

Office:
 Struve Str. 5, L.
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 1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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ENGLAND'S PROBLEMS.
RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.
 (DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 31.
 The almanac summer which commences tomorrow promises a continuance of the innumerable "vital" questions which have been racking and straining public opinion in this country since the opening of Parliament. Our legislative pundits have departed to the seaside, the cool heights of bonny Scotland, or the eternal glaciers of Switzerland, leaving behind them a legacy to the man in the street which will confuse his heated brain unbearably these broiling days. Are we or are we not as strong at sea as our peculiar circumstances require? Is or is not our first and only line of defence split asunder by ignoble bickerings between the Admiralty and officers afloat? Is the Budget an ominous warning as to the strides which the Socialist hydra is taking in the United Kingdom, or is it not? Are our relations with Germany becoming better or worse? These are only a few of the problems with which everybody with a soul above test-matches and the King's Derby is endeavouring to unravel. The modest scope of this article is totally inadequate to do even the scantiest justice to any single one of these puzzles. But as your readers are perhaps more interested in the ever-interesting question of Anglo-German relations, it is advisable to deal chiefly with that. The Berlin Burgomasters and councillors have departed, leaving behind them an impression of bluff geniality and thoroughly good-natured criticism of our institutions. The man in the street refuses to believe that these worthy gentlemen are all Machiavellis in disguise, that their admiring glances directed hither and thither as they drove about our metropolis only covered a keen scrutiny of London's weak strategical points through which a German army corps is destined to penetrate. Herr Kirschner and Dr. Reick both gave us their sincere assurances that the citizens of Berlin bore no sort of grudge against England, and as one who was privileged to hear some of their utterances, I refuse to regard them as other than absolutely sincere. Today or tomorrow a select deputation from the English printing and publishing world will arrive in Berlin in the course of an extensive tour through Germany; and within a week or so a very influential body of English theologians will follow on their heels. Truly, if visits were a criterion of our relations with Germany, those relations would be of the most cordial character.

THE NAVAL SPECTRE.
 But behind all these exchanges of mutual friendship and protestations of goodwill looms the spectre of inadequate naval defence. I call it a spectre because, in spite of the frenzied efforts of our national jingos and self-appointed experts, it still refuses to materialise. Some time ago a writer in your columns set forth in plain figures the respective naval positions of the two countries, and according to his calculation the British fleet is at least three times as powerful as the German. Anybody can verify this by glancing at one of the naval annuals. What, then, is the secret of the ever-increasing unrest which is making itself visible among even thoughtful people in this country. Speaking quite impartially, the peace-professing present Government is more than half guilty. It will be remembered that previous to the General Election of 1906, Anglo-German relations were of the best. In the full knowledge of perfect security from attack, the

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British people were ready to stretch out the hand of friendship across the North Sea. But three successive Radical shipbuilding programmes have wrought a grievous change. To placate the enormous body of their Socialist supporters the Government have played ducks and drakes with the national defences. Only the phenomenal strength of the navy previous to the Government's accession to power accounts for the supremacy which it still enjoys. They are still vacillating, as Mr. Asquith's mystifying statement about the two-Power standard last week testifies. As Prime Minister he "made a public meal of words" spoken only five months before. He recanted the most explicit declaration he has ever made, and what more natural than that the country credits him and his followers with utter indifference to the country's needs?

A GERMAN PRESS MISTAKE.
 I notice that the German press accuses the Conservative party as a whole of fostering bad blood with Germany for party ends. That accusation denotes an amazing ignorance of the facts. The best men in the present movement are actuated less by party than national motives. They desire nothing but the best relations with Germany, but they are wise enough to see that unless you are strong you will gain no friendship worth having. England is sincerely anxious to live in closer bonds of mutual understanding with the nation which she rightly regards as the dominant factor of Continental policy; but only on terms of mutual respect for each other's national strength. It is, on the face of it, impossible for Germany and England to become better friends so long as England feels herself insecure, and every honest German knows this perfectly well in his own heart, even if his newspapers will not acknowledge it. Until in this country we have an administration strong enough to set our house of defence in order, thereby allaying the natural anxiety of the people, I prophesy that all the visits of municipal and other representatives which may be exchanged will have little or no permanent influence on the general situation. It is coming to be more and more recognised here that, far from the Conservative party being responsible for whatever international tension may now exist, the tranquil foreign policy worthy of a strong, self-respecting nation will only be restored when the country gathers up its fast accumulating energy and substitutes an administration of deeds for our present Government by contradiction, obscure oratory, and mischievous vacillation.

