

63.
aptain,
ng on
three
engines
of the
a per-
ng ex-
st 8.
ter of
all the
t when
n Mgr.
or the
The
to the
he will
had in-
t, and
racter.
n Sun-
almed.
t 10.
Flens-
sburg
town
es were
the im-
num-
ve been
t 10.
ather's
sine.
re ana-
sing of
corres-
ave let
of State
ghter's
allières,
mitted
the im-
union
"Anjou,
will be
then the
resident
on, the
of the
spirit of
e Chief
daugh-
ertain
mayor
orded
ated in
ed, the
had to
st 9.
ut Mr.
with his
height
roplane
a total
n 1 min.
asiatic-
st 9.
August
apanese
de have
ey also
ee resi-
Govern-
of the
N.
usse.
Litany.
y.
Strasse 2,
trasse-
ening at
y of the

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

The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 764.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 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.

THE TRAVELLING SEASON.

During the present month and the next the travelling season proper is in vogue. Nowadays of course everybody travels a good deal out of the travelling season as well as in it, in distinction from the days of the "grand tour," when even wealthy men often travelled but once in their lives and women not at all. But in spite of the changes which have grown during the last century until they have quite transformed our relations with outside peoples, in spite of the familiarity that is said to breed contempt, our journeyings grow more rather than less sentimental. Places are visited and revisited, books are written, pictures are painted, photographs are circulated until, one would have thought, the very idea of travel must be bound up with all kinds of cheap sensations. As a matter of experience, however, there is no feeling of revulsion. Somehow the really desirable places never appear to grow offensively popular; the show spots of Europe seem to get the tourists they deserve. If one makes exceptions of several of the grand sights which are bound, from the nature of things, to attract to themselves a medley of inconsistent veneration, if one assumes that in several instances the wrong sort of people reluctantly admire the admirable things of the Continent, one is compelled to admit that, after all, enough exists for every temperament and every degree of culture without causing any painful overlapping of interests. There is a sort of half-culture or would-be culture that is jealous of its stock of sensibilities. It is a suburban quality not necessarily confined to the dwellers within suburbs, and when it spreads itself over Europe it is quite as offensive as the blatant cockney Philistinism which comes to see only in order to condemn. Between the two, the tourist who knows a little of European history and tradition, who is in touch with a little of the art of the past and of the present, and who brings to his journey a genuine desire for information, together with a humble spirit, may still steer a quiet and dignified course.

But, when all is said and done, the subjectivity of the traveller, as Macaulay's schoolboy would say, does not end with a humble spirit and a desire for information. We also travel in order to acquire fresh sensations, to get out of our irritating ego, when it revolts against feeding on itself too long. To sail from one shore to another, to see the sun setting on unfamiliar roofs, to hear the sound of unaccustomed voices, to see new men and other ways—these simple experiences, apart from any greater achievement in the art of the tourist, are sufficient to divert the sources of vitality into a healthier course. The truest and strongest sense of travel, which is nothing less than the sense of exploration, can scarcely exist in modern breasts barred against most of the primitive passions of mankind. That fine Hellenic and Carthaginian rapture which impelled men to plough the unknown ocean, as much for the sake of the adventure of the thing as for the "ripe bursting figs and tunnies steeped in brine" in their cargo, is not for the law-abiding citizen with duties and responsibilities at home. Even the unassuming ambition of a walking tour grows rarer, although it is still our good fortune to meet jolly young students and others among the pine woods of Saxon Switzerland or in the glades of the Black Forest, their knapsacks on backs, and joy refulgent from their faces. But, even if the walking tour does not die out, it does not exist for most men. The vast majority of travellers must rest content with the lesser joys of the more orthodox method. They may miss a part of the good influences, but they cannot miss the whole. If, like the country friends of Sir Roger de Coverley, they are magnates ordinarily unaccustomed to meeting with anyone greater than themselves in their natural spheres, the experience of a wider world and other personal forces is salutary; if, on the other hand, they are humble toilers escaping from their drudgery, the new experience is equally stimulating. We cannot all, like the Emperor Hadrian, visit our world dominions in a triumphant progress. Yet most of us, even the humblest, have world possessions, of an incorporeal nature, that we should not wish to barter for many territories. That reflection is one of the most satisfying results one is able to bear back from one's travels. Do we not travel (though this

sounds a little paradoxical) for the sake of getting home again?

