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The Daily Record

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CONSTRUCTIVE CONSERVATISM.

(From our London correspondent.)

Now that there is a lull in the political strife the outlook of thoughtful people tends to expand beyond the limits which party places on the mind. To defend issues or to propagate policy blunts the perceptions of great statesmen when their activities are hampered by the necessity of steering a prudent as well as a direct course. How much more, then, do the inevitable limitations of practical politics blunt the broader perceptions of ordinary men, who look to the machinery of Government for such motive power as may bring nearer the desired ends of their political faith. Let us assume that the present Government has sought to justify itself as a reforming and peace-fostering administration; let us even assume (simply for the sake of argument) that it is to go down to posterity with the good name it claims for itself; but let us take the standpoint of an outside observer rather than that of a party worker. How do our observations bear on the future? Can it honestly be admitted that Liberalism is still what it professes to be, that it is justified by modern conditions in keeping up the tone it acquired under Gladstone?

Liberalism, strictly speaking, takes its primary justification from two causes, an industrial and a social revolution; it is the revolt against privilege and exploitation; it is the protest of the individual against the State. The old Conservatism of England, as of Europe, was reactionary; it was the claim of the State to dispose of the individual at its own discretion; it was the last burst of energy in a decaying system. There are still reactionaries in Europe; if there are any Tories left in England they exist simply as quaint survivals whom nobody heeds. The conditions of modern life are as inconsistent with true Tory feeling as they are with an Egyptian hierarchy. Call it democracy or plutocracy, call it an oligarchy of wealth or merit or chance, the system of Government today, be it Conservative or Liberal, displays uniform characteristics which repeatedly outlive the change of parties. The increasing delegation of powers to local bodies, the increasing administrative independence of the Cabinet, the increasing impotence of the House of Commons to form a true link between the country and the Cabinet while simply acting as a great debating society from which Prime Ministers choose their henchmen—these are tendencies which override all differences of party, all principles of policy, and all mandates from the country. Whatever may be the value of the present system in affording able and ambitious men opportunities to rise from obscurity to power, the professed object of Liberalism is not attained. The changes effected from the time of the Reform Bill to the present day have been social rather than political. In spite of an extended franchise, in spite of extended education, in spite of the wider knowledge which modern facilities foster, it cannot truly be said that the people as such rule more directly than they did when Liberalism had achieved its great elementary reforms. Certainly, the atmosphere is clearer, the adjustment of social forces is juster, the democratic feeling stronger and more sincere than it was in the days of Pitt or even in the early days of Disraeli. But beyond that point Liberalism cannot advance. The divergences from the Conservative plan of action run along lines of policy, and details of policy, rather than along lines of principle. Liberal and Conservative statesmen are pledged to identical reforms at home, to one identical policy abroad. Almost every section of Liberal opinion, with the exclusion of the indeterminate and somewhat incalculable extreme left, could be included in the admitted tenets of Conservatism, whatever may be the respective views on the means to achieve the end.

Beyond certain points, however, Conservatism overlaps into new regions. Imperialism, as a constructive policy bound up with tariff reform, and Home Rule cannot by any process of argument be distributed over both parties. These are great questions on which there are fundamental differences; and they are the questions, moreover, on which Liberalism must stand or fall. As regards Home Rule, nobody who is at all acquainted with the tactics of politicians can doubt for a moment that the majority of Liberals are cold or lukewarm. As regards tariff reform, let us say (with

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moderation) that it is less easy to kill the heresy than the initial fanfares of Mr. Asquith's Administration implied. Supposing, then, that the reforms of the Government are substantial and permanent, there is reason to believe that the country is ready for the constructive proposals of Mr. Balfour's party; supposing, on the other hand, that the reforms are inadequate or badly executed, there is reason to believe that the country would welcome a change of method in approaching the same problems. Such a change is not possible without a change of parties; but, whether Mr. Balfour accepts or rejects Mr. Asquith's work, there are questions of vital importance which he has undertaken to approach and which the country seems anxious that he should approach, and at no distant date. One hears it admitted even by good Liberals that we seem to be on the wave of a strong Conservative reaction. It is timely. There are many ardent believers in the traditions of English Government who, without being narrow-minded or mistrustful, view the helter-skelter methods of Liberalism with misgiving and wait patiently for a return to statesmanship based on far-sightedness and consistency. Let us hope that when the day comes men will be as plentiful as measures, and that the solid traditions of the past will not crumble through the lack of personal forces.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE KING OF SPAIN IN ENGLAND.