DISASTROUS CYCLONES IN AMERICA.

Dallas (Texas), June 1.
 The town of Zephyr in this State was devastated by a terrible cyclone yesterday, which killed over thirty people and wrecked practically every building. Fire broke out afterwards and completed the work of destruction.

Oklahoma City, June 1.
 A violent tornado which raged over the State on Saturday and Sunday has resulted in the death of 22 persons and injuries to 50 others. The material damage is very great.

ZEPPELIN'S GREAT CRUISE.
SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE AIRSHIP.

The new airship Zeppelin II., whose first ascent we reported a few days ago—an ascent which was only made to try how the new fittings worked, and which lasted little more than half an hour—started from Friedrichshafen for a long trial trip at half past 9 o'clock on Saturday night and, steering a north-easterly course, passed successively Nuremberg (8.30 a.m. on Sunday), Bayreuth (10.15 a.m.), Leipzig (5.0 p.m.), Bitterfeld, near Halle (7.10 p.m.), and Halle at 7.30 p.m. A telegram from the airship, handed in at the Bitterfeld office at 7.20 p.m. addressed to the Zeppelin Company at Friedrichshafen, ran: "Just decided to return. All in best order." From Halle the homeward course led by Weimar (passed at 9 p.m. on Sunday night, just 12 hours after the start), Schweinfurt (3 a.m. on Monday morning), Stuttgart at 9.15, Esslingen at 9.45, Plochingen (10 a.m.), and Kirchheim (at 10.15) to Göppingen. Here, unfortunately, an accident occurred.

It appears from our various telegraphic reports that the Count had decided on a landing, in order to replenish his store of benzine fuel, which had run short. The attempt to land was made in a meadow; the ship was close to the ground and the engines had been stopped, when a gust of wind caught the head of the great structure, which is nearly 150 yards long, and forced it into a tree, where it was caught in the branches, nearly 100 feet of the envelope torn away and the aluminium frame forming the pointed bow or head of the ship bent in. This happened shortly before noon. A crowd soon collected, and there was no lack of willing hands to hold on to the ropes thrown out from the after gondola, which, with the stern half of the ship, was still swaying about in the air. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the ship was made fast. The repairs, which must be effected on the spot, will consist in removing the damaged portion of the frame, fixing a temporary head constructed from the aluminium debris, and recovering it. This must take some time. Count Zeppelin has returned to Friedrichshafen.

On Sunday afternoon, as the Zeppelin II., was expected to land at Berlin, the Emperor and Empress, with the Crown Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Eitel Friedrich, and other members of the Imperial family, drove in automobiles from Potsdam to the Tempelhof field, and waited there five hours in the officers' casino of the Augusta regiment. Here their Majesties took supper, and at 10 o'clock, when it had become certain that the airship could no longer be expected, started on their return to Potsdam.

Count Zeppelin telegraphed yesterday that the repairs will take six weeks to execute, and the airship will doubtless be transported to Friedrichshafen by rail in a few days. The pending visit of Reichstag representatives to the airship depot must perforce be postponed.

THE AIRSHIP ASCENDS AGAIN.

Our last message yesterday stated that the airship ascended from Göppingen at 3.20 p.m. The unfortunate and most untimely accident which befell Count Zeppelin's airship at Göppingen in no way detracts from the fact that the vessel has achieved a phenomenal feat. The performance is far in advance of anything previously done in the realm of aerial navigation, and it is an eye-opener as to the effective range of such dirigibles. Given favourable weather the Zeppelin II. should be able to cross the North Sea without difficulty.

BERLIN

English and American members of the Episcopal Church will have an opportunity of hearing one of the most eloquent preachers in the Anglican Church at S. George's (Monbijou Garten) at the 11 o'clock service on the first Sunday after Trinity, June 13th, namely the Right. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., formerly Bishop of Natal. The services at the English Church on that day will be as follow:—

- 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. Celebrant,—The Bishop of Salisbury.
- 11 a.m. Matins, Litany, and Sermon. Preacher,—Bishop Hamilton Baynes, D.D.
- 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher not yet appointed.

