, said that it would give great satisfaction to know that German culture was to occupy a worthy home in the United States.

"Ein Rabenvater," a farce by Fisher-Jarno, is on the programme of the Friedrich Wilhelmstädtische Schauspielhaus (Director George Pitz). There is no necessity to criticize all the harmless details of a piece so often heard here. It suffices to state that this amusing farce of three acts is being performed by an efficient company who know how to amuse the public. Herr Cornelius performed the title-rôle with appropriate humour. Fräulein Hoppe, as his sensitive wife, had some good moments, and Fräulein Seidel, as their daughter *Nora*, was charming. The stage management of Herr Scheibach was worthy of praise and his acting very creditable. The rest of the company did their best and succeeded in pleasing the numerous audience. This was the revival of "Rabenvater."

Two Mercedes and two Benz automobiles will compete for the Automobile-Grand-Prix of America on November 26th, 1908. The race will take place on the Savannah course.

The Federation of American Aero Clubs is planning a grand balloon race for November from Los Angeles or Frisco to the Atlantic coast. The prizes consist of \$25,000 in cash.

The foreign visitors to Berlin in July included 1,157 English, 5,096 Americans, 116 from Africa, 38 from Australia, and 10,391 Russians.

The French swimmer, Paulus, will attempt to swim the Channel tomorrow, starting from Dover at 3 a.m.

The 4th Regiment of Foot Guards on Saturday, on the march back from Döberitz, executed an interesting manoeuvre.

The "general idea" was that Spandau was a frontier fortress and should be invested on the eastern side by the 4th Regiment of Foot Guards. Other troops were supposed to be to the western side of the Havel.

The building of a bridge over the Havel was entrusted to the Pioneer battalion with the division and corps bridging material. The protection of Spandau on the west side was carried out by the 5th Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard. The construction of the bridge was completed in about three hours and was favoured by beautiful weather.

When the new English Ambassador at Rome began his career it was as private secretary to Sir Edward Malet in Berlin, and when Matthew Arnold visited that city in 1885 he owed much of his pleasure to Sir Rennell Rodd. "The Embassy, from Sir E. Malet downwards," he writes, "are most kind. Two of the attachés have published poetry, so you may imagine there is a sort of fellow-feeling." Another day he writes:—

"I went with Rodd to the Museum to see the marbles from Pergamos. They are very fine, but, like the Egin marbles, a little beyond me." This was the visit on which Matthew failed to "have speech with" the redoubtable Bismarck, though he heard him in the Reichsrat, and found his expression milder, and with more of bonhomie, than he had expected. He also admired "the splendid troops—not the least swagger or ferocity; but what has touched me most has been the devotion of the smart young men at the Embassy. They have all been sweeter than I can say."

Enterprise takes various forms, even in Warsaw. A young oculist, finding that patients were few and far between, hit upon an original means of advertising his healing powers. He engaged a blind woman, who sits and begs by the Church of the Holy Cross, to hold a light board, whereon are written his name, address, qualifications, and consultation hours.

As the church is in the busiest thoroughfare of the town; the notice attracts a good deal of attention. The beggar herself says she is quite satisfied with the results, as many people notice her who would otherwise pass by, and as the doctor has added his assurance that she is hopelessly blind, benevolent old ladies throw coppers into her tin mug, sure that their money is not wasted on an impostor. It is not yet known whether the number of the oculist's patients has increased.

The life of Dr. Nansen, who has just been appointed Professor of Oceanography at the University of Christiania, seems to alternate between a spell of adventure in the wilds and one of calm scholastic seclusion. He received his education at the University where he is now Professor, and then went off to the Greenland Sea. Home again, he became attached to the Bergen Natural History Museum. Then came his famous tramp across Greenland. He rested awhile in the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at Christiania; and then made his famous dash for the Pole. After the no less famous greeting with Mr. Jackson—"How do you do?" was all they said at first—and a much-needed warm bath, he was appointed Professor of Zoology at Christiania. The spell in London as Norwegian Minister broke that connection, but he now returns to his alma mater with added honours, and an undiminished capacity for work.