London, August 25. After making a short stay King Alfonso left London this afternoon for the Isle of Wight, to join his consort, Queen Victoria, who is staying with her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS TO CO-OPERATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 25. The evening papers give notice to the fact that three of the largest British shipping firms have agreed to form a "safety route" round the world, which will be habitually followed by all the vessels of the fleets belonging to the three companies concerned. These are the New Zealand Shipping Company, White Star ("Round the World" route), and Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., whose good example has long been needed to promote more extended amalgamation for the common good among British shipowners. The value of the arrangement consists in the fact that the accepted track will be frequently traversed by the vessels of the united companies, and any mishap entailing danger or delay to any one vessel will be quickly discovered by that which follows her, and assistance given if needed; while if the accident was of such a nature as to necessitate a crawl home, passengers or any pressing business could be carried forward, and news given of an overdue vessel to allay anxiety at Lloyd's or among relations. Altogether it is to be hoped that this amalgamation for the protection and furtherance of common interests will be quickly copied, where possible, by other large ship-running lines; and that the lesson so taught will be commonly

understood to be this: that instead of engaging in rivalry among themselves, British shipowners should realise that it is best for themselves and best for the nation that they should band together and compete against the foreigner.

GERMAN LINER'S RECORD RUN.

London, August 25. The North German Lloyd steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm II." arrived at Plymouth yesterday from New York, after a voyage of 5 days 9hrs. 55min., from Sandy Hook to the Eddystone. Her average speed was 23.71 knots, the performance being the best ever achieved by one of the German Atlantic lines. The vessel has brought London within 5 days 17hrs. of New York, although she had to take the southern or longer course. The passage is the quickest time ever accomplished for the course of 3,080 miles, and the vessel's speed had only been exceeded by the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania." Despite the latter's additional knot speed, the "Kaiser Wilhelm II.'s" mails reached London in a world's record time.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 25. The English Government have decided to appoint to the Embassy here an attaché who is an expert on commercial, financial, and industrial questions. This step is to be taken in consideration of the excellent opportunities afforded British manufacturers and commercial houses by the granting of a Constitution and other symptoms of awakening in Turkey.

HONOUR FOR FORMER TAMMANY BOSS.

London, August 25. At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation yesterday, Mr. Richard Croker entered his name in the roll of honorary burgesses of the city, and was presented with the certificate of the honorary freedom of Dublin. Mr. Nannetti, M.P., in eulogy on Mr. Croker, said everyone knew the latter was and is a power in the ruling destinies of the United States. Mr. Croker, replying, hoped he would live long enough to see Ireland free.

VETERAN ATLANTIC SKIPPER TO RETIRE.

The approaching retirement of Captain J. B. Watt, commander of the "Lusitania," and commodore of the Cunard fleet, is announced by the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*. His resignation, postponed some time back at the request of the Cunard directorate, is now to take effect—probably after his next voyage—and he leaves the bridge for good. Captain Watt, who comes of a long line of Scottish shipmasters and shipowners, entered the Cunard service in the year 1873, after considerable experience in sail. He successively commanded the "Umbria," "Etruria," "Lucania," and "Carmania." The latter was the first venture of the Cunard Company in the matter of turbine steamers, and Captain Watt, alike by his experience of that vessel and his standing in the company's service, naturally succeeded to the command of the "Lusitania" when she was ready for sea. He has handled the mammoth vessel with the same success and freedom from accident as distinguished his previous commands. Many an Atlantic voyager will learn with regret that the doyen of the Cunard service now desires rest and retirement.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The latest advantage in the Presidential contest lies with Mr. Taft, who, by his definite announcement regarding the Tariff Question, has, to a very large extent, taken the wind out of Mr. Bryan's sails. Hitherto the Democratic candidate has shown the better strategy, but it is a clever move on Mr. Taft's part to notify his rejection of the anti-revision policy urged by certain of his following, at the very moment when Mr. Bryan, at Des Moines, is, out of that self-same policy, endeavouring to make political capital. The Democratic Press now professes to see in the statement a ground for aggravated dissensions in the ranks of the Republicans, but such an argument is hardly admissible, seeing that Mr. Taft is, after all, simply reaffirming what he has stated on previous occasions, while, at any rate, the Tariff Reform section of his party is sufficiently strong to justify the step he has taken.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The European Congress of the Baptist Union, which opens in Berlin on Saturday next, Aug. 29, will be the first Continental conference which this Church has summoned. It is a sequel to the World Congress held in London two years ago.

