

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE JAPANESE BOGEY.

A telegram from Tokio that we printed in these columns yesterday was deserving of more than ordinary attention, since it very effectually refuted the allegations made against the Mikado's Government by a section of the American Press and its quondam Chinese friends. The despatch stated that no less a sum than \$100,000,000 was to be deducted from the Imperial Budget, of which—and this is particularly significant—30 per cent. was to be taken off the army and 10 per cent. off the navy estimates. Japan thus gives striking proof of her intention to husband her available cash for the purpose of developing commercial and industrial interests at the expense of increased naval and military strength. This, we consider, is a scathing rebuke to the newspapers and those interested people who have for months past been doing their level best to create animosity towards Japan in America and Europe. The anti-Japanese campaign has been conducted with truly Machiavellian cunning; the wildest rumours have been created and exploited to their utmost capacity; in the complete absence of facts to support their absurd allegations, the Japanophobes utilise fiction with equally pernicious results, so far as distorting public opinion is concerned. But their tactics occasionally reveal the innate weakness of their case. One day last month an individual stepped ashore at Cherbourg, and was instantly pounced upon by representatives of a Paris contemporary which makes itself extremely conspicuous in the ranks of the Japanophobes. This individual was a Chinese journalist from Hong Kong. He has since posed as the representative of popular opinion in China, not a very modest claim considering the population of that country is something over four hundred millions. Moreover, the journal whose destinies he is said to control is by no means the most prominent organ even in the city of Hong Kong, which has in addition a dozen or more prominent newspapers, not one of which, so far as we can learn, supports the virulently anti-Japanese attitude of Mr. Li's journal. Nevertheless, he has been advertised far and wide as the spokesman of China's teeming millions, groaning beneath the heel of brutal Japan and clamouring for an alliance with the United States as the only means by which the Celestial Kingdom may be saved from complete disintegration by the brigands from Nippon.

It is extremely satisfactory to observe that, in spite of the hysterical behaviour of a few American papers, and the fatuous arguments they adduce in favour of concluding an alliance with China, next to no impression has been made in the United States with regard to this matter. Thoughtful Americans are asking themselves whether it is compatible with the elementary principles of courtesy or good taste to instigate a campaign of slander against a nation which has extended a very cordial welcome to the United States battleship fleet, whose officers and men will soon be enjoying the hospitality of the Japanese people. The Japanophobes declare that they are simply fighting for the maintenance of the "open-door" policy in the Far East: when and by whom has this policy been menaced? That Japan is slowly but surely gathering her strength for an armed onslaught on the United States: what vestige of proof can be brought forward in support of this assertion? That Japan's "dearest wish is to whip the United States": what Japanese newspaper, statesman, or responsible individual has given utterance to this wish? These questions could be continued indefinitely, but we fancy those we have put would require even more ingenuity than is possessed by the anti-Japanese party to answer them convincingly.

As for the proposed alliance between the United States and China, this could only be construed by Japan into a direct and gratuitous menace, and there is nothing to show that aught save strife would be engendered by its ratification. Indeed, the advocates of the alliance frankly admit its offensive character, arguing that in the event of hostilities breaking out between the United States and Japan the latter country would be taken in the rear by a numerous, well-drilled (*sic*) Chinese army. Meanwhile those who really know the attitude of America towards the Chinese are consumed with mirth at the idea of such an alliance. It is not

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too much to say that the Chinese are heartily detested by the majority of American citizens, who know full well the demoralising influence exercised by the yellow men among the poorer classes of the great American cities possessed of Chinese colonies. The Chinaman is usually ranked below the negro, and the general opinion is that he has well earned this classification. The spectacle of a great and highly civilised nation entering into a compact with a people who are admittedly still existing in a state of semi-barbarism is so difficult to conjure up that we find it impossible to regard the alliance agitation now in full swing as anything more serious than a natural phase of the "silly season."

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE AMERICAN EXODUS.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 31.

