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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1755.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 781.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

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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.

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PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

No true lover of peace will read the German Emperor's speech delivered at Strasburg on Sunday without experiencing a warm sense of satisfaction at the sincere tone which characterised those weighty remarks. His Majesty is essentially a practical monarch; he does not content himself with expressing his firm conviction that the peace of Europe will be maintained, but adduces substantial evidence in favour of that conviction. He is of the opinion that civilised nations desire nothing better than to live in amity with their neighbours for the purpose of developing and enjoying to the utmost the gifts conferred by art, science, and culture, to none of which has war ever contributed. War is, indeed, the implacable enemy of all that militates for the ethical welfare of mankind. In isolated cases, perhaps, its prosecution has brought evanescent material benefits to a people, though few and far between are the historical instances where military prowess has proved directly beneficial to the nation that embarked upon war primarily with the object of conquest or other forms of self-glorification. The history of the world, written in characters so plain that he who runs may read, is in the main a chronicle of Empires that have attained an ephemeral supremacy through the medium of armed aggression and terrorism, only to crumble to the dust before the armies of enlightened progress, in whatever strange guise these unconquerable hosts may have appeared. In the zenith of its power the Achilleian heel of Rome was touched; its legions vanished as the morning mist; the vast edifice subsided on its foundations of sand. The cynic is never weary of declaring that Providence is on the side of the largest battalions. Momentarily, perhaps; but as in smaller human affairs the mills of Fate, grinding slowly, grind exceeding small, so in the larger phases of national existence does retribution follow—often with lagging footsteps, but always remorselessly—upon a people straying from the paths of rectitude.

It is impossible to deny that, on occasion, war may actually be the "just instrument of God" described by the sage, as when a nation rises in its wrath to resist the "dreadful pomp of stout invasion," or to otherwise defend its honour or its right. For this reason it is that the armed camp of Europe cannot yet afford to strike its tents. Peace must still be found both for the sword and the ploughshare, each in its proper place. It is, however, a hopeful sign of the times that there is a growing disinclination to imperil vast and continually increasing commercial interests by a recurrence to the primitive arbitrament of force in settling those disputes which must perforce arise from time to time between the nations. In these days finance more truly controls national destinies than monarchs or statesmen. Peace is indissolubly allied with lucre, however unpleasant this reflection may appear in contrast with older, if not higher, ideals.

One great factor in the formation of public opinion yet stands aloof from the ranks of the peacemakers, a factor which, could it be won over, would go far towards postponing the outbreak of war until the circle has been squared. We refer, of course, to the Press. Unfortunately there is reason to believe that the majority of sensational newspapers pursue their campaign of malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness from purely selfish mo-

tives. Education has not yet succeeded in eliminating from among the masses that innate love of sensationalism fostered by the monotony of modern every-day life, and newspapers therefore find it profitable to pander to this love of morbid excitement. The field of international politics furnishes an excellent scope for the verbal exploits of ignorant meddlers, whose only object is to serve up in daily doses a poisonous concoction brewed from diseased imaginations and artificially engendered racial animosity. The Press is saddled with a mighty responsibility, and the sooner it realises that fact and exercises it in a spirit worthy of twentieth century civilisation, the sooner will the grim spectre of War remove his dread visage from among the peoples of the earth.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

AN AERIAL MAN-OF-WAR.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 30.

The Hanley correspondent of one of the newspapers sends a remarkable story of an aeroplane-battleship. He telegraphs that the War Office are in correspondence with Mr. Richenson, of Burslem, with respect to a dirigible aerial battleship that he has invented. This ship, says Mr. Richenson, has been his life's study, and he is confident of its success, which is the special virtue of an inventor. The deck of the vessel will be 100ft. long, and will carry six guns of small calibre. The car supporting the deck with its burden of guns is to have three sets of gasoline engines for driving purposes, and there will be three fan propellers, one being in the forepart of the ship and the other two aft. Wings are to play an important part in the vessel.