An agony column appeal to the Royalists of the world from "the Royalists of the United States of America, organized for the purpose of securing real liberty and to crown Helen of New York Queen," caught the eye of watchful interviewers. We learn accordingly that Mr. Louis A. Gourdain, the advertiser, is one of a secret council of seven representing the supreme council of Chicago, which resolved five years ago that America needed an enlightened monarch. The seven are now in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Madrid, Rome, Tokyo, and London (only six places? but perhaps the seventh is with that enlightened father of his people, Abdul Hamid), trying to get at sympathetic crowned heads. The conspirators claim to control three million American votes, and their programme is a sanguinary war, followed by the coronation within three years of the "handsome, intellectual, young, single woman, of queenly bearing," at present known only as Helen, and carefully concealed. "She was chosen because, it was sagaciously reckoned, a woman would excite less jealousy than a man. Are the Hearst candidates Royalists in disguise? On the whole, it is pretty safe to predict that Helen I. of the United States and Jaques I. of the Sahara will begin their reigns simultaneously.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Moltz 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 Wilhelmstrasse. 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, Friedrichstrasse 59/60, Office hours 10-1.

OF GREAT AID TO TEMPERANCE.

In the South Pacific there is a walking fish. It has two yellow-scaled legs, and may be seen taking a breather on the beach at low tide. It is a powerful teetotal influence among South Pacific fishermen, many of whom, after one glimpse of it, have rushed off and literally festooned themselves with blue ribbon.

M. Barkhausen-Büsing. Piano-Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast. Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Str. 6, I.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	This evening:
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Die Walküre at 8.30
Deutsches Theater	Die Räuber at 8.30 (Kammerspiele) Lysistrata 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarrprinzessin 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Comic Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
Tristan Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Il Trovatore (H. Bötel) 8
" " Charlottenburg	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater 8
Thalia Theatre	(closed).
Urania Theatre	Die Kruppseben Werke 8
Luisen Theatre	Suse 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. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8

DRESDEN

King Edward's decision to go to Marienbad after paying visits to the German Emperor and the Austrian Emperor is a further tribute to the delightful watering-place in Bohemia, which always has the best effects on the King's health. But what His Majesty needs as much as anything else on such a visit is to be free to move about as he wills without any of those demonstrations which, at other times, are inevitable. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that the visitors to Marienbad will display none of those "mobbing" tendencies which, in the past, have been so highly objectionable.

An amusing story of mistaken identity comes from Aix-les-Bains, where the King of Greece is paying a visit. His Majesty was passing the Place Carnot, and a waiter from the Grand Café rushed up to him and said, "Hurry up, sir, if you please. The gentlemen have been waiting a quarter of an hour for you." "My friend," the King replied, "you have made some mistake." "Oh no, I have not," the waiter answered; "your friends have lost patience. They have waited a quarter of an hour." It seems that three local magnates had arranged with a friend to meet at the café for a game of cards. The friend was unpunctual, and the waiter was told to look out at the door to see if the fourth friend was coming. Just at that moment the King of Greece came round the corner. One of the card players in waiting recognised His Majesty, and said to his friends, "Do you see the King? There he is." The waiter only caught "There he is," and at once jumped to the conclusion that His Majesty was the laggard card player. The story ends in the stereotyped fashion that His Majesty was highly amused when he learned the explanation.

The following paintings have been sold at the Grand Art Exhibition: "Blick auf Oetz," by Gustav Eilers, Berlin. "Auf der Lauer," by Gustav Köller, Berlin. "Löwen auf dem Raubzuge," by Wilhelm Kuhnert, Berlin. "Heidemoor," by Karl Holzappel, Kassel. "Na denn Proseht," by Fritz Berach, Berlin. "Im Metropoltheater," by Josef von Wodzinski, Berlin. "Aus meiner Wohnung," by Berthold Claus, Berlin. "Dorfstrasse," by Eugen Kampf, Düsseldorf. "Einsamkeit," by Hermann Emile Pole, Düsseldorf. Of the bronzes, the following have been sold: "Diana," by Johann Böttger, Berlin; "Aller Anfang ist schwer," by Richard Schönbeck of Berlin; "Gratulantin," by Fritz Christ.