London is rapidly becoming denuded of the countless American visitors who have been in evidence for the past two or three months. No fewer than eight hundred of them left here on Saturday to catch outward bound Atlantic liners at Liverpool, Southampton, and Queenstown. The shipping offices report their inability to guarantee berths on the best boats unless booked at least three or four weeks in advance. And the exodus is not yet at its zenith. The second week in September is expected to be a record in this connection. I am informed by the London representative of a prominent Transatlantic shipping company that tourist traffic from the United States the present year has surpassed all previous years, but it is worth recording that most of the visitors have made less prolonged stays this year than formerly. This circumstance is attributed to the financial panic, which is supposed to have curtailed the funds usually expended by American tourists in England and the Continent. It is needless to say that London tradesmen of all descriptions are always regretful to see the last of these usually openhanded visitors.

THE SEVENOAKS MURDER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 31.

The police investigations in the affair of the murder of Mrs. Luard are at a complete standstill. So far no clue worthy of the name has come to light, and it has now become plain that the robbery motive is quite untenable. During the last few days the police have confined themselves to searching for the revolver with which the deed was committed, the rings torn from the murdered lady's fingers, and enquiries among the inhabitants of the district as to whether any suspicious individual had been seen on the afternoon of the crime. There is a growing conviction that a far deeper motive than the mere theft of two or three rings underlies the case, but the entire affair is surrounded by an apparently impenetrable mystery. It is recognised that each day that elapses renders the task of detecting the miscreant more and more difficult, and there is but too good reason to believe that the crime must be recorded as still another victory scored by the criminal over the representatives of the law.

THE NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

Tokio, August 31.

Baron Kato, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to succeed Count Komura as ambassador at the Court of St. James', London.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TELEGRAPHING FROM AIRSHIPS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

When a captive balloon was employed near Santiago by the American troops for purposes of reconnaissance, an old-fashioned telegraph wire conveyed reports from the aerial observatory to headquarters. When an airship which is not anchored and which has been equipped with engines and propellers is engaged in similar service, other means of communication must be employed. Hence the question has arisen here as to whether Hertz wave telegraphy will meet the requirements of modern military aeronautic practice.

Major Edgar Russell, of the United States signal corps, according to the *Tribune*, finds that a wire hanging from a dirigible balloon will pick up a message from a land station twenty-five or thirty miles away. It may be assumed that it will prove equally efficient when the direction of the wireless message is reversed. Efficiency and safety, however, are not identical, and the wisdom of trying to send dispatches at all from airships of a certain class is still uncertain. The transmitting device used in wireless telegraphy emits sparks when at work, and sparks are sad mischief makers if they gain access to explosive gas, like that which gives buoyancy to a balloon. At least one aeronaut, Severo, is believed to have lost his life while manoeuvring at a great elevation because he failed to keep the sparks of the ignition device of his engine at a respectful distance from his gas bag. Count Zeppelin's airship was wrecked while on the ground, but the disaster was due to the explosive character of the hydrogen employed for inflation. Much study is now being devoted to methods of properly shielding Hertz wave transmitters so that no unfortunate consequences may result from their use in airships like Captain Baldwin's. Several plans are said to be under consideration at Washington, one being the adoption of a covering of gauze such as gives safety to the miner's lamp. It is to be hoped that the experiments now in progress will result in the discovery of a thoroughly trusty safeguard. No danger from an explosion on an aeroplane need be expected, but it might be a pity to limit the War Department to airships of the kind which the Wrights and Mr. Herring have built for the U.S. Government.

HOTEL LIGHTED BY CANDLES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The Hotel Albany, Broadway and 41st street, literally became the house of a thousand candles on the night of August 21st, owing to an accident to its emergency electrical plant. The hotel was plunged into darkness because of a defect in the regular lighting system. The guests were alarmed and had to grope around in the dark, using matches for light until the emergency electrical plant was put in operation.