Rev. Dr. John R. Crosser preached his farewell sermon at the American Church on Whit-Sunday. It was perhaps less a sermon than a farewell talk, a short inspiring address. Turning in the first place to the large body of students who form a characteristic feature of the Berlin American Church, Dr. Crosser, doubtless for good reasons of his own, let his farewell message assume, first of all, the nature of a little plain-speaking regarding the desirable attitude of those students towards the country in which they were guests; the necessity for a little more respect towards the Germans, their hosts, and German customs. Whether this admonition, strongly expressed as it was, was called forth by any recent incident in particular, or by the preacher's observations in general of the conduct of the American student in Germany, was naturally left to conjecture.

Dr. Crosser went on to say that one of the finest revelations to him during his term of ministration in Berlin had come through his contact with these students and young people from various parts of the United States. Contact with them, he said, had brought to him a remarkable revelation of the tendencies and aspirations of these countries. The preacher spoke of the big responsibilities that would rest upon these students who had been privileged to come to Europe to give out again in full measure, after their return to America, what they had received abroad.

Referring to the American Church, and the "magnificent work" it had done and was doing in Berlin, Dr. Crosser spoke of the duty which lay upon all who had profited by that work to spread the knowledge of the American Church in Berlin after their return to their homes, and thus possibly influence others to help it forward. The preacher spoke of his hopes for the development of the American Church; of his convictions that it ought, in time, to be converted into a thoroughgoing "institutional Church," the beginning of which was already contained in the Church library. What was wanted in addition was first, a gymnasium, and second, a large meeting-room, to mention two features only. Such development, of course, would necessitate a considerable increase in the funds at the disposal of the Church. But the burden must not fall still more heavily on the few. "There must," said Dr. Crosser, be more team-work in this Church."

Dr. Crosser went on to express his deep gratitude for the great kindness shown him during his term in Berlin: "I have never met with finer kindness anywhere." Never had he enjoyed a term of ministration elsewhere as in this Church, the speaker added, a fact which he ascribed not only to the aforesaid qualities of kindness met with everywhere, but to the exceeding "mental alertness" of the congregations he had preached to in Berlin.

On Whit-Monday evening, at the farewell reception held in the American Church, Dr. Crosser's many friends had an opportunity of bidding him good bye, of expressing their thanks and high regard for his work in Berlin, and offering cordial good-wishes for his future work in America. The farewell is in many respects merely a question of "Auf Wiedersehen," as Dr. Crosser expects to spend a short time in Berlin next summer when he comes to Europe to attend the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau in 1910. About one hundred and fifty people attended the reception, including many personal friends of Dr. Crosser's as well as representatives of all the different organisations of the Church.

It is needless to state that Dr. Crosser has been held in general high regard and much affection throughout his sojourn in Berlin. Regret has been expressed on many sides that circumstances make it impossible for him to permanently take over the Berlin pastorate. Dr. Crosser's term in Berlin has been, as he puts it, a period of play compared with the heavy work that awaits him in his own Church, the Kenwood Evangelical Church of Chicago. A large section of the congregation would have gladly seen him continue the "period of play" indefinitely.

At the congregational meeting preceding the reception, a vote of appreciation was passed for Dr. Crosser's services to the American Church in Berlin.

Americans present at the Spring Parade on Tempelhofer Feld last Saturday included:—Professor Wm. Sloane, the noted historian; Mr. and Mrs. J. du Watt White; Mr. Anson W. Burchard, Vice-President of the General Electric Co., New York; Mr. Will S. Hawk, proprietor of the Manhattan Hotel, N.Y., accompanied by Mr. W. H. Prentice and wife; and

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Mr. Henry H. Wehrhane, a well-known New York banker.

Recent arrivals at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39/40, include:—

Miss E. M. Spens, of England; Miss Mary H. Heald, of England; Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Tuttle, of Salt Lake City.

Berlin friends have been receiving cards of greeting from Mr. Rudolph Reuter, the brilliant young New York pianist, who arrived at Tokio on May 20.