The desire to get away from hearth and home and to look at the great world which lies beyond one's horizon is probably common, in a greater or lesser degree, to all the peoples of the world. Here in Germany it is something around which the spirit of the people has for long cast a romantic halo. Who can forget the ardent longing of almost every hero of Grimm's Tales to get away from his village, or fail to realize the genuineness of the simple words in which the longing takes expression? That is more than an accident of construction; it is a piece of national sentiment which is no doubt the legacy of Teutonic nomadism. Something of this romantic glamour exists among other peoples too. Let us hope it will long continue to do so. The world is still young when "fresh fields and pastures new" continue to tempt as of old.

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY DISASTERS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The United States Government, determined to do all that is practicable to prevent, or to diminish the number of, the catastrophes which occur with such deplorable frequency in mines and cause in the aggregate an appalling loss of life, has applied to the Governments of Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany for expert assistance in discovering the causes of such disasters and in devising means for their prevention. The three countries named have readily complied with the wish of the United States, and have given their official experts the necessary leave of absence to admit of their taking part in the intended enquiry. It is reported from Washington that the following gentlemen are expected to arrive there shortly with that object: Captain Desborough, Inspector of Explosives to the British Home Office; M. Victor Watteyne, the Chief Engineer of the Belgian Mining Administration; and Geheimrat Meissner, of the Prussian Mining Administration.

The enquiry will probably begin towards the end of next month with a visit by the Commission of Enquiry first to the anthracite coal region, and then to Philadelphia. Here the Geological Survey Department of the Federal Government intends to erect laboratories in which enquiries into the causes of explosions in mines may be conducted. Accompanied by the head of the technological bureau of the Geological Survey, the Commission will inspect the anthracite coalfields of Pennsylvania, the region of bituminous coal in Western Pennsylvania, and the coal districts of Illinois, Wyoming, Colorado, Alabama, West Virginia and Oklahoma, in order to inform themselves as to the conditions under which the mines are worked. Hitherto the enquiries into the causes of mine disasters in the United States have been of a very cursory nature, although the proportion of deaths from mining accidents to the number of miners employed has been from twice to four times as great as in other countries. In 1907 3,200 men met their deaths in American coal mines; 1,200 more than in 1906.

THE CITY OF PILLS.

This is the name given by a Paris contemporary to Detroit, whence we learn that ten milliards of pills are exported to Europe annually, a milliard it may be again stated being a thousand millions. Our contemporary informs us that the consumption of pills, "au pays de l'oncle Sam" is enormous, and is attributable to the Americans' insatiable thirst quenched by iced drinks. The consumption of pills in America works out at 60 per inhabitant per annum.

Detroit makes pills of every size, every form, and almost every colour, and each year introduces about 200 new species, the creations being due to the exigencies of commerce rather than to any real popular want. Thousands of persons are engaged in the industry which forms one-third of the commerce of the city. Part of the work is done by machinery and part by hand, women being engaged for the most part. A new machine is now being tested and its inventors claim that it will be capable of turning out 200,000 pills a day, or 10,000 boxes of twenty.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE CRONBERG MEETING.

London, August 10.
The Daily News, in an editorial under the headline of "The German Panic," says: "Today King Edward starts on a journey that will be watched with the greatest interest and some anxiety, but we look forward with hope and confidence to this autumn's conference in London upon maritime warfare; and if by his present visit to the Kaiser King Edward establishes in any degree a better understanding between ourselves and the German people, that service to the country will surpass all his previous efforts in the cause of peace."

REPORTED MUTINY ON BRITISH WARSHIP.

London, August 11.
The naval correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes to his paper that during the recent journey of the torpedo flotilla from Granton in the Firth of Forth, the crew of one of the destroyers threw the signal code books and gun sights overboard, as a protest against the emergency half rations they had been receiving for the past four weeks. The mutineers were subsequently arrested, and are now in custody pending their trial by court martial.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ACCUMULATING ELECTION FUNDS.

A national party committee has been nominated as usual by the Republican Convention at Chicago to "work for" Mr. Taft, and a similar committee, with each State of the Union represented, has been appointed at the Democratic Convention to "work for" Mr. Bryan. These committees fill the "war chest," in other words, raise the wherewithal to hire halls, buy election literature and newspapers, pay speakers, purchase fireworks, and so forth, and they appeal for subscriptions, more particularly to those who have received something in the way of office or other gratification from the party, or, what is equally important, who "expect" to receive something. Business interests anxious to secure legislative protection will pay to both parties; business interests anxious to avoid legislation will also render tribute. The treasurers of both parties are active, and it is understood that few questions will be asked of donors of party funds, and no publicity given to their names. It has been said and printed time and again that the fortunes of both parties are really controlled by about one hundred big capitalists, who supply the campaign money, in return for certain pledges of legislative protection or non-interference, but it would be difficult to prove the accusation. Enormous sums are undoubtedly gathered, and the accounts submitted are always vague. The committee directs its speakers and its funds chiefly to the doubtful States, those in which eloquence or expenditure may turn the balance in favour of the Presidential candidate either way. In view of the feeling against Trusts, both sides have, for the present contest, ostentatiously given out that they will take no "Corporation," alias Trust, money!