This worked well for an hour or two, but suddenly every electric lamp in the place again went out. The manager sent bellboys out with \$60 and soon the candle market in the Tenderloin was cornered. But when the candles arrived at the hotel Manager Murphy found himself "up a stump," for he had forgotten to get candlesticks. After a few minutes he thought of a scheme. He sent men out for empty beer bottles, and soon everybody in the hotel was living by candle light. The repairs on the defective lighting plant were not completed until 9.30 o'clock.

THE "LUSITANIA'S" ACHIEVEMENT.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The last westward run of the "Lusitania" was regarded here as tantalizing in its promise. Hitherto, in order to keep well away from fog and ice, she has taken the southern course. On this voyage she followed the northern, saving 110 miles in distance and more than four hours in time. A second thing in her favour was the breaking of her own record for speed. In the reports of the performance there is an apparent, though probably not a real, discrepancy. (Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The Emperor arrived from Strasburg on Monday at noon at the Potsdamer Bahnhof, and motored immediately to the palace. He is apparently in excellent health.

Col. Montague Stuart Wortley, of Highcliffe Castle, where the Emperor recently stayed during his term of recuperation in England, has been specially invited by His Majesty to attend the Grand Parade on Tempelhof Common, to be held on Sept. 1.

At the special request of the Emperor the Grand Opera will produce on Sept. 1 and 2 the Great Historical Pantomime "Sardanapal," to which invitations only have been sent out.

The following artists will appear in the introduction: Frau Willig (Assyrian past), Fräulein Lindner (science), and Herr Zimmerer (speaker). In the Pantomime take part: Sardanapal—Herr Nesper, Queen—Fräulein Urbanska, favourite slave—Fräulein Dell' Era, High Priest—Herr Deleuil, Belibni—Herr Zorn, Nabopolassar—Herr C. Quaritsch. They will be assisted by some leading London artists and ballet corps.

A great number of Assyriologists and scholars of various Universities have received invitations from the Emperor. Among the invited from the United States are: Prof. Dr. Paul Haupt, Prof. James Bloomfield of John Hopkins' University at Baltimore, Professors Maurice Jastrow, Hermann Hilprecht, University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Allison Armour from New York, who have accepted, while Prof. D. C. Gilman, President of the American Oriental Society, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mott from Chicago, Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Andrew Carnegie could not come.

Dr. Hill, the American Ambassador, returned yesterday from his trip through Switzerland. He is staying at the Adlon.

Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived today from Munich, and is staying at the Bristol.

Miss Louisiana Durant, of Washington, expects to return to Berlin about the middle of September to spend the winter. She will reside at Kleist Strasse 11.

Dr. and Mrs. George O. Webster, of Schwäbische Strasse 26, have returned here after a month's enjoyable stay in England.

Mr. Frederick William Wile, correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, who has been spending his vacation down the Rhine, has now returned to Berlin.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Honan, of Lützow Strasse 78, have returned to their home after a month's rest at Bad Nauheim.

The American Consul-General, Mr. A. M. Thackara, and Mrs. Thackara, recently spent a Sunday at Heringsdorf.

The two Misses Thackara are still in France, enjoying their vacation. They are at present in Havre, but return to Berlin within a week's time, bringing with them their aunt, Mrs. Alexandra Thackara, who is on her way from New York on the S.S. "Lorraine."

Mrs. Walter Brown and her two daughters have returned to Kleist Strasse 11, after a two months' visit to Switzerland and Southern Germany.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