The Willard School, Luitpold Strasse 27, has issued cards for its annual Commencement Address, to be held on Wednesday afternoon, June 2. The Rev. Paul Kirrmas, Doctor of Theology, will be the orator of the occasion. Invitations have also been issued to a dramatic performance to be given by the members of the Willard School on Tuesday evening, June 1. "Kurmärker und Picarde" and "Das Schwert des Damokles" will be given.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Tristan und Isolde	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Ein Erfolg	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die schicke Auguste (Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	8
Kielnes Theatre	Der Andere	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Carmen	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle	8
Lustspielhaus	Liebling der Damen. Freundschaftsdienst	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Bresters Millionen	8
" Charlottenburg	Dr. Klaus	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Kilometerfresser	8
Luisen Theatre	closed.	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Mädchen ohne Ehre	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebeswitler	8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna	8
Theatre des Westens	closed.	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Tricoche und Cacolet	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Teufelsweib	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Polles Caprice	Allein — endlich. Ungerade Tage	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Gastspieltheatre	Lord Lister. Der grosse Unbekannte	8.30
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	8

PARIS

Notice: The address of the Paris agency of the *The Daily Record* is No. 45, Boulevard Haussmann, where visitors are requested to apply for any information concerning conditions in Paris, etc. All new arrivals in Paris from Berlin and Dresden should send in their names and addresses to the above agency, for publication in *The Daily Record*.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 30.

SOME MORAL REFLECTIONS.

I saw an article the other day in an obscure French journal, a flamboyant sporting "rag," in which the writer, apparently without any provocation whatever, referred to the British Nation as "dirty rosbifs!" I looked again, but there was no mistake. Occurring as it did in the midst of some technical criticism on British athletic prowess, the phrase struck me like a thunderbolt. "This," I observed, almost aloud, in my surprise, "is the Entente Cordiale!" The fact that, somewhere or other, in an obscure English journal, I have seen the great French Nation referred to, under similar conditions, as "filthy frog-eaters," only deepens the mystery. I laid the paper down and delved further into the subject, endeavouring to track the problem down to its psychological root. We are accustomed to think that, with us, everything is a question of character, and with the French a question of temperament. It is the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin; between intellect and emotion. We are masculine; they are feminine, (not, I hasten to add, necessarily effeminate). Where we combine we dovetail beautifully. We minister chiefly to the practical needs of the world, and France to its luxuries. We are equal, but entirely different, like Lord Roberts and Miss Florence Nightingale. All this is settled and agreed upon between us; and yet, somehow, this thesis does not seem to apply to obscure writers in undistinguished sporting journals. They are alike in everything, in addition to their obscurity. Behind the cliffs of Dover and the shore of Calais there are two minds tuned to the same libellous key; two pens that smirch as one. I wonder, for instance—to go a bit further—why they always call us hypocrites, and if the accusation has any basis in reason or modern life? They are right when they call us "snobs." Ever since Thackeray "sank deep shafts in Society and discovered rich veins of snob-ore," we have admitted the impeachment ourselves. But hypocrisy!—it is a dire word. Somehow it does not seem to be consistent with a nation that prides itself on its frankness and businesslike character. Certainly, when an evil exists, we seek, as a nation, to forget it, hoping thus to keep it within limits as circumscribed as possible. Individually we discuss it freely. But this is not hypocrisy; this is good tactics. We know that the cess-pool is there, but we can at least cover it and keep the outside of things decent. To maintain a good appearance makes at least towards refinement; the converse never does. Because we do not indulge in the appalling frankness of the French people, on delicate subjects, does not seem to me to be sufficient justification for that excellent race to accuse us of hypocrisy. Hypocrisy, the real thing—the Pecksniffian brand for instance—is unconscious of itself. We do not give public evils public recognition, and Latin peoples do!

MINOR CAUSES.