The New York correspondent of the Telegraph, relative to this subject, writes that the efforts of the national committee are seconded not only by State committees, but by an infinite number of minor organisations over the country, in the rural districts no less than in the cities. Some of these are permanent. Others are created for the election alone; and as they contemplate a short life they make it a merry one. These "campaign clubs," which usually bear the candidates' names, are formed on every imaginable basis, that of locality, of race, of trade or profession, of university affiliation. There are Irish clubs, Italian clubs, German clubs, Scandinavian clubs, Polish clubs, coloured or negro clubs, Orange clubs. There are young men's clubs, lawyers' clubs, dry-goods clubs, insurance men's clubs, shoe and leather clubs. There are clubs of the graduates of the various colleges. Their work consists in canvassing the voters, making up lists of friends, opponents, and doubtfuls, getting up processions and parades, holding meetings, and generally "booming all the time." This is mostly unpaid labour.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Delegates to the International Congress for Historical Science were the guests of honour at a banquet held on Monday evening in the festival hall of the Land Exhibition Park. The guests included Dr. David J. Hill, American Ambassador, and Tewfik Pasha.

The City Magistrate has placed the *Bürgersaal* of the Rathaus at the disposal of the Esperantists for their meeting in Berlin on the 24th instant. The Post Office department will send a high official to Dresden, to report on the IV. Esperanto Congress.

A German physician, Dr. Hirschfeld, has been computing the quantity of alcoholic drink consumed in Berlin. Berlin possessed three years ago 12,892 drinking shops—one for 610 inhabitants, in addition to 301 where wine only is sold. During the period the Berliners consumed 438,939,532 litres of beer, 24,704,525 litres of brandy, and 19,956,062 litres of wine. This works out at an average annual consumption per head of the population of 236 1/2 litres of alcoholic drink, at a cost of 100 marks. As the average income of the Berliners, including women and children, is about 683 marks, it may be said that the Berliner spends a seventh part of his income in intoxicating drink.

Journalism has lost a brilliant representative by the death of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who, succeeding the late M. de Blowitz at the beginning of 1903, has honourably maintained the best traditions of the great journal which he served. A correspondent who stands in the position which Mr. Lavino occupied has cast upon him responsibilities of no common order, but when, as in his case, some of the best qualities of the diplomat are combined with the skill of the journalist, English journalism has nothing to fear.

Mr. Lavino, who was the son of naturalised Dutch parents, was born in Lancashire, but as a youth went to Paris, and after some years spent in business pursuits decided for journalism as the result of a "coup" for an American newspaper. This took the form of a letter in his own defence written by Bazaine when he had escaped from the Isle Marguerite and was living in Brussels. Both in Paris and Vienna Mr. Lavino served the *Daily Telegraph*, and then, after succeeding to the position of *Times* correspondent in the latter city, he took up like duties in Paris.

Some few days ago it was announced that the administration of the Royal Domain had decided to put the Royal castles of Benrath and Jägerhof, on the Rhine, near Düsseldorf, up for sale, as their upkeep entailed too great an outlay.

It is now stated that it has been decided to undertake the restoration of the Royal castle of Brühl, on the Rhine. This castle, which stands near Cologne, is very rich in sculpture and fresco paintings, and its restoration will be a long and costly affair.

It will be carried out by Herr Wittig, the architect of the Royal Court, at the expense of the Emperor's privy purse.

The opening of the partridge shooting season for the Potsdam district has been fixed for Monday, August 24. The prospects are stated to be excellent, as the dry spring and summer have been very favourable to the birds. It will, however, be only possible to give a final opinion when the harvest has been gathered.

Frau Poulsen, of Cattelen, near Flensburg, has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday. The

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

But there are also thousands of paid agents at work, canvassing, distributing pamphlets or leaflets, lecturing on behalf of the candidate. It is in America no reproach for a political speaker that he receives a fee or a salary. Even men of eminence are permitted to receive not only their travelling expenses, but a good fee also. Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate, is, in ordinary times, the best-paid political speaker and lecturer in the United States.