Attached to the car will be balloons, one 60ft. in length and 90ft. in diameter. Mr. Richenson says he has combined the principles of "lighter than air" and "heavier than air," the ship being partly aeroplane and partly a dirigible balloon. He claims that the ship can be steered in any direction, and storm, or wind, he asserts, will not affect it. By a secret process, which he will not divulge, he claims to have effected a great saving in the cubic capacity of the gas required to maintain the ship in the air.

Mr. Richenson's working model is in Manchester, and with this he affirms he has had unbounded success. A lever will release the vessel from its anchorage, and it soars, to use his own expression, into the air like a bird leaving its nest. Mr. Richenson is a native of the British West Indies, but served an apprenticeship at Elder, Dempster and Company's works, Liverpool, and was with Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim as an engineer for a considerable time.

THE GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT INCIDENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 30.

Something like a sensation was caused here when it first became known that a German torpedo-boat had steamed into Shields harbour on Friday afternoon while manoeuvres by some British warships were in progress. The momentary excitement was dissipated, however, by the prompt issue of a statement concerning the incident from the German

Consulate at Newcastle. The statement said that the reason the torpedo-boat put into Shields was that it had developed a defect in the water tank, which necessitated immediate repair. The German warship was boarded upon its arrival by officers of H.M.S. "Vindictive," to whom the incident was satisfactorily explained. The vessel will, it is reported, leave the Tyne tomorrow morning.

THE MURDER OF MRS. LUARD.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 30.

Unfortunately there is no fresh progress to report with regard to the Luard murder case. Bloodhounds were put upon the supposed trail of the murderer, but no tangible result was achieved. The police have not yet succeeded in locating the revolver. The general opinion here is that the miscreant made good use of the two hours elapsing between the committal of the deed and its discovery to make good his escape, and absolutely no reliable clue to his identity or whereabouts now exists. Major Richardson, who controlled the bloodhounds engaged in the hunt at Sevenoaks, has sent the following very interesting communication to the Press:—

"Owing to one or two inaccurate statements in some of the newspaper accounts of my bloodhounds' hunt at Sevenoaks, I should be much obliged if you would kindly publish this letter in view of future emergencies of the same kind. It has been represented that one of the difficulties of the situation was that there was no article left belonging to the murderer from which to take a scent. This is not necessary on the system on which I train my dogs. If the police will use more dispatch in sending for the dogs, and cover up the start of any supposed trail, good work may be done in the interests of justice by bloodhounds. Also it is useless to send for any bloodhound that may happen to be in the neighbourhood, unless specially trained for police work.

"The ordinary trained bloodhound is useless for the purpose, and needs a special and arduous training in order to be of use to the police.

"I would also mention that I was not in any way eager to go to the scene of the Sevenoaks murder, on account of the time which had elapsed before they sent for me, and it was only after receiving two wires that I consented to do so; but at the same time, owing to the nature of the ground, which, being covered with bracken, held the blood-stained scent of the murderer's footsteps, there was undoubtedly a definite trail, though a very cold one, which my dog Solferino three times traced leading down to the high road. The police told me that it ran over the ground on which were the only evidences of any person's passage after the murder. Of course, it was now too late to follow the trail along the road. Had I been called the night of the crime, I think some useful work could have been done."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES COMPETITORS.

New York, August 30.

The American competitors in the Olympic Games in London, to the number of one hundred, yesterday afternoon attended a parade in their honour here.

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

A new Directrix has been appointed to the American Women's Club in Berlin in the person of Mrs. H. H. Lemmel, of Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Lemmel is at present spending a short vacation in Dresden with her daughter, and will be joined there this week by Miss Hardy, of Mississippi, who has been assisting at the Club. We are requested to again emphasise the fact that it is the aim of the Club to provide a comfortable home at reasonable terms for students, and to help and to advise them in their studies. Besides a beautiful reception-room, a cosy dining-room, and sleeping accommodation for about twelve students, the Club possesses the largest library of American books in Berlin. It contains about 2,000 volumes, as well as many monthly magazines and papers. Lectures and Classes in French and German will be held throughout the winter. The Club is looking forward to an active social season, including daily teas, lectures, and entertainments of various descriptions.