A prominent official of the Union at its London head-quarters has explained to a Press representative the reasons for holding the congress and for meeting abroad.

"Our chief object," he said, "is to bring all the Baptists of the Continent together, and to promote a feeling of brotherhood among them. We want to encourage the poorer Baptists in far-off countries, such as Russia, by bringing them into contact with English and German Baptists.

"Our second object is to devise plans for a great forward movement in the extension of Baptist work and principles on the Continent. Roman Catholicism appears, in our view, to be losing hold of the intellect of Europe, and it seems an appropriate time for a great effort to extend what we regard as a purer form of Christianity.

"We have selected Berlin as the most central spot in Europe for Baptists to assemble in. There are actually more Baptists in Sweden than in Germany, but Sweden would not be such a convenient country for a great gathering.

"Baptists in Europe number altogether 574,338 members and 697,684 scholars, of which 429,877 members and 587,160 scholars are in the United Kingdom. Sweden has 48,166 members, and Germany 38,161. The Baptist movement on the Continent has resulted mainly by mission work from England and America, and it has spread from Germany into other countries. It began in Germany with the work of Herr Oncken in 1834. Two of the largest Baptist churches are in Berlin, and they have a membership of over 1,000 each.

"The subjects to be discussed will relate chiefly to Baptist work, and not to matters of creed. All sections of the Baptist Church will be represented, except probably a few who are without the Union. There are very few of those who sided with Spurgeon at the time of the division who have not come back into the Union. We recognise that there are tendencies to disruption in the early history of every Church, and one of our objects at the Congress is to bring all together. There was recently a threatened split amongst the Baptists in Hungary, but a commission of three, consisting of Dr. Clifford, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, and Dr. Marshall visited Buda Pesth and arbitrated in the dispute. It is hoped that division will be averted by their efforts.

"Dr. Clifford, who is president of the Baptist World Alliance, is president of the Congress, and in company with 500 delegates will travel from England to Berlin this week.

The Baden Jubilee Stakes of the value of 50,000 marks have been won by the French horse "Binion," French horses being also second and third. Herr Weinberg's "Horizont," the German favourite, was not placed.

A meeting has just been held in Kiel under the presidency of Admiral Count Moltke to consider the advisability of founding a Kiel branch of the newly-started German League for the creation of an Airship Fleet.

Herr Claassen, a naval engineer, read a paper on the objects of the league. He reminded his hearers that in war-time Kiel as a naval arsenal would be exposed to attack. It had, therefore, the right to have an airship to protect the town.

It was decided to create a branch of the league in Kiel which will carry on propaganda throughout Schleswig-Holstein for the building of a fleet of airships.

It appears that after all those who are concerned in the new theatre which is to raise its head in New York higher artistically, it is asserted, than

any theatre anywhere else, are to do without foreign interference. It would, of course, have been a distinct feather in the British cap if Mr. Granville Barker had seen his way to accept the proffered directorship of the new enterprise, but that idea being negatived, Boston culture has been called in to assist. In other words, Mr. Winthrop Ames, a theatrical manager with great experience from "the hub of the universe," has been appointed director, with Mr. Lee Schubert as business manager, and a dramatic critic, Mr. John Corbin, as literary manager. The new theatre is to be conducted without any profit to its founders. Short runs, and the best plays of English and foreign dramatists is its policy.

The Imperial Central Committee for raising funds for Count Zeppelin still continues to receive large sums of money. Among the latest subscriptions are: Herr Rudolf Herzog, 10,000 marks; Simon brothers, 1,000 marks; Dr. Hermann Credner, of Leipzig, 1,500 marks; Herr M. Steintal, 1,000 marks; Herren Basse und Selve, of Altona, 5,000 marks; and the Municipality of Friedenau, 1,000 marks.

From Stuttgart, it is reported that the amount of money received direct by Count Zeppelin exceeds 1,500,000 marks.