U.S. AMBASSADOR IN TOKIO PRAISED.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The Japanese *Hochi*, a newspaper generally credited with anti-foreign feeling and said to be inspired by Count Okuma, leader of the opposition party in the Diet, in an editorial referring to published interviews with Ambassador O'Brien in San Francisco and in Chicago says, in part:

"The American Ambassador continues at home the splendid work which marked his policy in Japan,

venerable lady gives one the impression of a seventy-year-old woman. She has never had occasion to consult a doctor and has never been ill in her life.

We take the following from a French contemporary. In 1907 the National Debt of the German Empire amounted to 16,531,000,000 marks (£826,550,000), as compared with 15,836,000,000 marks (£791,800,000) in 1906, and 13,112,000,000 marks (£655,600,000) in 1901. It has thus increased, between the years 1906 and 1907, by 695,000,000 marks (£34,750,000), and, during the whole of the six years 1901-7, by nearly three and a half thousand million marks, or £175,000,000.

A gigantic tent affording accommodation for 4,000 people has been erected and opened on the Alexander Platz by Herr Hagenbeck, of Hamburg. For the first time the famous trainer is going to exhibit here in Berlin his remarkable power of training beasts of prey. The circus-like tent is situated at the corner of König Strasse and Neue Friedrich Strasse. Hagenbeck's collection comprises: 95 polar bears, 25 lions, 5 tigers, 4 elephants, dromedaries, zebras, dogs and numerous other animals. In addition to the above, a first-class circus programme has been provided, clowns filling up the intervals.

There is little doubt that the ancients had a knowledge of dentistry, but it is difficult to determine when or by whom the use of artificial teeth was introduced. Herodotus says that the Egyptians had "dentists for the teeth." In the British Museum there are various dental instruments which had been found in the ruins of Pompeii, and Galen, in the second century, describes the method of extracting teeth by means of forceps. Belzoni says that artificial teeth were in use in antiquity, since he found specimens in the Catacombs. Horace in no chivalrous mood towards a quondam lady friend wrote, "Canidae dentes altum Saganae calidrum excidere," or, as done into English for us by Lonsdale and Lee, "the false teeth of Canidia fall out and the lofty head-dress of Sagana tumbles down."

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

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

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

namely, using his influence to promote the cause of friendship between America and Japan, which was momentarily menaced by the efforts of the yellow press. He is a splendid type of American, wisely conserving the interests of the country he represents."

SERIOUS MINERS' STRIKE IN ALABAMA.

New York, August 10.

The strike of Alabama coal miners which has now lasted several weeks has resulted in serious disorders. On Sunday a band of riotous miners at Brockton fired a rifle volley at a train conveying strike-breakers. Three of the latter were killed and eleven badly wounded. Eight of the attackers were arrested. The militia have been called out in view of the serious situation.

1,000-FOOT SKYSCRAPER ABANDONED.

New York, August 9.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company officials have ordered the plans for the famous thousand foot building to be cancelled. It is stated that the project has not been abandoned in consequence of impracticability, but owing to the objections of

Charles Dietz (Formerly with Jean Henry, 14, Buckingham Palace Road, London W.)
Elegant Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons. Fasanen Strasse 41, corner Fasanen Platz.

NICOLA PERSCHIED
STUDIO FOR ARTISTIC PHOTOS
W. 9, Bellevue Strasse 6a. Tel. VI, 3156.

Mme. Nattenheimer
Kaiser Allee 203, W 15.
Piano accompaniment for songs and duets.
Every shop where = English is spoken = should take in & advertise in **The Daily Record** Struve Strasse 5, I.

English Kindergarten Pfalzburger Str. 73, part. 10-12 daily.

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

Drug Store, Medicines, Toilet and household articles.
Georg Kunkel, 82, Martin Luther Str.

Best Bakery in the American Quarter.
Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.

Rendezvous of Americans **Café Speyer** Martin Luther Strasse 13
three minutes from American Church. Grand concert daily.

Martha Melzer, Manicure, Potsdamer Str. 106A. II.

Excellent bakery. **Albert Sehnert,** Martin Luther Strasse 9a.

Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant
Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235

Adolph Alberti, Delicatessen, 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

Fruit and Vegetables. **August Knöpfel,** Speyerer Str. 24.

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

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed)	
Royal Theatre	(closed)	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Tannhäuser (Menckels)	at 7
Deutsches Theatre	Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen (Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	7.30
Lessing Theatre	(closed)	
Berliner Theatre	(closed)	
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene	8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Comic Opera	(closed)	
Residenz Theatre	(closed)	
Hebbel Theatre	Cyrienne	8
Leistungshaus	Die blaue Maus	8
Trianon Theatre	(closed)	
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Carmen	8
" " Charlottenburg	Die Lore. Phyllis	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater	8
Thalia Theatre	(closed)	
Urania Theatre	(closed)	
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. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben	8
Apelle Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8

certain influential shareholders, on the ground that it would be an unnecessary expense. The new building will, therefore, be of only ordinary dimensions, if it is constructed at all.