The Club is open to all American women in Berlin at a yearly subscription of fifteen marks, students five marks. Applications should be addressed to Mrs. A. N. Davies, corresponding secretary, American Women's Club, Münchener Strasse 49.

Messrs. Friedländer, Unter den Linden, have presented Mrs. Thackara on behalf of the American Women's Club with a large silver cup, to be kept at the Club as a trophy in honour of the winning nine, and which will be contested for each year.

Messrs. J. A. Henckels, Leipziger Strasse 117, have presented nine knives as a prize for the successful team.

Miss Lake, the superintendent of the British and American Governesses' Home, Potsdamer Strasse 28, has returned from her visit to England, where she spent a well-deserved vacation.

Miss Nettie Spencer, who has been representing Miss Lake at the Home during the latter's absence, is now staying with Miss Ellen A. Hunt, at Kleist Strasse 11.

Mrs. Dunipace has arrived with her daughter and son, Mr. Joseph Evans Dunipace, in Berlin, where the latter, who is a specialist in chemistry, intends to continue his studies. They are staying at Kleist Strasse 11.

Miss Caroline V. Kerr has returned to Berlin after an eight weeks' sojourn in Switzerland and Munich, to which latter city she went chiefly to attend the Mozart and Wagner Operas. Miss Kerr will remain this winter at Kleist Strasse 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Thomas, with their baby and sister-in-law, Miss Higgins, are in Berlin on a holiday from Paris, where Mr. Thomas is a pupil of King Clark. They enjoyed a very pleasant trip through the South of Germany and went also to Munich and Bayreuth for the Wagner Festivals. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas intend remaining in Paris for another two years, to continue the former's vocal studies, and will then return to their home in San Francisco. Miss Higgins will attend the lectures at the Sorbonne, where she finally hopes to pass her examination.

Miss Wulfskill has returned from her summer vacation and has resumed her music studies. She is living at Holsteinische Strasse 28.

Mr. Clyde Linscott, a graduate of the University of California, also a pupil of King Clark, who spent some time in Bayreuth, is now for a short time staying in Berlin at Kleist Strasse 11.

Frau Professor Naumann is fitting up a third flat at her popular Pension at Kalkreuth Strasse 5, in order to accommodate the numerous arrivals who patronised her last year and this.

Colonel Hershman, of the *Pittsburg Press*, and Mrs. Hershman have arrived in Berlin and are staying at the Adlon Hotel.

Mr. Alfred Uehlein and Mr. Sprinkmann, of Milwaukee, who were at the Adlon last week, sailed from Bremen on the "Friedrich der Grosse" on August 29.

Mr. Herbert A. Heyne, of New York, who has been spending his summer vacation in Europe, sailed for home on August 29.

Miss Luise Poritic, of Milwaukee, who has been spending six months in Europe, returned on the "Pretoria" from Hamburg last Saturday.

Miss Leonore Hobart, a cousin of Dr. C. L. Babcock's, who spent the summer in Berlin, also returned to America on the "Pretoria."

Mr. and Mrs. Patton, of Highland Park, Chicago, and family are settled for the winter at Frau Prof.

Naumann's, Kalkreuth Strasse 5, but their eldest son will return to Amherst for the college year.

Mr. Frank Kappler, a student of the Lawrenceville School, spent his vacation with his parents in Berlin, and will return to America on September 5. Mr. George McLellan, who sails with him, enters Columbia University.

Mr. Bernard Goldsmith leaves Berlin on September 3 for Paris. He will be accompanied as far as Antwerp by his son Mr. Alan J. Goldsmith, who sails on the "Zealand" on September 5, to enter the Kenyon College at Gambion, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. Harries, of Buffalo, who are now at Pension Heinemann, Motz Strasse 26, have taken an apartment in the Kaiserallee. Dr. Harries represents the Kodak Company, and they will be permanent residents in Berlin for some years.

Mr. and Mrs. Kurt A. Stark, who have been members of the American Colony in Berlin during the former's engagement at the Lessing Theater, visited Dresden for the Esperanto Congress, where Mr. Stark played in Iphigenie in Esperanto. From Dresden they went to Vienna, where Mr. Stark will play during the winter.