The language has a good deal to do with it. We have a simple direct speech, which does not easily lend itself to subtle shades of meaning in the colloquial sense. When we stoop to grossness in speech we become dirty immediately, simply spattered with mud; but with the Latin tongues it is possible to juggle with the grossest imagery and carry away never a stain. It is the difference between tight and diaphanous drapery. The "double entendre" in English is not the product of finished art which has been cultivated in France. The Englishman has been brought up never to speak of or allude in public to "ugly things." Whether he obeys that injunction in adult life remains with him. The Frenchman, on the contrary, knows no such embargo; whether he imposes one on himself is also an entirely personal affair. In our country it is understood that certain topics are forbidden in polite society and public places; they should be reserved for the smoking-room, the stables, the bed-chamber, even the boudoir. It is a matter of national discipline. Voilà tout! This social attitude in England filters down, thanks to snobishness I suppose, through all grades of society. A cook or butler, or the heads of any working establishment whatever, would not permit, as a rule, whenever they gather with their subordinates, allusions to anything which was not strictly "proper" or comme il faut. Privately, we talk and act as we please; publicly, we consider it convenient to do otherwise. At this point I observe Mr. Redford, Censor of Plays, looming into view, with an eager vindication of his office. Certain plays may not be acted but—bien entendu—anybody may read them. This is not hypocrisy; it is not even inconsistency, if you keep in mind that national attitude of ours. At all costs we will keep up the appearance of decency. Sometimes it seems that we are losing; that we are clinging desperately to that sheet-anchor which we have fashioned. We are fully aware of our attitude; it is part and parcel of our idea of national discipline. One may go to and fro

in England without risk of offending the senses in those matters which we consider "taboo." Even in the ugliest and most degraded town in the manufacturing centres of England, one will never see the disgusting spectacles which strike the eye on every Parisian boulevard. I really think we gain the... Whatever we may expect to find when we open a book or newspaper in England, we are tolerably certain of what we will not find there. Chiefly we arrange things in this way for the sake of the younger generation.

In England, at any rate, the child has a chance of avoiding contamination at an impressionable age. In France... alas "les petits!"

G. A. A.

FRENCH ROYALIST RIOT.

Paris, June 1.

M. Picard, Minister of War, visited Angers yesterday as the Government's representative at a gymnastic festival. While returning with his suite to the railway station en route to Paris, M. Picard was surrounded by a crowd of "Camelots du Roi" who hustled him with cries of "Down with Picard!" "Long live the King!" Several young men apparently mistook Colonel de Preval, who accompanied M. Picard, for the Minister himself, and attempted to tear the tricolour cockade from his képi. Gendarmes interfered and drove off the crowd of royalists, all of whom were subsequently arrested. The populace gave M. Picard an enthusiastic ovation.

THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

Further details of the American family tragedy (reported in our Sunday issue) which occurred on Friday night at the restaurant Pere Tranquille, near the Central Markets, are as follow. David Henderson, of New York, after dining with his family in a private room, fired on them with a revolver, and killed his eldest daughter, afterwards shooting himself with his last cartridge. It is stated that Henderson had previously been placed under restraint for mental trouble. His wife was Olga Lepretre, of Russian origin. The family arrived in France ten days ago. The first telegrams wrongly gave the name as Anderson.

The remains of the two victims will be removed to Geneva, where the family has a vault.

THE PHILADELPHIA CAR STRIKE.

Philadelphia, June 1.

The car service in this city which was interrupted and brought to a standstill on Saturday by the strike of all the motormen and conductors, has now been re-established by blacklegs. The Rapid Transit Company has discharged every striker and filled his place with a new man. The company absolutely refuses to recognise the claims of the striking element.

TURKISH INTRIGUES IN PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 31.

Telegraphic advices from Tabriz state that the Nationalist leaders, Sattar Khan and Bagir Khan, who have taken refuge in the Turkish Consulate, attempted, through the agency of their adherents, to close the bazaars in Tabriz. The attempt failed. Both Khans, and their adherents, have expressed the desire to become Turkish subjects. Sattar's people have spread the report that Turkish troops are on the way to Tabriz via Maragha. As a matter of fact, several thousand Persian Kurds of the Mamash Mangar tribes are plundering the people in Mianstab and Soudjbulag. The Mussulman and Christian population are utterly unprotected.

UNREST IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 1.

According to the newspaper "Turquie," a movement has broken out in the Libanon province owing to dissatisfaction with the representatives of the province in Parliament. It is said that a bomb has been found in the house of the Governor General at Beirut. No particulars are known. The Armenian Patriarch has received telegraphic news that the Mohammedan population has attacked two Armenian villages in the neighbourhood of Konia. Several Armenians are said to have been killed or wounded, and the shops to have been plundered. From Macedonia come reports of the formation of new brigand bands. Some Turkish travellers were attacked and robbed by a band near Yenidze.

THE REVOLUTION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

New York, June 1.