GERMAN WARSHIP SINKS FISHING BOATS.

Halifax, N. S., August 10.

The German training ship "Freya" has arrived here from Fayal, bringing the news that in a thick fog on the Newfoundland banks she came into collision with the fishing schooner "Maggie and May." The schooner sank in two minutes, and only 4 of her crew of 13 men could be saved, as the other 9 were caught under the foresail of the schooner as she capsized and sank, and it was impossible for the men in the German rescuing boats to get at them. The four men picked up were on the other side of the schooner. The thick, driving fog had prevented the direction from which the fog signals came being accurately determined. From those signals the "Freya" had judged that the schooner, whose stern lights were not to be seen, was on her port hand, whereas one or two moments later the collision occurred.

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

His Majesty King Friedrich August on Monday sent a sum of 2,000 marks to the Saxon Bank in this city, as his contribution to the national fund in aid of Count Zeppelin's continuance of aerial research.

We are informed by telegram from Washington that the United States Government has appointed Surgeon-Major Straub, of the Army Medical Department, as its representative at the approaching Fourth Esperanto Congress in Dresden.

M. Clémenceau, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Carlsbad yesterday to undergo a cure.

The holiday-making and health-seeking community in Weisser Hirsch had a refined and in all respects enjoyable entertainment provided for them on Monday evening by Baron Carlo von der Ropp, who had secured the valuable coöperation of the popular young Dresden pianiste, Fräulein Johanna Thamm. The entertainment was given in the Kurhaus, and was called a "recitation evening," though it proved to be what would at home be called a reading. Readings are apt to be a trifle dull sometimes. The subjects chosen may fail to appeal to the average listener, the tones or inflections of the speaker's voice may be monotonous and his style formal. That is not so with Baron von der Ropp; he understands how to cater for his public, how to compile a taking programme and how to do justice to his authors and to the public. He is first and foremost clearly audible, as a rule; his style is natural, his humour keen, and his intonation as varied as it is pointedly and appropriately expressive. In short, he is an excellent reader, of light subjects at least. Not one of his 19 selections—from Fontane, Detlev Frhr. v. Lillencron, Schönaich-Carolath, Johanna Lankau, Josefa Metz, Wildberg, Jacobovski, Börries Frhr. v. Münchhausen, Drachmann, Leede, Vanselow, and Presber—failed to interest and please the audience, and many of them evoked hearty laughter. Fräulein Johanna Thamm is hardly, if yet, out of her teens, but is nevertheless a competent representative of the best school of Dresden music, with a good artistic grasp of the structure and character of her material and a surprisingly mature power of exhibiting it. In point of clearness of expression, her playing would gain by a more sparing use of the resonance pedal. Her contribution to the evening's entertainment was interesting throughout. She played brilliantly and beautifully, particularly in the "Gnomensreigen" and other pieces by Liszt, and was loudly applauded.

Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. The programme of the monster concert tomorrow, Thursday—by the bands of the Schützen regiment No. 108, the Infantry regiment No. 177, and the Jäger battalion No. 13—will include the following pieces:—the Overture to "Tannhäuser"; the Prayer "Verlass uns nicht" von Kücken; Swedish march of the time of the Thirty Years War; the Overture to "Der Freischütz"; the Triumphal March from "Aida," played, as prescribed by the composer, with Egyptian Trumpets; and the popular Saro Military Potpourri.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Festmarsch, Kempter. (2) Ouverture zu "Indra," Flotow. (3) Ideale, Tosti. (4) Grand Polonaise, As-dur, Chopin. (5) Ouverture "Egmont," Beethoven. (6) Der Wanderer, Lied, Schubert. (7) Tonbilder aus "Das Rheingold," Wagner. (8) Ouverture "Die Stumme von Portici," Auber. (9) Siesta-Walzer, Waldteufel. (10a) Entre-acte; (b) Hymnus aus den Stimmungsbildern, Fielitz. (11) Im bunten Dress, Marsch, Petras.

Dr. Wentchokova, a Russian woman, who studied and received her degree at Zurich, has, according to a report in a Vienna paper, received an appointment as a member of the faculty of the University of Moscow. The woman who has received this unique distinction has made pathology her special study. Her appointment is especially remarkable because the university which extended the call to her admits no women as students.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, whose band will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann 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.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to August 7th numbered 9,875.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 43.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Colombo August 9th.