The International Photographic Exhibition, Dresden 1909. In accordance with wishes which have been expressed in many quarters, the time for sending in applications for space in the departments of Development, Science and Special Uses of Photography, and Photographic Industries, has been prolonged until the 1st of November next. It is desirable, however, that applications for the last-named department should be made as soon as possible, as the best places may shortly be engaged and there is now time to give due attention to necessary or wished-for alterations in the architectural arrangements. Forms of application and all information may be readily obtained from the Secretary's Office, Neumarkt 1.

We have received a communication, signed "A German," warmly endorsing the remarks made by "Eine Amerikanerin" in a letter which we recently published. No name or address is appended to the communication, however, a circumstance which prevents our publishing it in these columns.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will consist exclusively of Austrian works:
1st Part: The genial masters of Old Austria; Lanner, Suppé, Millöcker, Strauss.—2nd Part: The classic masters of Old Austria; Schubert, Haydn. Serenade for Violin (Kapellmeister W. Olsen); Mozart.—3rd Part: The genial masters of Young Austria; Ziehrer, Zeller, Fall, Komzack.

In the concerts given daily at the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosse Garten this week, the House band, under the able leadership of Herr A. Wentscher, will be twice supplemented by military bands: viz. on Wednesday by that of the XII. Infantry regiment No. 177 under Musikdirektor Röpenack, and on Friday by the band of the I. Grenadier regiment No. 100, conducted by Musikdirektor Hermann.

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Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

At the Central Theatre today, the first performance will take place of "Irrlichter," the fate of a woman, in four acts, by Helene Völk.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE, NEUSTADT.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT RELATIVE TO SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SEASON 1908-09.

(1) Subscription Performances at the above Theatre will commence on September 14th, and take place on the following week-days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The management retains the right of altering the day of a subscription performance to a Thursday or Sunday, if necessary.

(2) Every subscriber binds himself to the extent of 40 performances, the subscription being payable in four instalments of ten performances each at the box-office of the Theatre on certain days, which will be duly published on the playbills. Several or all of the instalments may be paid at the same time, if this is desired.

(3) Subscription tickets are offered for the following seats and at the prices stated herewith:

Single seat,	1st Rang Amphitheater (3rd and 4th row)	marks 3.00.
do.	1st Rang Balkon (3rd and 4th row)	" 2.50.
do.	2nd Rang Seitenbalkon	" 2.00.
do.	2nd Rang Mittelgalerie (1st and 2nd row)	" 2.00.
do.	2nd Rang Mittelgalerie (3rd row)	" 1.50.
do.	3rd Rang Balkon	" 1.25.
do.	3rd Rang Mittelgalerie (4th to 6th row)	" 0.75.
do.	1st Parkett (5th to 8th row)	" 3.00.
do.	Mittelparkett (2nd and 3rd row)	" 2.50.
do.	2nd Parkett (3rd to 8th row)	" 2.00.

The above prices are, of course, for single performances.

(4) Former subscribers may renew their subscriptions by paying the first instalment (for 10 performances) at the box-office from Saturday, September 5th, until Wednesday, September 9th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

(5) Tickets for the last ten performances of the 1907-08 season must be produced when renewing subscriptions.

(6) Tickets which have been returned for renewal will be re-issued at the box-office from September 10th at the usual hours.

(7) Plans of the theatre may be obtained at the box-office on request.

(8) Orders sent by mail for subscriptions will be carried out as far as possible until September 1st. Full address must be legibly written in each case.

Our readers will observe that we have left the description of the seats in the original German text, as translated into English they would be liable to cause confusion.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Maurer und Schlosser (Le Maçon).