Miss Gretchen Gugler, of Milwaukee, has gone to Vienna to study under Frau Margaret Melville-Liezniewska.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur Reede and Miss Leslie, who have been spending the summer in the United States, sailed on the "President Grant" for Hamburg on August 29.

Mr. Henry V. Sterns, who has been spending the summer with his parents in England, returned to Berlin last Saturday to resume his music studies with Professors Kelley and Krause. Mr. Sterns will resume the control of the American Boys' Club this winter; the work will be reorganized in the middle of September. Meetings will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday afternoons as heretofore, and Basket Ball will be the chief game played.

Professor and Mrs. Edgar Stillman-Kelley and Mrs. Gragg, who have been spending the summer in Eisenach, have returned to Berlin and are at their old quarters, Tauenzien Strasse 19.

Miss Lucie Böttger, of Genthiner Strasse 32, will return on September 5 from Riga, where she has spent ten weeks with friends.

Professor Butler of Columbia University, who was instrumental in organising the German-American Professorial Exchange, is staying at the Adlon Hotel.

Mr. Allison Amour, of New York, is now at the Hotel Adlon.

Mrs. Ball has arrived from Spokane, Washington, to spend the winter in Berlin. She is staying at Kleist Strasse 11.

The following extract from a leading article in the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, the chief organ of the Centre party in the Reichstag, is noteworthy:—"The meeting of the Monarchs at Cronberg is resulting in the taking of preliminary steps towards the conclusion of an understanding. This attempt at an understanding seems to have begun with the fall of Gen. Keim, since which time our relations with England have improved. The object of the understanding is the conclusion of an agreement as to naval expenditure. The present British Government desires such an agreement, and is making positive proposals. In high circles in Germany there is no disinclination to examine these proposals.

"The first basis for such an understanding is the status quo as established by law."

The journal then gives statistics of the naval expenditure of the two countries from 1899 to 1908, pointing out that in 1899 Germany paid for her Army and Navy at the rate of 13s. 10d., while England paid at the rate of 22s. 6¹/₂d. In 1908 Germany paid 18s. 8¹/₂d., and England 27s. In 1899 England paid, roughly, seven and a half millions of pounds more than Germany, while at present the two countries spend nearly equal sums.

The conclusion drawn from these statistics by the writer is as follows:—"The expenditure on the Germany Navy is rapidly increasing. Ten years ago it was not one-third of England's naval expenditure: today it is more than half. We do not fail to appreciate the fact that precisely in this decade Germany became a serious naval Power, but we submit that we cannot continue at this pace. Hence, we hope that the negotiations that have begun will be successful. The German Government can count with certainty on the support of 99 per cent. of the population if they strive for a rational agreement."

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| This evening: | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Royal Opera House | By Royal Command: Sardana-pool |
| Royal Theatre | Klein Dorrit |
| New Royal Opera Theatre | (closed) |
| Deutsches Theater | Was Ihr wollt |
| " " | (Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein Ring |
| Lessing Theatre | Der Raub der Sabinerinnen |
| New Theatre | Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft |
| New Schauspielhaus | Die Kinder der Exzellenz |
| Kleines Theater | Zweimal zwei ist fünf |
| Comie Opera | Tiefdland |
| Residenz Theatre | Der Floh im Ohr |
| Hebbel Theatre | Frau Warren's Gewerbe |
| Lustspielhaus | Die blaue Maus |
| Trianon Theatre | Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau |
| Theater des Westens | Ein Walzertraum |
| Schiller Theatre O. | Der Richter von Zalamea |
| " " | Charlotten-burg |
| Thalia Theatre | Das Stiftungsfest |
| Urania Theatre | Mitternachtsmädchen |
| Luisen Theatre | Über den Brenner nach Venedig |
| Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre | Flaschenmann als Erzähler |
| " " | Egmont |

| Every evening until further notice. | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Metropol Theatre | Das muss man seh'n |
| Bernhard Rose Theatre | Das bemoste Haupt |
| Gehr. Herrfeld Theatre | Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben |
| Apollo Theatre | Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten |
| Passage Theatre | Spezialitäten |
| Reiniger Frater Theatre | Die Welt ein Paradies |
| Walhall Theatre | Spezialitäten |
| Wintergarten | Spezialitäten |
| New Operetta Theatre | Die Dollarprinzessin |
| Casino Theatre | Familie August Knoch |

FIGHTING THE FLY.