"Zieten," from Bremen for Hamburg, left Bremen August 10th.

"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, passed Quessant August 10th.

"Bremen," from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly August 10th.

"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, left Algiers August 9th.

"Köln," from Baltimore for Galveston, left Baltimore August 9th.

"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 11th.

"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, left Foochow August 11th.

"Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar August 10th.

"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar August 10th.

"Neckar," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore August 10th.

"Hannover," from Galveston for Bremen, left Galveston August 10th.

"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 11th.

WANTED

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.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China

Handpaintings only, own workmanship. Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory. Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices. succ. to Helena Wolfsohn, Nachf. Leopold Eib.

Apparatus for room gymnastics. Bathing apparatus, Invalid chairs, and all requisites for the care of the sick. Knoke & Dressler, by appointment to the Court, König Johann Str., corner of Pirn. Platz.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10
Carmen.
Opera in four acts. Music by Georges Bizet.

Cast:
Carmen Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Don José Herr Burrian.
Escamillo, bull-fighter Herr Plaschke.
Zuniga, lieutenant Herr Puttlitz.
Morales, sergeant Herr Nebuschka.
Micaëla, a country-girl Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Dancario, } smugglers (Herr Büssel.
Remendado, } (Herr Rüdiger.
Frasquita, } female gipsies (Fräul. Keldorfer.
Mercedès, } (Fräul. Ribenschütz.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper Herr Schindler.

PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed; Carmen has been arrested; but Don José contrives at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.
Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.

Thursday night Lohengrin at 6.30
Friday night Tietland " 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 Alt-Heidelberg at 7.30
Thursday night Alt-Heidelberg " 7.30
Friday night Zpfnestreich " 7.30
Saturday night Die gelbe Gefahr " 7.30

Central Theatre.
Tonight Irrlichter at 8
Thursday night Irrlichter " 8
Friday night Irrlichter " 8
Saturday night Irrlichter " 8

Hch. Wm. 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.

KING EDWARD AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Cronberg, August 11.
The German Emperor, with Prince and Princess Friedrich Karl of Hesse, arrived at the station here at 8.30 a.m. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador at Berlin, with Colonel Trench, the Military Attaché, had arrived previously. At 9 o'clock the special train bringing King Edward entered the station. His Majesty wore the uniform of a German Hussar regiment, and was attended by Sir Stanley Clarke and Major Ponsonby. The meeting of the two monarchs was of a very cordial character, as was also King Edward's greeting of Prince and Princess Friedrich Karl. Their Majesties drove together to Schloss Cronberg, amid continued cheering; Prince and Princess Friedrich Karl, and the Imperial and Royal suites, following all in automobiles. The German Foreign Office is represented by Freih. v. Jenisch. The report that Herr v. Schoen was at Cronberg is incorrect. The town is gaily decorated with English as well as German flags.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

MINE DISASTER NEAR SAARBRÜCK.

Saarbrück, August 10.
Through an explosion of fire-damp in the neighbouring Dudweiler colliery, 13 men were killed, 8 severely and 5 slightly injured. All the dead have been recovered, while the badly hurt were at once conveyed to hospital.

SUCCESSFUL PICTURES FROM ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Stuttgart, August 10.
It is reported from Friedrichshafen that a number of photographs taken from Count Zeppelin's air-

ship during the great journey have developed excellently. These pictures only deal with the journey as far as Mannheim, as those taken subsequently were in the car when the catastrophe occurred at Echterdingen, and were thus destroyed.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT'S EXPERIMENTS.

Le Mans, August 10.
Three trial ascents were made here this evening by Mr. Wilbur Wright, the first coming to an abrupt conclusion owing to the mechanism of the aeroplane refusing to work properly. The second ascent was more successful, as the machine rose to a height of thirty feet and covered a distance of more than 200 yards; but the flight was stopped by a motor defect. For a third time the apparatus rose, to a height of 45 feet, and executed two complete circles. The last ascent occupied the space of one minute.

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

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

XXIV.

L'homme propose mais le bon Dieu relentlessly intervenes at times, and when I last wrote of the long, dusty drive down the Yosemite Valley to El Portal it was a sufficiently good example of counting one's chickens before they were hatched. There seemed no reason for anticipating any contretemps, the stage coaches pursued the uneven tenor of their way down the valley with unfailing regularity; but on the morning of our intended departure my companion was taken suddenly and, indeed, somewhat dangerously ill, and a contemplated visit to the Yosemite of four days was prolonged to one of three weeks. Luckily the U.S. Government maintains a cavalry post in the valley, and so a doctor and even a soldier nurse were available; and though under the circumstances we sighed for the well ordered conditions of San Francisco hospitals, admittedly among the best in America, we had to make the best of a bad job and wait with some impatience for our release from the valley, which in these mid-July days became pariously hot, the thermometer rising daily into the nineties.