Comic opera in three acts by D. F. E. Auber.

Cast:

Léon de Mérinville	Herr Grosch.
Irma, a young Greek	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Roger, a mason	Herr Sembach.
Baptiste, a locksmith	Herr Nebuschka.
Henriette, Roger's wife and Baptiste's sister	Frau Nast.
Zobéide, Irma's playmate	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Madame Bertrand, her neighbour	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Usbeck, slaves to the Turkish	Herr Puttlitz.
Rica, Ambassador	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Roger, a mason, has just been wedded to Henriette, sister to Baptiste, a locksmith. While the wedding festivities are in progress at an inn, Madame Bertrand excites Baptiste's suspicions as to the origin of the money which enabled Roger to marry Henriette. Léon de Mérinville recognises in Roger the man who saved his life from hired assassins and whom he rewarded with gold. The origin of the money is thus explained. Roger desires to escape with his bride from their friends, but these frustrate the plan and, according to custom, accompany the bride home, while the bridegroom follows. On the way Roger is seized by four men who want him to do some mason-work in a place unknown to him. In the second act the mason finds the locksmith detained under similar circumstances to his own in a strange room, which is really situated in the castle of the Turkish Ambassador. Their task is to close and wall up a grotto in which Léon and Irma, his fiancée, are to suffer death. On seeing his friend, Roger, in a song familiar to Léon, tells him not to lose courage. In the last act Roger hears by chance, in fact while his bride accuses him of infidelity, where he has worked during the night, and soon liberates the two lovers with the help of the police.

Composer: Auber, born 1784, died 1871.

Wednesday night	Carmen	at 7
Thursday night	Lobengrin	" 6.30
Friday night	Tiefland	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die Regimentstochter	" 7.30
Sunday night	Tannhäuser	" 7
Monday night	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Zapfenstreich	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Alt-Heidelberg	" 7.30
Thursday night	Alt-Heidelberg	" 7.30
Friday night	Zapfenstreich	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die gelbe Gefahr	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Irrlichter	at 8
Wednesday night	Irrlichter	" 8
Thursday night	Irrlichter	" 8
Friday night	Irrlichter	" 8
Saturday night	Irrlichter	" 8

Tonbild & Theatre

47 Prager Strasse 47.

Grand new programme of music and tableaux vivants.

Zepplin

First ascent of the airship destroyed on August 5th. Vivid representation by cinematograph.
(1) Lake of Constance. (2) Shed of the airship, near Manzell. (3) The airship leaving its shed. (4) Ascent. (5) In the air. (6) Return home. (7) The airship entering its shed.
Open on week days from 4 to 11 p. m., on Sundays from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 11 p. m.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Kreuznach up to August 6th numbered 8,900; at Bad Wildungen up to August 9th, 8,214.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, left Gibraltar August 8th.
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, left Port Said August 8th.
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, left Shanghai August 8th.
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, left Southampton August 8th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Aden August 8th.
"Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Aden August 8th.
"Bremen," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg August 9th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth August 10th.

H. W. Bassenge & Co.

Bank.

Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes.

Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

Postal Orders.

English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

His Lordship then turning to the prisoners, said a good part of their punishment had come while they sat in the dock hearing their conduct held up to the scorn of their fellow-citizens. Now the verdict of the jury, with which he quite agreed, had sealed their shame; it was the worse for them. It was clear that the prisoners should no longer enjoy the rights of citizenship and of holding public office, and each of them would, therefore, be incapable of being appointed to any public office for seven years. Further, he intended to fine each of them a sum of money, and he trusted that the Crown would grant this money to the ratepayers of Mile End as some relief to the burden which had been laid upon them.

Addressing Gould, his Lordship said that he regarded him as the tempter, and he would have passed a longer sentence on him, but he wished him to come out of prison before he died. To Hirst and Warren his Lordship said that they were old guardians and leaders. For Hirst he could find no excuse. Warren had been more weak than sinning, but he had been wicked in a very dangerous way.