The "Lusitania" (says a local newspaper), is believed to have covered 650 miles between one noonday observation and the next, and her average is put at 25.66 knots. To all steamships coming westward the day's length is much more than twenty-four hours. If the "Lusitania" crossed enough meridians of longitude to make the time interval twenty-five hours exactly, her speed must have been fully twenty-six knots. If she covered more than fifteen degrees something more than twenty-five hours would have elapsed, and her mean speed might have been no greater than it was reported to be. But even to run at the rate of 25.66 knots suggests splendid possibilities. Had it been maintained for the whole 2,780 miles between Daunt's Rock, just outside of Queenstown Harbour, and the Sandy Hook Lightship, the voyage would have required only a few minutes more than four days and twelve hours. It was 6.30 Sunday morning in New York when the "Lusitania" passed Daunt's Rock. Four days and half would have brought her to the lightship a few minutes before sunset (6.53 p.m.) on Thursday. Had she arrived at that time, and had her captain signified his wish to come up immediately, it cannot be doubted that the quarantine and customs officials would have done everything in their power to facilitate the debarkation of passengers that evening.

Miss G. J. Holliday, a missionary from Persia travelling on her vacation, has been staying for several weeks at Miss Ellen A. Hunt's Pension, Kleist Strasse 11. She has gone to Switzerland on a short visit to friends, and will continue her trip from there, via Cherbourg, to America, where she intends to stay for a year's rest.

Miss Ellen Keller, a violin student who studied last winter at the Hochschule in Berlin, has arrived safely home and is enjoying her vacation at Canton, Mass. She will reach Berlin, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Kelley, at the end of September, and will return to her former residence with Frau Lida de Bourdeaux, Genthiner Strasse 32.

Mrs. Ward, a piano student with Godowski, Miss Long, of New York, a piano student with Busoni, and Miss Sloss, a piano student with Miss Weinagel, are staying at the American Women's Club, Münchener Strasse 49.

Miss May Peterson, who has been studying music and singing in Italy, has now returned to Berlin, where she will continue her studies during the winter. She resides at the American Women's Club, Münchener Strasse 49.

Professors Henri Marteau, Hugo Becker, and Ernst von Dohnanyi have arranged, with the assistance of other artists of repute, to give a series of chamber music concerts in the Mozart Saal. The series will include: three Quartet evenings, on the 8th December 1908, and the 8th and 26th of January 1909; three Trio evenings, on the 15th December 1908, and the 25th of February and 11th of March 1909; and three Sonata evenings, on the 3rd of November 1908, and the 11th of February and 30th of March 1909.

Professor Karl Panzner, of Bremen, will conduct six orchestral concerts in the Mozart Saal in the coming winter season, on the same lines as those which gave great satisfaction last year. The dates fixed for these concerts are: October 19 and November 16, 1908; January 12, February 9, March 8, and April 5, 1909.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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Perhaps the feat will be attempted yet. The "Lusitania" makes a round trip once in three weeks. She is due here again before the autumn equinox, and the serene conditions now prevailing on the Atlantic may continue long past that date. Later in the season it would probably not be worth while to try. With so much in her favour, a determined effort next month might result in an unprecedented triumph. Inasmuch as the "Mauretania" made a slightly better showing on her trial trips than her sister ship, she may be trusted, when in perfect condition, to match any achievement of the "Lusitania."

MOUSTACHE GROWN UNDER COMPULSION.

According to a New York report, the Suffolk County authorities have taken a novel way to establish the fact of a prisoner's connection with a band of robbers. They have sent him to jail for two months as a vagrant, and ordered that his moustache be allowed to grow. When his moustache has attained its full growth it is believed he will be recognized as one of a band of robbers who have been plundering Long Island summer homes. Disguised as a tramp, Detective Williams, of the Long Island Railroad staff, met John H. Hamilton. While partly intoxicated Hamilton told his new friend that he had sold his "smoker" (revolver) to get something to eat. Williams showed him his, and Hamilton is said to have made arrangements with Williams to make a haul in Southampton,

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	By Royal Command: Sardanapal	at 8
Royal Theatre	Wie die Alten sungen (closed)	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Modes	7.30
Deutsches Theater	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft	8
New Schauspielhaus	Die Kinder der Exzellenz	8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Hebbel Theatre	Vorn Tode. Die Stärkere. Mit Feuer spielen	8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau	8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor	8
" " Charlottenburg	Das Stiftungsfest	8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zuspitze zum Watzmann	8
Luisen Theater	Staatsanwalt Alexander	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont	7.30

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	(closed)	
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das bemooste Haupt	8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben	8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies	7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8

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. SCHWARBACH, 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.