It has been said that a pot of mignonette will drive flies away from rooms, as they have a wholesome dread of the sweet-smelling flower. But unfortunately mignonette is not always with us, but a Paris contemporary professes to have discovered a means which, had it been known in Sterne's day, the immortal scene of Uncle Toby and the blue-bottle would never have been given to the world. It seems that a gardener near St. Cyr has discovered that flies have a horror of blue, and if the gardener's theory be correct all we have to do is to colour our walls with a blue distemper, or, possibly, paper of the same hue.

A SAD CASE NEAR BREMEN.

Have you heard the melancholy case of a blacksmith named Braun, of Mainaschaff, which is near Bremen.

While his fingers wandered idly the other day over a heap of old iron, he found a shell, dated 1866. Well, Braun himself had been in the Prussian war, and the pleasant conceit now seized him of whacking up the shell into a souvenir. "I will weld it on the lever of the water-pump," he said, and proceeded to do so. The air of Bremen is still thick with souvenirs of the Prussian war.

DRESDEN

Shakspearian "Americanisms." Editor, *Daily Record*:—I have just been taken to task for using the word "mad" in the so-called American sense of "angry." Within an hour I accidentally ran across this phrase in Henry IV. (Part I, 1, iii)

"... for he made me mad
To see him shine so brisk..."

In the anonymous play "The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth," (which is at least as old as 1594, and was probably played by Tarleton, who died in 1588) the Drummer says:

"... me ha provided a hundreth trunks.
And all to put the fine parel of the English mans in."

Is it possible that within a hundred years of its discovery America had commenced to influence the English language?

(Dr.) Robert Grimshaw.

Spitting in the Streets. Ed. *Record*:—We are very properly enjoined in this matter; but what is done to protect us from the breaths of consumptives, and from other emanations of excrete matter from the human body, which we must breathe in when travelling in closed-up railway coupés and tramcars? And how about the defacing of our buildings and fouling of our pavements by the countless worthless dogs with which every city abounds? There is too much straining at gnats and swallowing whole caravans of camels.

Consistency.

The storm in a teacup which has been going on over the refusal of the Censor to allow the performance of "Oedipus" is amusingly illustrated by a book on the Censorship in Germany just published by Dr. Robert Heindl at Munich. The Austrian Theatre, in particular, used to be terribly moral. In 1795 the Viennese Censor laid it down that an engaged couple ought not to quit the stage separately, but that they should be accompanied by an official who should be understood to be about to make immediate arrangements for their marriage. It is impossible to guess what would have happened had anyone had the audacity to propose acting "Oedipus Rex," since even in 1848 méalliances were prohibited on the Viennese stage, for as the Censor sagely observed, these misfortunes will occur in real life, but they should not be allowed in the theatre. At Stuttgart, the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Goethe was nearly prohibited because the Greek dress allowed the actors' bare legs to be seen. There was a long dispute over this point, but at last the Censor permitted the play on condition that the actors wore yellow tights. Few would have imagined that the Viennese Censor was so careful of the morals of the population a hundred years ago, but Dr. Heindl shows that not merely political allusions were censored, but that the strictest decorum of word and of thought was insisted upon.

Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. The Benefit Fête of the *Vereinigte Bezirks- und Bürgervereine* takes place today, and will be followed by the Grand Sedan Fête tomorrow. The price of admission will be 1 mark for adults and 25 pfennigs for children. Not the least of the attractions will be the last part of tomorrow's concert, which will be arranged in the spirit of the important occasion. Other attractions will be found in and around the Jägerhof, where the decorations designed for the recent harvest festival remain. The park will be illuminated after dusk.