Naturally, so protracted a sojourn gave opportunity for the acquisition of complete familiarity with the mountainous masses of granite which hem in the valley, and it is tribute to their magnificence that custom does not stale their infinite variety. Indeed, the more one sees of these stupendous crags the more one is filled with awe at the gigantic convulsion of nature which must have produced these formations. Archaeologists aver that in the Yosemite we see the primeval rocks which have remained exactly as they are today since the cooling process was perfected. Even so, the layman finds his imagination baffled when attempting to account for the shape of the mighty Half-Dome which guards the western end of the valley, originally, presumably, a perfect cone, rising gleaming grey to a height of 9,000 feet. Nature came along with a monstrous knife and cut the cone's eastern half clean away, leaving a flat surface 4,000 ft. in height to face the valley. The various colours assumed by this sheer surface are most remarkable. In the early morning, when the sun begins to gild its summit, it looks a deep purple; by midday, the sun's beams bathing it in light, it looks almost like a mass of snow; while at night, while the mountains facing it are gleaming in the moonlight, it remains black and mysterious. The unrivalled waterfalls of the valley, too, compel our ever increasing admiration. True, in the dry days the volume of water pouring over the Yosemite and Bridal Veil falls decreases to such an extent that the cascades become mere gauzy films of water, falling almost noiselessly upon the rocks many hundreds of feet below, but the Vernal and Nevada Falls, whose waters come from the upper snow-clad level of the Sierras, seem never to diminish, and year in year out their thunder may be heard at the valley head. About three miles above the latter fall is a broad slope of rock some 300 ft. high, down which the water glides in a way which has given the fall the apt appellation of the Silver Apron, and though this cascade is 8 miles from the Yosemite Hotel, and goodness knows how many feet above it, one is well repaid for the long tramp at sunrise; for above the Silver Apron is a gorge known as the Lost Valley, and the river at its foot is well stocked with rainbow trout, gamest of their kind, and unskilful indeed must be he who fails to return at even with a couple or so dozen of fish.

It must be admitted that without the fishing three weeks in the Yosemite Valley would be somewhat boring, for man cannot live on scenery alone. In some respects the fishing is eminently difficult, for every creek is fringed on either side with boulders of varying size and shape, so that clamber, clamber, clamber is the order of the day, with the inevitable result of torn garments and finger abrasions, the monotony being varied occasionally by a quite unpreventable slip into the water, since some of the rocks are slippery as glass. But these inconveniences fade with the welcome whirr of the reel and the knowledge that a game, fighting half-pounder has seized the "black gnat" or "royal coachman" floating alluringly before his eyes. For the rest, a prolonged stay in so typically western a camping resort—beside the hotel there are 12 camps, in each of which are a number of tent dwellers—gives opportunity for acquiring some insight into the mysteries of the great American language. Such ordinary shibboleths as "sure" for "yes, certainly," "Is that so?" or "You don't say" for "really," "search me," the extraordinarily apt confession of complete ignorance, the universal use of the word "guess" in its original meaning of "think," are easily assimilated, while one soon becomes accustomed to, and even unconsciously imitates, the use of "yep," or even "yawp," for "yes." At times one is vaguely troubled by a phrase—"Have they got stiff bosoms?" did not, I confess, at once convey to me the idea of starched shirt-fronts, while the exact significance of the verb to "dicker" has hitherto eluded me. The argot of any language presents its

DRESDEN

A Lady desires a good, large, airy and well-furnished room, with full board. A quiet neighbourhood and small family preferred. Will take possession during first week of September and proposes remaining in Dresden until next May or June. Address, giving complete particulars, to **L. 137, Daily Record office.**

Wanted, by a well-educated German lady, an **English lady** of good education, experienced in teaching, and possessing 3,000 marks, to join in establishing a school in Dresden. Address: "Pensionat," at the 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.

Brühl & Guttentag. — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries, Prager Str. 20

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

Dresden-A., Villa Leubnitzstr. 8. Finishing School for Young Ladies. Science, Social culture. Large garden. Tennis court. Healthiest situation in Swiss quarter. Prospectus gratis.

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.

Modern Note Paper. :: ::
Typewriting, single copies and manifold copies.
Visiting, table, & menu cards.
Painting, drawing, and writing requisites.
Printing in all its branches.
Writing and Office furniture from Soennecken.
Catalogues, gratis, at office of this paper.