His Lordship then imposed the following sentences:—

Gould, fifteen months' hard labour and fined £25.
Hirst, two years' hard labour and fined £250.
Warren, one year's imprisonment and fined £250.
Ridpath, nine months' hard labour and fined £25.
Gilder, nine months' hard labour and fined £25.
Stammers, nine months' hard labour and fined £25.
Loftus, nine months' hard labour and fined £25.
Trott, nine months' hard labour and fined £25.
Kemp, six months' hard labour and fined £25.
Gilson, fined £250.

Some scenes were witnessed in the great hall outside the court when the result of the trial became known. All day long little knots of women had anxiously awaited the jury's verdict. On learning the sentences that had been pronounced, some fainted, and others sobbed hysterically. In the street outside the court a huge crowd had assembled.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ATLANTIC FLEET'S NEW ZEALAND VISIT.

Auckland (N.Z.), August 9.
The United States battleship fleet arrived here yesterday afternoon, after a most favourable voyage from Honolulu. The arrival of the ships was witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators, the greatest enthusiasm being displayed. An extensive programme of entertainments for the officers and men of the American warships has been arranged by the Auckland municipality and wealthy private citizens. The fleet makes an imposing display lying at anchor in the harbour, and constitutes the most powerful naval force that has ever visited New Zealand.

MR. TAFT AND THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

Washington, August 9.
The political opponents of Mr. William Taft have lately been accusing him of being directly responsible for the notorious Brownsville negro rioting affair of two years ago, and the charge has been received with such a large amount of credence in the South, where the negro vote is vital to the Republicans, that at last the President has found it necessary to vindicate his friend.

On Friday Mr. Roosevelt issued to the Press a statement absolving Mr. Taft from all blame in regard to the affair, and stating that the Secretary for War simply carried out the order of the President when he dismissed the negro troops. The action of Mr. Roosevelt has caused great satisfaction among the Republican party leaders.

It may be remembered that a riot occurred among the soldiers of a negro battalion at Brownsville, Texas, during which several citizens were killed and wounded. After investigating the affair, President Roosevelt issued an order in November, 1906, disbanding the entire regiment, without honour, for complicity in the rioting.

HARRY THAW'S AFFAIRS.

Pittsburg, August 10.
Counsel on behalf of Harry K. Thaw has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Petitioner declares that all he has left is 128,012 dollars, whereas there are claims by lawyers and alienists against him amounting to 453,140 dollars, most of which he describes as unjust. A receiver has been appointed.

Seen at Poughkeepsie Gaol, Thaw said that the proceedings were a business necessity to protect his just creditors. The defence had already cost 200,000 dollars.

OPERATION IN MID-ATLANTIC.

London, August 10.
According to the New York correspondent of a local journal, the liner "Cedric," which arrived at New York on Friday, was delayed for three hours in mid-ocean last Sunday for what must be an almost unprecedented reason.

A lady passenger, Mrs. Trebell, of New York, was suddenly seized with appendicitis, of so acute a form that an operation was a matter of immediate

DRESDEN
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at once:

Lady or Gentleman participating in the coming Esperanto Congress in Dresden, able to write good English. Temporary remunerative occupation to suitable applicant. Address: J. 135, Daily Record office.

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

Notice to Pension Proprietors
and Shop Keepers.

Applications for rooms, &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.

CAFÉ DE PARIS, See Strasse 7,
in Louis XVI. style. Superior artistic concerts in the after-
noon and evenings up to 2 a.m.

Pension Kosmos Schnorr Strasse 14, I. & II.
close to Hauptbahnhof.

Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking
Also elegantly furnished rooms without board.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino.

Woollen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

Knitted Waists.

English and German knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,
Gentlemen and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,
Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,
French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

Fine hand-painted Dresden China.

Own designs. Wholesale and Retail.

Sent to all parts of the world.