The Berlin theatres are giving special performances in aid of the fund. That of the "Dollarprinzessin," at the Neues Schauspielhaus, brought in 4,291 marks.

The latest emigration statistics, reports a contemporary from Hamburg, show the proportion of German emigrants and of those emigrants who have sailed from Hamburg and Bremen during the seven months ending with July, as compared with the returns since 1904 inclusive:—

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Hamburg	36,278	124,501	95,494	93,053	79,348
Bremen	30,779	145,439	127,736	131,246	73,211
Total	67,057	269,940	223,230	224,299	152,559

Of these totals the German emigrants have been as follows:—

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Hamburg	9,667	11,954	11,176	8,952	10,321
Bremen	5,322	3,135	3,463	8,659	8,630
Total	14,989	21,089	20,639	17,611	18,951

It will thus be seen that the Germans form a very small percentage of the emigrants who have left the two chief ports since 1904, and the actual figures deserve to be made known, as the upholders of Free Trade for England are never weary of pointing out that so many thousands of German workmen are driven to seek work across the seas every year in consequence of the supposed baneful effects of the industries of the German Empire being "protected." The yearly emigration returns for the United Kingdom since 1904 are:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907
271,433	262,077	325,137	395,447	

A thief managed to procure an engagement as attendant in one of the leading Berlin hospitals. He was engaged under a false name, and took advantage of the first opportunity to steal the pocket-book of one of the medical attendants, a leading Berlin surgeon.

It contained 2,900 marks and a cheque for 800 marks. The man then took to flight, and so far the police have no trace of him.

In the course of the year 1906 the number of suicides reported in the official statistics in Germany attained 12,495, of whom 2,922 were persons of female sex (9.4 in 100,000 inhabitants of this sex) and 9,573 persons of the male sex (31.8 in 100,000 male inhabitants). Compared with the preceding year, the total number of suicides had diminished by 315.

of arriving at a fresh agreement concerning Japanese immigration. In well-informed circles here it is regarded as certain that if these negotiations are finally abandoned, a new proposal relating to immigration from Japan will be laid before Congress next December.

BUILDING COLLAPSE IN BOSTON.

Boston, August 25.
The collapse of a building in this city today resulted in the death of 18 people and injuries to 20 others.

U.S. TREASURY SENSATION.

New York, August 24.
A telegram from Chicago states that George W. Fitzgerald has been arrested, the allegation against him being that of embezzling a sum of \$173,000, money of the United States Sub-Treasury. The accused was formerly a cashier at the Treasury.

COUNT ZEPPELIN IN SEARCH OF QUIET.

Friedrichshafen, August 25.
Count Zeppelin suddenly left here this evening, accompanied by his daughter. The excitement of the

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

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

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Time
Royal Opera House	7.30
Royal Theatre	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	7.30
Deutsches Theater	7.30
Lessing Theatre	8
New Theatre	8
New Schauspielhaus	8
Kleines Theater	8
Comic Opera	8
Residenz Theatre	8
Hebbel Theatre	8
Lustspielhaus	8
Trianon Theatre	8
Theater des Westens	8
Schiller Theatre O.	8
Thalia Theatre	8
Urania Theatre	8
Luisen Theatre	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	8
Berhard Rose Theatre	8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	8
Apollo Theatre	8
Passage Theatre	8
Berliner Prater Theater	7
Walhalla Theatre	8
Wintergarten	8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

According to the New York correspondent of a contemporary, the renomination of Mr. Hughes for the Governorship of New York State has become a practical certainty. At the Oyster Bay Conferences the reports of the district leaders have been carefully considered and weighed, with the result that it has been decided that Mr. Hughes' candidacy will not, as his opponents contend, weaken the Republican ticket. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt is to have further consultations on the matter with those who are opposed to the renomination, but it may safely be asserted that, barring any absolutely unforeseen development, Mr. Hughes will again be put up.

JAPAN REFUSES AMENDING IMMIGRATION LAW.