Long Island. Both were arrested at Patchogue. The detective was discharged and Hamilton, upon the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Blue, was sent away for two months as a vagrant. It was Blue who suggested that he be compelled to grow a moustache, so that William Hohenberry, who has turned State's evidence, might recognize him as one of the gang.

MULAI HAFID'S RECOGNITION SUGGESTED BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Berlin, September 1.
The *Nordd. Allgem. Ztg.* writes: "We learn that the Imperial Government has informed the signatory Powers of the Act of Algceiras through its representatives that, in view of the new situation in Morocco, it feels it to be its duty to point out to the signatory Powers that a speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid is desirable in the interests of the final settlement of Moroccan conditions."

AERIAL NAVY LEAGUE FOR FRANCE.

Paris, August 31.
A French Aeronaut League has been instituted on the model of the German aerial navy league. The object of the French institution is to furnish the French army with a fleet of dirigible balloons and flying machines. A French divine, officiating as a professor in England, has contributed 100,000 francs as the result of a collection.

DRESDEN

Mr. Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, C.B., C.M.G., British Minister Resident, and Mrs. Findlay, returned to Dresden last night from Scotland.

We regret to announce the death of Hofkonzertmeister Max Lewinger, which took place on Sunday last. Besides being one of the leaders of the Royal orchestra, and the head of one of the chamber music unions of Dresden, Herr Lewinger was well known in private English musical circles, where his brilliant musical qualities were highly appreciated. A Pole by birth, and trained in the schools of Cracow, Lemberg, and Vienna, he was heard for the first time in Dresden at a symphony concert in the winter of 1898, and he soon afterwards succeeded the late Professor Rappoldi as Hofkonzertmeister. He was only 38 years of age.

Editor of the Daily Record: "What is Fame?" Thus queried a noble English poet who limped in gait, altho' not in verse; and he answered himself: "To be misspelled in the Gazette." The line occurred to me when the editor of a technical paper in Dresden (name enclosed, not for publication) asked me last week if the United States had a navy. "O ye gods and little fishes!" To use a less classical quotation, "Now wouldn't that jar you?" *Civ. Am.*

That criminals are quick to avail themselves of the newest scientific inventions in carrying on their occupations has long been well-known. And so it is, perhaps, more interesting than surprising to learn that Anarchists have already grasped the possibilities of Esperanto as a means of communication with their comrades in foreign lands. Quite recently, says a Prague report, the authorities in Bohemia discovered in what was supposed to be a miners' labour association an Anarchistic organization, well equipped, with ramifications extending from Spain and Portugal, in the South, to North America, in the West. Police investigations brought to light a large quantity of books, papers, documents, and letters of a highly incriminating character. It was found that the bulk of the correspondence with Anarchists abroad was carried on in Esperanto, in which all the parties seemed to have obtained a fair degree of proficiency. "Czeska Federace," as the society was called, also had its secret cipher, which the police are now trying to unravel.