The Variety season opens this evening at the Central Theatre. For the few months that the season lasts, the directors have prepared monthly programmes designed to beat the record hitherto. The leading artists will be: Mr. Resisto, La belle Alexia, Paul Conchas, Miss Lalla Selbini, Siegwart Gentes, and Paul Jülich.

Mr. Resisto, the American electric wonder, resists the effects of electricity, as they are exemplified in ordinary human beings. He allows a stream of 300,000 volts to pass through his body, and then to burn paper on his cheeks and to light his cigarettes, etc. La belle Alexia is a dancer whose newest creation, "Teufel und Dämon," is said to be beautiful beyond description. The German "soldier Hercules," Paul Conchas, produces a bivouac scene, and juggles with Krupp shells, torpedoes, and even with cannon. Miss Lalla Selbini bears the title of "the American Bathing Beauty." She comes of a famous family of trick bicycle riders,

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and her natural gifts have been fully cultivated. Siegwart Gentes and Paul Jülich are popular humorists well known to the Dresden public. The rest of the programme will be made up of performances by Ella de Bianca, an international singer; "little Trilby," a mnemonic wonder; and Emilia Rost, an "antipodean equilibrist."

Each performance will close with bioscope pictures by the Auxetophon of the German Bioscope Company, accompanied by reproductions of vocal and instrumental music. On Sundays there will be two performances, as has been usual hitherto: in the afternoons, 3.30, at half-prices, and in the evenings at 8 o'clock. Tickets for any day one week in advance can be had at the theatre up to 2 o'clock daily, without extra charge.

The five grand Philharmonic concerts of the coming season are fixed for the 20th of October, the 24th of November, and the 8th of December, of this year; and the 12th of January and 16th of February, 1909. The following eminent artists have already been engaged: Ferruccio Busoni, Teresa Carreño, Eugène Isaye, Hugo Becker, Preuss-Matzenauer, Franz Naval, and others. The remaining engagements are almost settled.

Subscription tickets are being issued to holders of last year's subscription tickets—at last year's prices—at the ticket office of F. Ries, Kaufhaus, See Strasse 21; where orders for seats which may remain unclaimed will be booked.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Belvedere-Klänge, Marsch, Trenkler. (2) Overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn. (3) Adelaide, Beethoven. (4) Valse caprice, Rubinstein. (5) Overture, "Cleopatra," Enna. (6) Gebet der Elisabeth aus "Tannhäuser," Wagner. (7) Ballett aus "Silvia," Delibes. (8) Overture, "Orpheus in der Unterwelt." (9) Benediktus, Rost. (10) Wo die Zitronen blüh'n, Walzer, Strauss. (11) Galop Chromatique, Liszt.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, September 2nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, September 4th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, September 6th. 12th Sunday after Trinity.
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
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Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:
Hoffmann Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus Fräul. Tervani.
Nathanael Herr Löscheke.
Hermann Herr Trede.
Lutter Herr Hummel.
Olympia
Giulietta Frau Wedekind.
Antonia
Coppelius Herr Rains.
Dapertutto
Mirakel
Cochennille Herr Eri.
Pitichinaccio
Franz
Spalanzani Herr Büssel.
Schlemihl
Crespel Herr Nebuschka.
A voice Fräul. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niklas. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realises the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlemihl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlemihl has the key of her room, she leaves them, Hoffmann kills Schlemihl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable a consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.
Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Wednesday night | Tannhäuser | at 7 |
| Thursday night | Die Fledermaus | " 7 |
| Friday night | Lohengrin | " 7 |
| Saturday night | Orpheus und Eurydike | " 7.30 |
| Sunday night | Die Afrikanerin | " 7.30 |
| Monday night | Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg | " 6 |

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Tonight | (closed). | |
| Wednesday night | (closed). | |
| Thursday night | (closed). | |
| Friday night | (closed). | |
| Saturday night | Ein Walzertraum | at 7.30 |
| Sunday afternoon | Die lustige Witwe | " 3.30 |
| Sunday night | Ein Walzertraum | " 7.30 |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------|
| Victoria Salen | Variety Performance | at 8 |
| Central Theatre | Variety Performance | " 8 |