Washington, August 26.
It is reported here that the Japanese Government have refused to accede to America's proposal to enter into further negotiations for the purpose

last few weeks, coupled with the importunities of inventors and applicants for positions, have rendered it absolutely necessary for the aged Count to leave here in search of rest and quiet. His destination and the duration of his stay are kept secret.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

PAINFUL TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

Paris, August 25.
Miss Winifred Mary Pearson, a young American lady, belonging to one of the best families in New York, shot herself under peculiarly distressing circumstances on Sunday.
Four months ago Miss Pearson, accompanied by three servants, came to stay in Paris, in order to marry an American gentleman. Unfortunately the young man died in June, and since then his fiancée has been inconsolable. Every day she visited her lover's grave, adorning it with flowers, and notwithstanding the entreaties of her friends, she refused to leave Paris and return to New York.

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

Yesterday morning His Majesty King Friedrich August left Dresden for Metz and Strassburg, to participate in the parade of the 16th and 15th Army Corps. From Strassburg His Majesty will journey to Tarvis in Kärnten, where he will engage in a hunting expedition for several days. It is anticipated that the King will return to Pillnitz on the 6th proximo.

We learn that Mr. A. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, whose automobile fatally injured a boy in Schmiedeberg a few days ago, has received a letter from the President of the town thanking him on the part of the family of the deceased and on the part of the town authorities, for the liberal financial contribution he made to the boy's parents. As already stated in the *Daily Record*, Mr. Bartlett and his chauffeur were completely exonerated from all blame, but Mr. Bartlett voluntarily offered to settle 1,200 marks on the parents, having learned that they were in poor circumstances.

Both Mr. St. John Gaffney and Mr. Bartlett have expressed themselves in terms of high appreciation of the fairness, justice, and courtesy of the authorities.

The Austrian Emperor, by the way, may be expected to take particular interest in the release of the Koepenick joker, for he himself was once victimised in this manner. While walking in the Palace gardens at Budapest he was approached by two "veterans" of '48, who pleaded for food and money. Francis Joseph had few coins in his pocket, but he wrote out an order for 1,200 kronen on a writing block, and with pen and ink which one of the old "soldiers" drew from his pocket. The Court attendants, who had witnessed the interview, grew suspicious, and as the men were leaving the garden they were arrested. Their grey beards and wigs came off easily, and then they were revealed as two clever old beggars, whose defence was that they were simply playing a practical joke on his Majesty.

The committee of the Marienbad Golf Club, under the Presidency of Prince Trautmannsdorff, has passed the following resolution:—

"In order to ensure King Edward's visits to the club being kept strictly private, the committee has decided that in future no Press correspondents shall be admitted to the club in their journalistic capacity. It is, however, open to correspondents to become playing or non-playing members of the club, and the committee feel assured that, as such, they will defer to the King's wishes and confine themselves to reporting matters of general interest without intruding on the King's privacy or that of their fellow members."

This measure was adopted in consequence of the fact that the facilities hitherto extended have been abused in certain instances. A similar measure was in force at the Biarritz Golf Club during the King's stay.

The military authorities of Sarajene, Austria, are in some trouble about a new recruit, who is a wrestler by profession. He is so big that neither a uniform nor a bed large enough can be found for him, and he has to have a double portion of food. The worst of it is that in war he would

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Zwillingwerk Solingen
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Finest knives and steel wares.
Dresden-A. Berlin W. 66
Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

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

only be half as much use as the ordinary man, for he would be twice as big a target.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) Für König und Vaterland, Marsch, Gundlach. (2) Ouverture "Jessonda," Spohr. (3) Schiffsgeflüster, Blon. (4) Norwegischer Künstlerkarneval, Svendsen. (5) Ouverture "Franz Schubert," Suppé. (6) Danse concertante für Viol. m. Orch., Trenkler. (7) Gesang der Rheintöchter aus "Das Rheingold," Wagner. (8) Suite "Mascerade," Sullivan. (9) Melodie, Renner. (10) Türkische Scharwache, Michaelis. (11) Fesche Geister, Walzer, Strauss.

At the Central Theatre today, "Kinder," a comedy in four acts by Robert Misch, will be produced for the first time; to be repeated daily until Sunday next inclusive, when the summer dramatic season ends. On Tuesday next, September 1, the variety season will be inaugurated with a phenomenal programme.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkies, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* per-

sonally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Der Evangelimann.
Musical play in two parts (three scenes).
Words and music by Wilhelm Kienzl.