A telegram from San Domingo states that the revolutionary Comache and his adherents crossed the Haitian frontier on Saturday, but that they were stopped and turned back.

"ZEPPELIN II. REPAIRED."

Göppingen, June 1.

The temporary repairs to "Zeppelin II." were completed at 3 o'clock today. At 3.20 the great airship ascended and shaped a course for Friedrichshafen. If a landing should be necessary before Friedrichshafen is reached, it will be made at Münsingen.

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15.

Margarethe.

Operas in four acts by Ch. Gounod.

Cast:

Faust	Herr Sembach.
Mephistopheles	Herr Rains.
Valentin	Herr Perron.
Brander	Herr Büssel.
Margarethe	Fr. Boehm-van Ender.
Siebel	Frau Bender-Schafer.
Marthe	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Evil spirit	Herr Schwarz.

PLOT. Dr. Faust, who has devoted his whole life to study, is weary of living and Mephistopheles persuades him to try life again as a youth. Faust is changed into a young man and falls in love with Margarethe. The latter's brother Valentin warns her against Faust and goes off to the war. Mephisto, by means of Marthe the nurse, quiets the girl's fears. Faust seduces her. Valentin returns and is killed by Faust with Mephisto's aid. Margarethe goes mad and kills her new born child. Faust is shown all the splendours of earth, but he cannot forget Margarethe. She has been thrown into prison; when Faust comes to save her she dies, her soul being carried to heaven to pray for her lover. Composer: Charles Gounod, born 1818, died 1893.

Thursday night	Die Folkunger	at 7.30
Friday night	Der Freischütz	" 7.30
Saturday night	Sizilianische Bauernmehre. Der	" 7.30
Sunday night	Bajazzo	" 7.30
Monday night	Die Dame Kobold	" 7.30
	Lohengrin	" 6.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Ueber unsere Kraft	at 7.30
Thursday night	Wallensteins Lager. Die Piccolo-	" 7.30
	mini	" 7.30
Friday night	Revolutionshochzeit	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Glas Wasser	" 7
Sunday night	Wallensteins Tod	" 7
Monday night	Revolutionshochzeit	" 7.30

Dresden Museums, etc.

- Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-8. A 0.50. Mondays 9-1. A 1.50.
- Royal Kupperstich 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 1-3 free entrance.
- Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
- Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.
- Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2. A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2. A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2. A 0.25.
- Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12. I. (Cosel-Palais) In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, 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. A 0.50.
- Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

A telegram from Munich informs us that Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria was safely delivered of a Prince on Saturday afternoon.

The hockey team of the Dresden Akademischer Sport Club is now on tour, and our Hockey Correspondent with the team writes us from Munich as follows:—

The Whitsuntide tour extended this year to Munich. Unfortunately it was only possible to get together a weak team. Most of the first team forwards were unable to make the journey. The first match was played against the Munich Turnverein, on Saturday (May 29), and His Royal Highness Alfons of Bavaria honoured the game with his presence. Punctually at five o'clock Koch bullied off, and at once it was evident that the game would be very equal. The state of the ground made a fast game impossible, and it was only with greatest difficulty that the ball could be driven through the mud. A description of the game would be tedious. Tanner played very finely, running fast and centring brilliantly. Flügge and Jacobi were most useful, and both worked very hard under difficult conditions. Koch and Bayer strove manfully at forward, but could make little progress in the impeding mud. Marquard saved some shots in good form, one clearance being especially brilliant; on the whole, the team did as well as could be expected. Goals were scored by Koch (2) and Bayer (1).

Result: Dresden 3, Munich 0.

The Dresden team was composed as follows:—Tavel, Bayer, Koch, von Erlarch, Tanner, L. Lindemann, Johnson, Flügge, Jacobi, Knoop, and Marquard.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on Thursday night next, and be visible at Dresden. The eclipse will begin at 12.43 a.m. when the moon begins to enter Earth's shadow, and will end at 4.15 a.m., when she has completely emerged from it. Totality will last from 1.58 to 3.0 a.m.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The exhibition of water colour paintings by Count von Kalkreuth and Frank Brangwyn, already announced, is now opened at Ernst Arnold's gallery, Schloss Strasse. In addition to these the following works are also exhibited: pictures by W. Leibl, Th. Alt, R. Hirth du Frénes, Silvestre, Hugo Burgel, F. von Lenbach, L. von Hofmann, J. Klever, Emanuel Hegenbarth, and Ch. Palmier.