DRESDEN, Zinsendorf Strasse 16.

RICHARD WEHSENER.

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Artistic needle work. Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

Painting on Porcelain Paul Fritzsche,
Lessons also given in own studio. Umland Strasse 27.

H. M. MIST Sidonien Strasse 10b IV. MINIATURES.
Studio hours 10 a.m.—1 p.m., and 3—4 p.m.

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Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,
French etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers,
heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits.
flower-papers, &c. from H. HESSE, Scheffel Str. 10—12.

CIGARS, DEISTING, Prager Str. 42.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly wind, variable skies, dry and
warm.

urgency, if her life was to be saved. The captain, on being informed of the necessity of operating on the lady, had the great vessel brought to for three hours, in order that the vibration of the engines might not interfere with the delicate work of the surgeon.

It is believed that the operation has been perfectly successful, and the passenger is making excellent progress towards recovery.

DEATH OF ITALIAN EX-PREMIER.

Rome, August 8.

The Marquis di Rudini, ex-Prime Minister of Italy, died at 10.40 yesterday evening.

The last Sacrament was administered. All the members of the Marquis's family were present when the end came. Immediately after the death Mgr. Beccaria, Court Chaplain, read the prayers for the dead, those present joining in the responses. The news of the death was immediately conveyed to the King and to Signor Giolitti, the Premier. The will is to be opened today. The late Marquis had intimated that he desired no flowers to be sent, and that the funeral should be of the simplest character.

The obsequies will probably take place on Sunday or Monday. The body will not be embalmed.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER IN
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Eckernförde, August 10.

A special train conveying members of the Flensburg Gymnastic Society from Satrap to Flensburg collided with a passenger train between that town and Rundhof at 10.30 last night. The coaches were piled one upon the other by the force of the impact. Nine persons were killed, and a great number injured, some fatally. All the bodies have been extricated from the wreckage.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

MARRIAGE OF MDLLE. FALLIERES.

Paris, August 10.

Mdlle. Fallières and M. Jean Lanes, her father's secretary, were married today at the Madeleine.

Although M. Fallières and all his works are anathema to the Romish Church since the passing of the Separation Law (says the *Globe's* Paris correspondent), the high Pontiffs of the Vatican have let it be known that the presence of the Chief of State at the church on the occasion of his daughter's wedding will be "tolerated" by them, and M. Fallières, like a good bourgeois, will be graciously permitted to give Mdlle. Fallières away. Previous to the imposing ceremony at the Madeleine the legal union will be performed at the Mairie of the Rue d'Anjou, which for the first time in its history will be honoured by a "Presidential" marriage. When the daughter of the late M. Jules Grevy, then President of the Republic, was married to M. Wilson, the ceremony was performed within the walls of the Elysée Palace. That was contrary to the spirit of the law, but in deference to the wishes of the Chief of the State, an exception was made in his daughter's favour. Some little time after a certain "chatelain" having, with the consent of the mayor of his village, made use of the privilege accorded him to have his daughter's wedding celebrated in his chateau, the Council of State intervened, the civil union was annulled, and the ceremony had to be repeated at the mairie of the commune.

AEROPLANE VERSUS BALLOON.

Le Mans, August 9.

Yesterday evening the well-known aeronaut Mr. Wilbur Wright made a series of flights with his aeroplane, the result being as follows: At a height of about 50 feet above the ground the aeroplane executed three complete circles, covering a total distance of three and a half kilometres in 1min. 46secs. A large crowd of spectators enthusiastically cheered the successful aerostat.

16,000 COREAN REBELS KILLED.

Berlin, August 9.

Advices from Corea state that since last August 16,000 Corean rebels have been killed by Japanese soldiers and police. The rebels on their side have killed 767 Coreans and 74 Japanese. They also burned 5,998 Corean houses and 11 Japanese residences. The Emperor of Corea and the Government have subscribed 330,000 marks in aid of the victims of the outrages.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 3,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at
6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the
month.

Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.