The Great Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. The following works of art have been sold. Paintings: "Aus meinem Atelier" by Hermann Limbach; "Die drei Marien" by Fritz Kunz; "Unter Blütenbüumen" by Adolf Thamm; "Bauernhof" by Julius Bretz; "Bei der Toilette" by Walter Heimig; "Im Schatten" by Heinrich Otto; "Elbearbeiter" by Robert Sterl. Water-colours: "Arbeiter" by Osmar Schindler; "Am unteren Wehr" by Hans Fritsch. Drawings and etchings: "Aktstudie II" by Maximilian Dasio; "Sängerfest" by A. C. Jensen; "Schlachtfeld aus dem Zyklus Bauernkrieg" by Käthe Kollwitz; "Obstbaum" by Paul Baum. Wood-carvings: "Der kahle Garten" by Karl Schmoll v. Eisenwert; "Sommer" by G. v. Becker; "Mädchen" by Karl Weidemeyer. A number of industrial art objects have also been sold.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Sedaner Siegesmarsch, Trenkler. (2) Ouverture "Stradella," Flotow. (3) Intermezzo aus "Naila," Delibes. (4) IL Akt II. Scene aus "Lohengrin," Wagner. (5) Ouverture "Der Geist des Wojewoden," Grossmann. (6) Totentanz, Sinf. Dichtung, Saint-Saens. (7) Tonbilder aus "Die Favoritin," Donizetti. (8) Ouverture "Leichte Cavallerie," Suppé. (9) Valentins Gebet aus "Faust," Gounod. (10) Am Wörthersee, Walzer, Koschat. (11) Ordonnanzritt um Paris, Trenkler.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to August 30th numbered 9,816.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15
Tannhäuser.
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:
Herrmann, Landgraf of Thuringia . . . Herr Puttlitz.
Tannhäuser, . . . Herr Burrian.
Wolfram von Eschinbach, . . . Herr Scheidemann.
Walter von der Vogelweide, . . . Herr Sembach.
Biterolf, . . . Herr Büssel.
Heinrich der Schreiber, . . . Herr Löschke.
Reinmar von Zweter, . . . Herr Nebuschka.
Elisabeth, niece of the Landgraf . . . Frau Wittich.
Venus . . . Frau v. Falken.
A young shepherd . . . Fräul. Keldorfer.
Fräul. Suehs.
Fräul. Kretschmer.
Frau Scheer.
Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Thursday night	Die Fledermaus	at 7
Friday night	Lohengrin	" 6.30
Saturday night	Orpheus und Eurydike	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Afrikanerin	" 7
Monday night	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	" 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight (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 Salon Variety Performance at 8
Central Theatre Variety Performance " 8

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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, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

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FURTHER DECREASE IN EMIGRATION. (From our New York correspondent.)

The authorities at Washington continue to pay great attention to emigration. A statement just published by the Immigration and Naturalisation Bureau shows a great decrease in immigration in the month of July, the figures being 27,570 this year as compared with 97,132 in July 1907. As regards the nationalities of the immigrants, the greatest falling off was evident in the number of new arrivals from Russia, only 6,198, as against 23,971 last year, a reduction of 74 per cent. The number of "undesirables" sent back in July was 535, or less by 57 per cent than in the previous corresponding period. For the six months ending July 31, the immigrants of all nations who were admitted totalled 193,000 in comparison with 786,667 last year, a falling off of 75 per cent. The Russian arrivals in the six months in 1907 were 144,531, this year only 32,284, a decrease of 78 per cent. The total number of newcomers who were not allowed to land was, for the six months ending July 31, 1908, less than in the same period last year by 44 per cent, or 3,498 against 6,299. The immigration authorities of Honolulu intend to establish a bureau on Ellis Island, which will endeavour to divert European immigrants to Hawaii.

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—5. Mondays 9—1. 1.50.
Royal Kapferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—2 free entrance.
Royal math.-phys. Salen (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineral, geol. and præhist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.
Royal Collection of Porcelains (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2. 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 1.25.
Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.
Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 1.50.
Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition german artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays 1.50.
Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Permanent picture exhibition.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear September 10th: "A Set of Six," by Joseph Conrad, 1 vol. Author of "An Outcast of the Islands," "The Secret Agent," etc. "Love the Harvester," by Max Pemberton, 1 vol. Author of "A Woman of Kronstadt," "Pro Patria," "Doctor Xavier," "Wheels of Anarchy," etc.

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IS THE ENGLISH CHARACTER DEGENERATING?

(From our London correspondent.)