Cast:
Friedrich Engel, warden of the convent St. Othmar Herr Puttlitz.
Martha, his niece and ward Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Magdalena, her friend Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Johannes Freudhofer, schoolmaster at St. Othmar Herr Scheidemantel.
Mathias Freudhofer, his younger brother, clerk Herr Burrian.
Xaver Zitterbart, tailor Herr Erl.
Anton Schnappauf, gunsmith Herr Nebuschka.
Aibler, an old citizen Herr Trede.
His wife Frau Lehmann.
Mrs. Huber Frau Wenzel.
Hans, a young peasant Herr Rüdiger.
A night-watchman Herr Büssel.
A rag-picker Frau Schlegel.
A young girl Fräul. Keldorfer.
An old organ-grinder Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Martha, niece of Engel, warden of a Benedictine monastery in Austria, is in love with Mathias, a clerk. John, his brother, is jealous and tells Engel, who discharges Mathias. The latter, aided by her friend Magdalena, persuades Martha to meet him late at night in a barn. John overhears the assignation and sets fire to the barn. Martha escapes, but Mathias is found there, and on the charge of having fired the barn out of revenge, is sent to prison for 20 years. Magdalena, 30 years afterwards in Vienna, is nursing John who is very ill. Nothing has ever been heard again of Mathias. Martha had drowned herself. An Evangelimann, or Gospel reader, appears and reads the bible to the children. Magdalena recognizes him as Mathias. John hears his voice, summons him and confesses his guilt. Mathias forgives him and John dies.
Composer: Wilhelm Kienzl, born 1857.

Friday night Fidelio at 7.30
Saturday night Fra Diavolo " 7.30
Sunday night Rienzi " 7
Monday night Der fliegende Holländer " 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight Alt-Heidelberg at 7.30
Friday night Zapfenstreich " 7.30
Saturday night Alt-Heidelberg " 7.30
Sunday night Zapfenstreich " 7.30

Central Theatre.
Tonight Kinder at 8
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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

On Sunday she visited the grave as usual, and on her return shot herself dead. The unfortunate girl was only 22 years of age.

NEW EXPLANATION OF MACEDONIAN OUTRAGES.

Athens, August 25.
The official report of the *Agence Bulgare* concerning deeds of violence committed by the United Bulgarian Committee against the Greeks in Macedonia is regarded here as inaccurate. It has been ascertained that the churches, which have been the cause of strife since they were taken possession of by the Bulgarians during the movement in 1903, have, at the instance of the Greeks to whom they belonged, been closed by the Turks in order to put an end to the discord. The assurance of the *communiqué* that the churches were either assigned to the Greeks or closed to the officials of the former regime who were in Greek pay, is contrasted with the statement of the Committee of Unity and Pro-

gress, which recognizes that the application of the Greeks for the closing of the churches was justified. The fact that outrages are being committed by members of the United Bulgarian Committee is confirmed by the threats which the Bulgarian leader Nicol has uttered against the patriarchs of several villages.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, August 25.
Mulay Hafid's Minister of Foreign Affairs, El Menebi, has passed through the environs of Tangier, called the chiefs of the tribes and their fighting men together, and told them they would be held responsible for any acts of insubordination that might occur and for all contraventions of the Act of Algeciras.

Paris, August 25.
The *Echo de Paris* has been informed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the French Government is resolved to observe perfect neutrality in Morocco in a diplomatic sense until Mulay Hafid has been unanimously recognized at the ports. Abdul Asiz has as yet made no declaration of his

intentions; he is free to renew the fighting, but he will receive no support from France. There has been no interchange of views between the Cabinets of London, Berlin, and Paris up to the present.

London, August 26.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Tangier reports that Buanda, the Governor of Araila, refuses to proclaim Mulay Hafid as Sultan or to surrender to him with a fighting force. El Menebi, Mulay Hafid's Foreign Minister, and Raisuli started yesterday with fighting men to compel Buanda to yield. It is reported that the French are preparing with Abdul Asiz for a new expedition against Marakesh. A mahalla is being formed, and 4,000 men have already been assembled.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE FIRE.

Constantinople, August 25.
The Sultan has given £5,000, and the Ottoman Bank £2,000, for the sufferers from the fire. Collections are being made everywhere, with favourable results; both from official and private sources contributions are flowing in fast.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

XXVI.