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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Fr. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Colombo August 29th.
"Derfflinger," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hiogo August 30th.
"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa August 29th.
"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, left Naples August 29th.
"Neckar," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 30th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, left Shanghai August 30th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore August 30th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Algier August 30th.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg August 30th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly August 31st.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

The procession, in which 25,000 people took part, started from the junction of 46th Street and Fifth Avenue, and marched to the City Hall, where the athletes were received by the city officials and other distinguished personages. The Acting-Mayor presented each man with an Olympic Gold Medal, and Hayes, Carpenter, and Robbins also received silver cups. The athletes will visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay tomorrow.

UNITED STATES AND THE VATICAN.

Rome, August 30.

Mgr. Aversa, the Apostolic delegate, informs a newspaper representative that his mission to the United States for the purpose of securing an indemnity in respect of the property of the religious orders in Cuba has been entirely successful. The Washington Government has undertaken to pay 1,500,000 dollars.

Mgr. Aversa has been commissioned to carry out similar negotiations in respect of property in Porto Rico, and it is understood that he will afterwards be created a cardinal.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, August 30.

Rear-Admiral Sperry and his staff landed at St. Kilda at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and drove a distance of four miles through suburban streets lined by cheering crowds, to Prince's Bridge over the Yarra, where the city was entered. From this point onward the decorations were profuse and effective.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH AT STRASBURG.

Strasbourg, August 30.

At the banquet today his Majesty the Emperor made the following speech:

"With all my heart I bid the company welcome, and offer them my own and the Empress' warmest thanks for the kind reception by which the Elsass and Lothringen populations here and at Metz have given eloquent expression to their love and attachment. It also lies near my heart to thank them for their practical assistance in the rebuilding of the majestic Hohkönigsburg, and particularly the Lothringers for their patriotic attitude and for instituting a Lothringen room in the castle. For 37 years they have been able to devote themselves to their various callings in peace, and beautiful Elsass-Lothringen, keeping pace with the phenomenal development of the German Empire in that time, has flourished in a highly gratifying manner. As dwellers in this borderland, they have naturally the greatest interest in the further maintenance of peace; and I am glad to be able to tell you, as the expression of my innermost conviction, that the peace of Europe is not in danger. It rests on too firm foundations to be easily disturbed by provocation and calumny prompted by envy and ill-will. A sure guarantee is afforded in the first place by the conscience of the princes and statesmen of Europe, who know and feel that they are answerable to God for the lives and prosperity of the people committed to their charge. Moreover, it is the wish and the will of the people themselves to make use in quiet expansion of the grand achievements of advancing civilization, and to measure their strength in peaceful competition. Lastly, peace is assured and guaranteed by our armed forces on sea and land, by the German people in arms. Proud of the incomparable discipline and love of honour in her armed forces, Germany is determined to continue to uphold them without threatening others, and so to complete her destiny as her own interests demand, without partiality. With God's help, and under the protection of the German eagle, you may therefore pursue your peaceful avocations further, and reap the fruit of your industry. May the blessing of God rest for all time upon your labours! Success to the German province of Elsass-Lothringen!"

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE THEFT OF A MILITARY CODE.

Paris, August 31.

The *Echo de Paris* has reason to state that a very strong clue is being followed up in the case of the disappearance of the code dictionary from the fort at Montlignon. Serious charges have been brought against a person in the military service, who is said to have imprudently allowed very compromising documents to fall into the hands of the police.

Gen. Woerhaye has given twenty days' imprisonment to a soldier named Gal, who was acting as staff secretary at St. Denis, and who is guilty of having allowed a soldier not entitled to enter the staff offices to do so. Strong steps have been taken to prevent the thief from escaping.

THE DUTCH-VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

The Hague, August 29.

It is positively asserted here that M. de Reus, late Minister Resident in Venezuela, has, in his interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, justified the statements in his letter to the Union

of Amsterdam merchants, and which were indiscreetly given to the Press for publication. M. de Reus was one of the guests of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the dinner given by him on the occasion of the Queen's birthday.