The groups which are now in their places at the entrance of the Künstlerhaus of the Dresden Kunstgenossenschaft were executed by the sculptor Heinrich Wedemeyer and are the gift of the Hermann-Stiftung. In designing the groups for crowning the portal, which is a wide, flat projecting structure, Herr Wedemeyer has conformed to the chief masses of the architecture and taken the wide side for the principal axis of his design. As the narrow side offered less scope for treatment, the front gains very considerably by the large masses. It was also possible to bring into the upright and horizontal lines of the architecture a great curved line which, by contrast, shows an independent and agreeable plastic motive. On the left, is a lion—the emblem of magnanimity and courage—on which three children (the graphic arts) are taking their ride into life; on the right, a panther—representing passion—with Cupid and Psyche in close embrace, contrasts with the other group. Emblems are entirely avoided, in order to produce an effect by clear, pure lines and masses.

The Art Exhibition will be opened on the 5th instant, and the jurors appointed to decide which works of art shall be exhibited there have executed their duties so discriminatingly that we may expect to see a quite extraordinary collection in regard to merit and variety. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Dresden Kunstgenossenschaft, and four halls will be filled with the objects on view.

Instruction in German, French, Latin, preparatory for English and American Schools. Highest references. Reasonable terms. C. Krumbiegel, Prager Strasse 16, III. At home 3-4 p.m.

Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.

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AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

Washington, May 31.

When the last debate in the Senate began, the House was informed that President Taft's answer to the resolution of May 25, asking for certain particulars as to the wages paid in German factories, was that the report received from Germany had been sent to the Finance Committee on April 13. The report was made under the condition that the names of manufacturers were treated as confidential and that the information contained in the report was not to be used as a basis of administrative measures.

Senator Nelson expressed his astonishment that the Committee had kept back the report.

Senator Aldrich replied that the report consisted of particulars furnished by German Chambers of Commerce, in which anonymous statements of German exporters with reference to the evidence given by experts before the House Committee of Ways and Means were quoted. He believed this was the first time in the history of the country that a foreign Government had communicated to America through the channel of diplomacy anonymous statements of manufacturers in answer to depositions taken by a Committee of Congress. The report had been returned to the State Department; it would be sent back to the Committee, and would then be treated, with other matters, as confidential.

Senator Lafollette said the Senate claimed the report. Its non-delivery to the Senate had been the subject of remark in Germany; he had received special information from the State Department in answer to his request for it.

At the close of a long debate, Senator Aldrich announced that the report would be translated and printed.

Washington, May 31.

The Senate has resolved to impose a Customs duty of 20 cents per dozen bottles on mineral waters.

Washington, June 1.

The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has informed a representative of the Associated Press that, in December 1908, Ambassador Hill asked Germany to furnish material with reference to the cost of production of various manufactured articles in Germany, for the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means; and that the German Government had thereupon collected, solely in order to meet the wishes of the United States, as much information as the Chambers of Commerce were willing to give, and had laid stress on its official character.

FURTHER REPORTS.

Washington, May 31.

Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader, in charge of the Tariff Bill, denounced Germany's conduct, saying:

"This is the first time in American history that a foreign Government has undertaken to send through diplomatic channels anonymous testimony in answer to statements made before a Congressional Committee. Such an attempt is, to say the least, impertinent."

Senator Depew said: "For a foreign Government to enter the Senate for the purpose of obstructing legislation is as serious a matter as those which sometimes cause difficulties between America and foreign nations."

Senator Carter said: "If Germany has become a lobbyist in this forum, I decline to accept any statements she may make."

SIGNOR CARUSO'S OPERATION.

Rome, May 31.

The *Secolo*, the *Corriere della Sera*, and other papers, published a statement on Thursday last to the effect that Signor Caruso entered the Maison de Sante Della Vedova at Milan on Wednesday for the purpose of undergoing an operation on his throat, the *Secolo* adding that this was the second occasion on which he had undergone the same operation. The news naturally aroused considerable interest in musical circles here, but it is stated that the famous tenor is now making excellent progress, the operation, which was a very slight one, having proved perfectly successful. In the course of a long interview published yesterday evening in the *Corriere della Sera*, Signor Caruso said that he was quite satisfied with the result of the operation, though he was continuing to visit the Della Vedova Institute daily until his throat should be perfectly restored.