We passed through Chicago on the crest of a heat-wave, the abnormal temperature being, we were assured, forced to rise still higher by the amount of "hot air" emitted by Mr. Hearst, who at the time of our transit was haranguing the assembled Delegates to the Independent Convention. Another hero of the moment, Mr. W. J. Bryan, was also in Chicago, but even the opportunity of seeing this gentleman, who is once more striving to reach the coveted post at the White House, was not sufficient inducement for us to linger in the heat-blistered city. And so, after a halt of but a few hours, we were soon en route again, moved to much envy by the sight of hundreds of youths enjoying themselves in the cool waters of Lake Michigan.

The extraordinary heat seemed to make our very engine feel languid and disinclined for effort, for although we pulled out of Chicago punctually enough, it was nearly an hour later than the scheduled time when we reached Detroit. Here the train was split in half, and its two halves switched on to an enormous ferry boat, and for half an hour we had the relief of a considerable drop in temperature as we were ferried slowly across the water to the Canadian side. A few minutes after midnight we were again on terra firma and, after nearly three months, once more under the British flag. Just after sunrise, the train pulled up with a jerk, and we were bundled out to enjoy our first view of the falls of Niagara. But the sun had not yet attained strength enough to dispel the morning mist, and there was little enough to be seen of the world-famed cataract. We had elected to stay on the American side, and after crossing the railway-bridge much switching and shunting became necessary before we at length came to the end of a 90 hours' railway journey, of which I need say no more than to confess that I had not thought it possible that one could accumulate so much dirt on one's person in so comparatively short a time.

Niagara Falls, that is, the American town of that name, is what is called in American a "skin-game," in other words, every single inhabitant makes it the object of his or her life to fleece the tourists, of whom there are thousands every year. The town, or its main streets at all events, consists of nothing but inferior eating-houses, and an infinite number of so-called curio shops, which contain more rubbish than any similar establishments in the world. The curios consist mainly of pictures of Indians painted on coloured leather, of common looking necklaces, bracelets, &c. made of Niagara spar—a milky stone—of tea-spoons, tea-pots, vases, all with vile representations of the Falls upon them, and of post-cards which may certainly be described as the worst picture postcards we have seen on a trip of 20,000 odd miles.

In spite of all the efforts that have been made to spoil the place, in spite of hideous power-houses, factories, and what not that cluster on the summits of the gorge, the Falls themselves remain sublime. Somewhat disappointing in height—for the immense breadth of the Horseshoe fall makes its height seem less than it is—the spectacle of those millions of tons of water pouring relentlessly down, sending up vast clouds of spray, is one of the most fascinating sights in the world. What must have been the awestruck feelings of that French priest who, some three centuries ago, forced his way through the virgin forest and found himself the first white man to gaze upon the stupendous grandeur of Niagara!

By far the finest view of the twin cataracts is to be obtained from the Canadian side, and there, too, the surroundings are more appropriate, for the beautiful Victoria Park, reminding us of the approach to that other wonder of the world, the Taj at Agra, stretches from the bridge to Table Rock, which is immediately above the Canadian end of the Horseshoe fall. Time, alas! did not permit of our visiting Montreal and Quebec, the latter just recovering from her week's festivities in connection with the tercentenary, but at least we were able to devote a couple of days to one of Canada's fair cities, Toronto.

An electric car takes one from the Falls, along what is, of course, described as the "finest scenic route in the world," past the famous whirlpool rapids wherein Captain Webb lost his life—though how he could have been induced to imagine that any swimmer could win his way safely through that mile of swirling, raging water, the undertow of the Falls, Heaven only knows—to Leweston, whence a fine steamer crosses Lake Ontario to Toronto. One cannot but be struck by this beautiful city. Its fine, broad streets, its tree-lined avenues bordered by sumptuous villa residences, its magnificent public buildings, the University being one of the finest representations of Norman architecture in the world its stately cathedrals, the beautiful bay studded, with the white sails of myriads of miniature yachts, combine to make it worthy of the great province of the great country in which it is placed. One notices at once a marked, if subtle, difference between Toronto and an American city. One is still in a country of dollars and cents, but the dollar certainly goes much further, and a finer hotel and

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"York," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Sydney August 24th.

"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven August 25th.

"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, left Vlissingen August 25th.

"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar August 25th.

"Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle August 25th.

"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Genoa August 25th.