M. & R. Zocher

Stationers and Printers. Extensive Bookbinders. Dresden, Annen Str. 9, corner Am See. Proprietor: RUDOLF ZOCHER. By appointment to H. M. — the King of Saxony. ::

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

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

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse, preparatory for Schools and Universities.

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.

TAILOR Carl Krause, 40 Lindenau Strasse. First class work, to measure, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Westerly wind, more cloudy, rain, cooler.

difficulties, and I have found it easy enough to make "a bad break" (*anglice* go woefully wrong) when confronted with the more subtle forms of American slang. This one instance may suffice. An American lady was relating to me the story of how an acquaintance of hers was endeavouring to tell an English lady of the good luck she had had on a certain trip.

To quote the lady: "She said to the English woman, 'When I started out I packed a new white silk dress in my grip and next to it I packed a bag of oranges and, say, they did nothing to it.' The English woman replied 'How fortunate!'"

There was a pause here for my laughter, but I could only remark fatuously "Well, it was fortunate, wasn't it?" The laughter followed all right then, but not from me; and I was crushed by the information that "did nothing to it" was slang for "ruined it completely." Before such an inversion of literal meaning the mind boggles.

To American spelling one soon becomes accustomed, as indeed to American pronunciation, but it may be doubted whether an Englishman will ever cease to resent the pronunciation of the "sch" in "schedule" as in "schooner." While writing of Americanisms as they appear to a mere Englishman it may not be amiss to interlard a story becomingly illustrative of American humour. The story may be old, but at any rate it has only just penetrated to the West, judging by the number of papers and periodicals it has recently appeared in.

A man was hurrying along a street when a street urchin came up and asked him the time. "Ten minutes to nine," replied the man, consulting his watch. "Well, get your hair cut at nine o'clock," said the imp, and ran away exultant. The man, furious, pursued him, and as he turned the corner collided violently with a policeman. The bobby, when he had recovered his breath, enquired what was up. The man replied: "You see that infernal little boy, he told me to get my hair cut at nine o'clock." "Well," said the policeman, "what's the hurry, anyhow? You've got eight minutes yet!"

While stories such as this, excellent in point and terseness, circulate by the thousand in America, the Americans can, at times, display a seriousness which astonishes one accustomed to London theatre audiences. I am impelled to this remark by having witnessed a play which has caught on to a remarkable extent in this country, and which play I do not believe for a moment would run for a week in London. The title of this play is the "Servant in the House." The action of the play takes place in England, and is frankly impossible. An English vicar has a brother who has become world-famous for his wonderful success in the Indian Mission field, and has been given the bishopric of Benares. The vicar has another brother who is a scavenger, and whose daughter, at his wife's instigation, he has adopted. The vicar and his wife both agree that in their position they cannot afford to know scavengers, so the unfortunate brother is ignored by them. To the vicarage comes a new butler, presumably an Indian, in that he wears a semi-Oriental costume whose make-up—with questionable taste—is an exact copy of the usual pictures of the Christ. The butler, who is really the Bishop of Benares in disguise, devotes himself through the whole of five weary acts to reconciling the vicar and the scavenger, to which reconciliation the vicar, after a violent and apparently quite unnecessary quarrel with his wife, assents. There are only two other characters in this extraordinary drama, if drama it can be called; an English bishop, who is a revolting money-grubber, and a comic page-boy. This play, in spite of its yards of semi-religious verbiage and the excessively bad language of the scavenger, whose favourite epithet is a terser form of "sanguinary," has been the success of the year. Wonderful!

You may have heard of the heat-wave which has been claiming scores of victims in Eastern America. We had a taste of it on our way down from the Yosemite. Leaving the valley at 4.30 a.m., when the peaks and ridges of the mountains were just reddening with the rays of the morning sun, we drove through clouds of suffocating dust to El Portal. Thence to Merced the thermometer was continually rising, and memories of our sweltering days in Calcutta were aroused by a wait at the latter place, where the temperature was 109! The cars were stiflingly hot, and it was not until we were within a few miles of San Francisco that the temperature dropped with a jerk, as the sea-fog came rolling over the hills, and we found the city by the Golden Gate actually 40 degrees colder than it had been 150 miles to the South!

FATE OF A LAUNDRY TRUST.

(From our New York correspondent.)

In St. Louis a short time ago legal proceedings were taken to break up a "Laundry Trust." The plaintiffs were successful, the Court pronouncing that, so long as there were washerwomen with strong arms, the monopolising of their industry was not to be thought of.