The extremely able letter from Mr. Harold Owen in Friday's *Morning Post* on the subject "Are we losing our sense of humour?" was something more than a silly season wild-goose chase. It touched on a question of really increasing importance. Mr. Owen's main point was that Englishmen are becoming Gallicized, that cosmopolitanism is wiping away the old English standards of taste and feeling. He gave a number of instances to show how this process was being effected in the conduct of crowds and individuals, how emotionalism and exaggerated sentimentality were beginning to overlay the English genius for compromise and the healthy English dread of "making a fool of one's self." Anyone who has observed the tone of English social intercourse during the last decade and has studied, however superficially, the channels through which public sentiment is approached by the Press, will admit that Mr. Owen has some reason to maintain the views he holds. Parliaments, he says, may do much, but there are things vital to the welfare of a nation over which Government can have no control; and he so far broadens the meaning of the phrase "sense of humour" as to include within it the whole English character. In a word, he raises the question of whether the English character has deteriorated and is deteriorating.

We have grown so accustomed to alarmists that we do not heed them very much. Now it is our physique, now our manners, now our morals that are attacked; but from all these assaults physique, manners, morals seem to emerge tolerably well. Mr. Owen's assault, however, is more subtle, for it is directed against an object too wide to be elusive—the change in the general characteristics of English life. We are in a period of somewhat abrupt transition from the solid traditions of the Victorian epoch. Signs of change are everywhere—in the external aspect of London, in the decline of ceremony in each aspect of social life, in the more "advanced" literary and artistic tastes of the educated classes, in the tone of conversation, in the pursuits and amusements of the people. What we must ask, therefore, is not so much how far we have deteriorated from the old standards, but to what new standards the changes of recent years are leading us. To assume that the English spirit of compromise is dead is perhaps to assume too much. Is it not just as easy, and much more charitable, is it not more tolerant in fact, to maintain that the spirit of compromise is not dead so much as "suffering a sea-change" into something consonant with England's new position in the world. It must be recollected that all the forces which have transformed Europe, artistically, intellectually, and socially, during the last fifty years cannot have been battering the doors of England so long without producing some result; and that if England is now giving Europe much it is only just that Europe should expect England to accept something of what is offered in exchange. The spirit of compromise, once confined within the shores of an island, is no longer the same when a whole Continent is thrown open to its discretion.

Who will assert that a touch of something brighter and lighter in the English character is anything but a good thing? Just as the streets of London, under the influence of modern movements in architecture, are losing their old gloom and heaviness, so the people of London, and with them their imitative kinsmen in the provinces, under the influence of a widened intercourse of minds, are losing something of their static nature. No doubt moralists will be found ready to condemn the French frivolity which nowadays characterises our amusements and to long for the days when the spirit of Georgian London, typified in the brick vistas of Marylebone and Paddington, lay heavy upon the souls of men. It is one of the weaknesses of retrospective passions that one forgets the blemishes of the cherished object in one's enthusiasm for its undoubted virtues. Old England, with all its solid qualities, was a dull place, after all. Squires drank themselves into apoplexy, where they would today have motored to society; politicians gambled, because there was no cheap press to play the censor to them; young sparks killed one another in duels, because they could not vent their spirit in yacht-racing or ballooning; and maidens died of "a broken heart," because there was nothing to save them from *ennui*. We have changed all that. We are now faced with the task of distinguishing between the abuse and the enjoyment of life, and if the English spirit of compromise is at all worthy of its reputation it must find some solution not altogether degenerate.

THE LATE SENATOR ALLISON.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, did not live to enter next spring upon his seventh consecutive term in the Senate which he entered March 4, 1873. He was sure of re-election, having been chosen at the recent Republican primaries as the party's candi-

date. But he had been compelled to fight hard for his renomination, in spite of the general recognition that he was the first man of his State, owing to his bitter persistent opposition to Governor Cummins, the leader of the Radical element in the Republican party of Iowa. His personal activity in speech-making and canvassing probably hastened the end, preventing his reaching next year also the octogenarian limit which several of his colleagues recently lost to the Senate had enjoyed.