OIL KING'S WILL.

New York, May 31.

The will of the late Mr. H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil and Steel Corporation magnate, whose sudden death occurred last week, has been now filed. It provides that an annuity of \$100,000 shall be paid to the widow, and Mr. Rogers bequeaths a sum of \$100,000 to the schools of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, his native place. A number of minor bequests account for \$500,000, and the will directs that the remainder of the estate, the total value of which is estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000, shall be kept in trust for Mr. Rogers' four children.

DRESDEN

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.



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Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking. Hellen Culmbacher, best beer in Dresden.

Pension Kosmos DRESDEN-A. Schoner Str. 14, I. & II. class in Hauptbd. Elegantly furnished rooms with exc. board 4.00 a day. Anglo-American Family Home. English cooking. English conversation.

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Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.

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

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, June 2nd. Ember Day. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, June 3rd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.

Friday, June 4th. Ember Day. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Saturday, June 5th. Ember Day. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.

Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.

The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

PARLIAMENTARY SCUFFLES.

The Parliaments of the world are apparently suffering from an epidemic of "nerves." Remarkable "scenes" have occurred in several quarters of the globe, due to sudden attacks of anger as the following telegrams show:—

Washington.—Senator Joseph Bailey, of Texas, assaulted Mr. W. L. Manning, a newspaper correspondent, in one of the corridors of the Capitol building on Thursday. He accused Mr. Manning of having written an attack on him which was published in the newspaper represented by the latter. Senator Bailey met Mr. Manning in the corridor, and, after a heated discussion, punched his head. They fought strenuously for several minutes, and when separated Senator Bailey had been badly disfigured. The Senate will be asked to take action in the matter.

Melbourne.—When Mr. Fisher, the Premier, declined to proceed with the business before the Federal House of Representatives today (Friday) on the ground that the Ministry had been defeated yesterday, personal altercations of unprecedented acrimony followed. Sir William Lyne was called to order for repeating the epithet of "Judas," which he addressed to Mr. Deakin the day before. Thereupon Mr. Hughes, the Attorney-General, protested against this reflection on Judas, who, he said, at least hanged himself.

Vienna.—Herr Malik and Herr Holsberg, two members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, fought a duel at noon on Friday. After the first exchange of shots the seconds declared the duel at an end, owing to a defect in Herr Malik's pistol. Neither combatant was wounded. The deputies parted unreconciled.

THE KAISER BANS GAMBLERS.

A criminal prosecution concerning the proposed establishment of gambling tables on the island of Corfu before the Emperor purchased his estate there will take place at Cologne this week. Twelve days have been set aside for the trial, and it is stated that interesting details will be made public as to how the Emperor's present residence was on the verge of becoming a great gambling centre before it passed into his Majesty's possession. Agents had been scouring the most important European capitals to procure the necessary capital for the undertaking. It is stated that when the matter came to the ears of the Kaiser he immediately decided to secure the speedy possession of his estate. The Kaiser's purchase was coupled with a prohibition of the establishment of gaming tables anywhere on the island. This placed the promoters of the gambling scheme in a fix, as they had already received large sums of money for the advantage of their undertaking. These are now being reclaimed by investors all over Germany.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 3.—Amerika, from Hamburg to New York, mails due in New York June 12. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Hamburg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Wednesday).
June 5.—New York, from Southampton to New York, mails due in N.Y. June 12. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via England" and with the name of the vessel, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).
June 5.—La Savole, from Havre to New York, mails due in N.Y. June 12. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Havre per Co. gén. transatl." and posted as per above vessel.
June 6.—Mauretania, from Liverpool to New York, mails due in N.Y. June 11. Letters must be marked "Via Colon-Queenstown per Cunard Line," and be posted as per above vessel.

TO CANADA.

June 4.—Empress of Britain, from Liverpool to Montreal, mails due in Montreal and Quebec June 11. Letters for this steamer must be marked "via England" and with the name of the vessel, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Wednesday).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Wednesday) by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York May 25.

Tomorrow (Thursday) by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York May 26.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., by the S.S. La Touraine, left New York May 27.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfield de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

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

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute

South-westerly wind, more cloudy, dry and warm.