THE DEFEATED SULTAN'S OPTIMISM.

Paris, August 30.

The *Matin* publishes a report from Casablanca that the Sultan Abdul Asiz had informed an interviewer that he had not been defeated but betrayed. But nothing, he assured the interviewer, had been lost. He was only waiting for Mtugi, who had equipped a new mahalla in order to return to Marrakesh. That would take some time, as Mtugi wished only to have to do with trustworthy troops resolved to follow him to the death.—The *Matin* also hears from a safe source at Tangier that Mtugi is quite near Marrakesh at the head of an important mahalla and is preparing to take the town.

SMALLER JAPANESE ARMAMENT ESTIMATES.

Tokio, August 29.

The Government financial programme, which was settled at yesterday's Cabinet council, reduces the expenditure by 20 millions sterling, of which 30 per cent falls under the head of the Army, and 10 per cent on the Navy estimates.

The Prime Minister, Marquis Katsura, stated that the World Exhibition had been postponed to 1917, because the preparations for it were insufficient.

A VETERAN AMERICAN DRAMATIST.

When Mr. Henry Arthur Jones on a recent visit to the United States gathered around him a representative group of American dramatists, Bronson Howard was by common consent acknowledged dean of the school. The younger men, striving to pour into a mould of national drama the rich material of unconventional American life, looked up to him as the first playwright who had persistently striven to handle themes distinctively American, and to produce on the American stage plays of native origin and character worthy on their own merits to be placed side by side with exotic pieces.

After leaving Yale (says a New York correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*), he engaged in newspaper work on two or three of the chief New York papers, but the drama was his "real flame," and he wrote play after play undeterred by the fate they suffered in rejection by the managers until Augustine Daly saw possibilities for his company in the piece produced under the title "Saratoga." The new note of bright amusing satire on the fashionable American watering-place struck the popular favour. A run of 101 nights was a record in those days, and laid the foundation of both Mr. Daly's and Mr. Howard's fortunes. The piece was taken to England and Anglicised. Mr. Howard told how he collaborated with Aubrey and other English playwrights of the day, with whom he formed some close enduring friendships, in disguising the American setting of that and other plays. Such a transformation was thought essential to procure it a hearing from the English public. The shifts to which the adapters were put in changing peculiar American characters and scenes into their nearest British or French similitudes taxed their ingenuity to the utmost. Under the title "Brighton," "Saratoga," however, had almost as great a success in England as in America. For one thing, it helped to establish the reputation of Sir Charles Wyndham. While Mr. Howard was in London arranging for its production he met Miss Alice Wyndham, the English actor's sister, who subsequently became his wife.

Mr. Howard had his disappointments as well as successes. His third play, "Diamonds," was withdrawn after a brief run, and its failure seems to have kept the author silent for six years. But on the instantaneous hit of "The Banker's Daughter," he became a continuous and prolific playwright. In forty years he averaged one play every two years. "Aristocracy," produced in 1892, was a society play of the type he had made his own in "The Banker's Daughter," and "Young Mrs. Winthrop." It was a good example of the playwright's technique in a series of effective dramatic situations. His patriotic play "Shenandoah" long enjoyed favour in every city of the country, and deservedly ranked at the head of the many plays dealing with the Civil War. These plays had much to do with the professional success of many of the best known actors and actresses on the American stage twenty years ago. Howard had a special faculty for fitting actors with parts in which their particular abilities could be displayed. In this way Crane, Robson, Lewis, and many more players of the New York stage were indebted to the playwright. Bronson Howard's faith in the future of the drama was firm. "In all human probability," he prophesied, "the next great revival of literature in the English language will be in the theatre. The English-speaking world has been gasping for literary breath, and now we begin to feel a certain breeze. Let us hope the drama of this century will yet redeem our desert of general literature. The waters of our Nile are rising."

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

THE BRITISH CONSULATE Altmärkt 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.

Moderate south-westerly winds, bright, mostly dry, warm.