"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Hongkong August 26th.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Naples August 25th.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: **MANSFELD DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.**

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: **H. PALMIE Esq.**

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: **T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.**

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Southerly winds, bright and warm, with but little rain.

withal one more reasonable in its charges than the King Edward in Toronto would be hard to find. The main difference, however, between Americans and Canadians is sartorial in character, for the young Canadian dresses himself more or less à l'Anglais, and eschews those remarkably loose garments so beloved by his Southern neighbour.

Our all too brief stay in Canada over, we hurried back to Buffalo, whence we flew to New York in one of the best trains in America, the so-called Empire State Express, which, with only four stops, does the 440 miles in only eight minutes over nine hours.

New York, while we were there, was sticky with a great stickiness—with a temperature of 89 there was a humidity of 90%—and nowhere, save perhaps in Calcutta, had we felt the heat so prostrating. None the less, we did our duty manfully as tourists. We spent a morning in an observation motor-car, which whirled us along past multi-millionaires' palaces, through the beautiful Central Park, to Grant's imposing tomb, down Riverside Drive, where the moderately wealthy reside, and past any quantity of New York's magnificent hotels. The hotels of all other countries pale before the sumptuous luxury of those in New York. The one at which, at a price, we were suffered to remain, let me call it the Hotel Taxedo, to avoid arousing the jealousy of rival establishments—it is, too, not so far-fetched, as the real name is that of another male garment—is one of the newest in New York. Its general luxury, its cuisine, its service, its colossal prices are indescribable. Even if a "cup of coffee and a bright smile from the waiter" cost a couple of dollars, it was an experience of perfection. We need not in future merely dream of having "dwelt in marble halls"; we have actually done it. As in duty bound, we spent an afternoon at the mammoth fun city on Coney Island, where are shows innumerable, all gorgeous and some clever; but in the palpitating, stifling heat the sea bathing at the adjacent Brighton beach was, for the nonce, far more alluring.

The temperature was all against theatre going, but we did not fail to see that bright particular star, George Cohan, most versatile of geniuses, in the maddest, merriest show yclept the "Yankee Prince," in which English royal institutions are treated with charming audacity, Windsor being compared with Chicago, much to the former's disadvantage.

For the trifling sum, save the mark, of five dollars a motor taxi-cab takes us to Hoboken, and we are soon steaming seaward, frowned on by serried ranks of sky-scrapers, among which the vast structure of the gigantic Singer building, with its 40 storeys, towers aloft, dwarfing even its Broddingnagian neighbours. The Statue of Liberty fades into the distance, and we are soon enough out of sight of land.

Even the Mecca-bound pilgrim probably feels a certain vague sense of disappointment when his tiresome journey is over, and its goal in sight. We too, in spite of the charms of England, home and beauty, feel some regret that our pilgrimage is rapidly drawing to a close. Of all the wondrous sights we have witnessed it is hard to know to which to award the palm. Certain it is that there will always linger in our memory the glories of Ceylon's spicy isle, the sublime majesty of the Taj Mahal, the weird scenes in the early morning light along the banks of Mother Ganges at Benares, the crowded terraces of the Schwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, Hongkong with its glorious harbour and its pig-tailed crowds. But above all and beyond all we shall never forget our "jinricksha days" in Japan. We shall think often enough of picturesque Kyoto, of hill encircled Miyanosita, of Nikko the "double glory," and last, but not least, of that first view we had of the sun gleaming on the snow-crowned head of the only Fuji San.

(The End.)

POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

The one public observatory in the world is situated in the little Swiss town of Zürich. It is open to the public every evening, and during the last six months ended June was visited by no fewer than 25,000 persons. It is in every respect an up-to-date observatory, possessing a fine instrument which was built by the world-famous optician, Carl Zeiss, of Jena. This telescope, which is mounted in an entirely new and ingenious way, is 17 feet 6 inches long, and weighs 14 tons. Its object glass is 12 inches in diameter. An interesting device attached to the instrument is the projecting screen, upon which objects in the heavens are thrown.

PICTURE POSTCARDS.

The exportation of German picture postcards has diminished very considerably recently. The foreign demand is, however, very great, about 500,000,000 since the beginning of the year to the first of July. Compared with the previous year, this shows a diminution of 150,000,000. America is said to be Germany's best customer; then comes England. Asia and Australia are good patrons of this form of art industry.