The Senator, says the New York correspondent of a London journal, for more than a generation had been one of the silent forces of the Republic. His work behind the scenes in shaping the country's legislation and moulding its continuous polity was in its way supreme, and such as is only possible under the peculiar limitations of the American Constitution. Only one Senator previously had passed more than thirty years in the Upper Chamber at Washington. The twenty-year Senator, re-elected every six years, is a fairly normal product, and a new member of the body, though already old in years, may generally look forward to at least ten years' occupancy of his seat.

But Senator Allison belonged almost from the start to the inner circle which dominates the Senate. The control of the business of that House is in the hands of an oligarchy, which has come to be known as "the family," which younger members, however impatient of its influence, find it exceedingly hard to enter until admitted on the score of experience. Senator Aldrich has come to be regarded as the head of this coterie, since Allison latterly stood somewhat aside to conserve his energies. Senators Hale, Frye, Elkins, Cullom, Clark of Wyoming, Daniel of Virginia, are foremost in "the family," Crane of Massachusetts and Knox of Pennsylvania are recruits, while Lodge, Kean, Foraker, and Culberson, the Democratic leader, are closely allied to it.

Allison was not only chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the most important Committee of the Senate, controlling in that capacity the public expenditure, amounting now to a thousand million dollars annually, but as chairman of the Republican Steering Committee he had really the last word in deciding what bills should pass into law in any Session. He had taken up the study of national finance during the four terms he served in the House of Representatives. He helped to prepare the general revenue bill, which was the foundation of the present revenue system. He was one of the authors of the bill for the resumption of specie payment in 1875, and amended the Bland Bill of 1878 so as to pledge the national treasury to a sound money policy and an unimpeachable coinage.

Outside his study of finance in the largest sense, including means for raising revenue and maintaining a sound currency, as well as public expenditures, of which he acquired an extraordinarily special knowledge, he showed hardly any alternative interest. He was compared with an engineer regulating the head of steam, but seldom showing himself on deck. Few knew his actual personality, though he was a favourite in Washington. At the Capitol during the Session he was always to be seen in his seat listening attentively to the business proceedings, seldom speaking, but contributing an immense amount of sensible amendment to bills before Congress.

Blaine, with his prescience, predicted Allison's coming leadership. Allison had nothing of Blaine's own personal magnetism and his temperament, that of a prudent counsellor, unobtrusive in speech or action, never making a false or unnecessary move, was the antithesis of Blaine's erratic genius. Blaine was once asked who were coming forward to lead the Republicans. "There are three young men," he answered. "There is one who will be heard from," and he pointed to Allison. "James A. Garfield, is another." "Well, who is the third?" asked his friend, after a pause. Blaine gazed straight up into the dome of the Capitol rotunda as he replied, "I don't see the third!"

Allison declined Garfield's invitation to be Secretary of the Treasury, and when Harrison offered him the same position, preferred to content himself with his duties in the Senate. He was a President maker, as he was a delegate from Iowa to the Chicago Convention of 1860, and as Assistant Secretary called the roll of States when Lincoln was nominated. Like Garfield, he was born in a log hut, the son of an Ohio farmer, and entered politics by the American route of school teaching and the law.

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

Mdme. Richmond, the widow of a rich farmer in Louisiana, is one of many who have a dread of premature burial, and in constructing her mausoleum she has taken every precaution to guard against a terrible death. The mausoleum is an elaborate work. The lady has left instructions that her coffin is to be constructed with several vent holes. Above her head is to be fixed a telephone transmitter communicating with the house of the superintendent of the cemetery, so in case she should be buried in a state of trance she will be able to give the alarm.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, passed Lizard August 31st.
"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, left Antwerp August 31st.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg August 31st.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, left Gibraltar August 31st.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Nagasaki September 1st.
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Colombo September 1st.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

THE BRITISH CONSULATE Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMER, 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.

Fresh westerly winds, cloudy to dull skies, rain at times, cool.