

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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TALL TALK.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 4.

Here are some of the comments of German newspapers on Count Zeppelin's great trip, as translated and published over here:—

The Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten*, replying to the criticisms of some Paris newspapers which endeavoured to minimise the importance of the voyage writes: "The distance travelled by the Zeppelin II., from Friedrichshafen, via Bitterfeld, to Göppingen without landing, far exceeds the distance from Metz to Paris and back. Moreover the voyage was mostly over hilly territory, and during part of the time the airship had to contend with contrary winds. Furthermore, the airship, after being patched together, was able on Tuesday afternoon to resume her return voyage to Friedrichshafen."

The Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten* writes:—"Supposing that the Zeppelin II. were stationed at Metz, she would not only be able to cruise over hostile countries but also to bring back information of what her crew had observed. We may, without stretching a single point, declare that her radius of action is at least 300 miles from headquarters. With this radius of action she could sail to Lyons, Tours, or Paris, in France, or to Portsmouth, London, and Yarmouth, in England, and bring back information of her observations. In other words, Zeppelin II., if war were in sight, could sail over Paris, pass several times over the circle of fortifications defending the French capital, and on the next day could deliver at Metz a report of the observations made."

"Starting from Metz or Cologne she could with equal facility sail to Portsmouth, take observations of the English maritime armaments there, then could sail to London, and afterwards undertake a cruise of investigation along the British coast and have a look at Dover before returning to Cologne with complete reports, and, of course, with photographs—which, we may add, would easily have been developed before her return."

"We have now witnessed the proof that Zeppelin II. can achieve all these things. Count Zeppelin has achieved a feat which will spread a panic in England and France, and which will lend life and colour to those tales of invasion which have been circulated in Great Britain. The wonderful weapon which our enemies have imagined has now become an actual fact. Count Zeppelin has achieved this without many words."

After reading these brilliant specimens of tall talk, can any one be surprised at the distrustful attitude of the British public towards Germany? The extract from your Leipzig contemporary, in particular, is eminently calculated to create distrust and alarm over here. But the lurid account that paper gives of the capabilities of the Zeppelin airship is received with little credence by people who know what the recent experiments at Salisbury Plain proved. As I have already reported, at a range of more than one mile half a battery brought down a captive balloon within thirty seconds. In point of fact, only two out of the three guns fired, and

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before the third had taken aim it was seen that the balloon was destroyed. The target in this case presented not more than one-sixth of the surface of a Zeppelin balloon, and in the knowledge of what the new anti-airship gun and its gunners are capable of, people here refuse to be disturbed by the hair-raising prophecies of Zeppelin monsters hovering over London or Portsmouth.

CALUMNIATED AMBASSADORS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, June 3.

The diplomatic world is infuriated at the statements telegraphed by the Constantinople correspondent of a popular Berlin paper, to the effect that papers found among the dossiers of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid at the Yildiz Kiosk proved that M. Constans, the French Ambassador, and M. Zinovineff, the Russian Ambassador, had received large sums of money from the deposed Sultan. In spite of official denials—one of which appeared in the *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*—this wretched story has been published all over the world, and has done incredible harm to the prestige of the diplomatic service. Rifaat Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has communicated to a representative of the *Matin* his absolute repudiation of the calumny. No account-book, no document, no fact, no incident, he declared, in the search conducted at the Yildiz admits of the affirmation or even of lending a semblance of truth to such libels. "The object of the traducers is certainly to create difficulties for us, but they will not succeed." The Russian Ambassador said: "I reply to this infamy with the utmost contempt and with the disgust produced in me by such publications, which I do not take the trouble to contradict." The French Ambassador also made a statement in similar terms. The story referred to above may well be regarded as the last word in unscrupulous press sensationalism, and will certainly recoil on the heads of those responsible for it.

THE TSAR OF RUSSIA TO MEET FALLIERES.

Paris, June 5.

The *Matin* of this morning states that the meeting between the Tsar of Russia and President Fallières, which has been often spoken of, will take place at Cherbourg between the 10th and 12th of August.

NAVAL ADVERTISING.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 4.

Three huge naval spectacles are planned to take place within the next few months. On Saturday, June 12, an enormous fleet will be assembled at Spithead for the purpose of demonstrating to the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference which opens here tomorrow the might of Great Britain on the sea. Practically every fighting unit in home waters will be present, this vast concourse of warships including 24 modern battleships, 16 armoured cruisers, and other vessels, making a grand total of 144. No fewer than seven Dreadnoughts (battleships and battleship-cruisers) will take their place in this veritable Armada; and it is a remarkable fact that at this date no other Power has a single Dreadnought completed.

Next month another naval display of unique interest will also be held. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Truscott, has prevailed upon the Admiralty to bring a huge fleet almost up to the gates of London, as a practical object lesson to the London taxpayer. Long lines of powerful battleships and cruisers will be anchored off Southend, while the smaller craft, such as destroyers and submarines, will steam up the river as far as the Houses of Parliament. The city will be en fête, and comprehensive entertainments are being arranged for the officers and seamen. Londoners as a rule see next to nothing of British sea power, and this coming exhibition will, it is hoped, have the effect of stimulating popular interest in the nation's first and only line of defence.

Towards the end of July, naval manœuvres on a scale absolutely unprecedented in the world's history will be engaged in by the British fleet, presumably off the coast of Scotland. All existing records in regard to numbers and power will be shattered on this occasion, since not less than 350 warships will take part. The Admiralty is accumulating large quantities of coal at the Scotch bases in preparation for these gigantic exercises, which will probably last some six weeks. It is interesting to note that the British fleet gathered together during these manœuvres will include more effective warships than the navies of Germany, the United States, Austria, and Italy contain together. Under these circumstances it is somewhat difficult to determine the basis on which the present naval agitation is built.

AERONAUTICS IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 5.

The President of the French Société Aéronautique, M. Quinton, delivered a lecture yesterday before the Aviation Committee of the Senate, on the results hitherto attained in France in aerial navigation. In the course of the lecture M. Quinton mentioned that the establishment of airship lines to the East, South-East, and South-West, of France, with intermediate stations, was contemplated.

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BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should, as far as possible, be sent to the Berlin representative of The Daily Record:—Miss C. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W.

Copies of The Daily Record may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., the well known Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons and one of the most popular lay-preachers in England, will fill the pulpit at the American Church this morning. His subject will be "Christian Internationalism."

Special attention is called to the fact that Mr. Henderson will be able to preach in the morning instead of in the afternoon, as originally announced in the Church Calendar. The service will be a short one, as the visiting Members of Parliament are to be received at one o'clock by some of the Secretaries of State.

The American Church has again been fortunate in securing for the following Sunday, June 13, the service of one of the large body of visiting English clergymen who arrive at the end of this week. Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., one of the two or three best known and ablest Free Church Ministers in England, has consented to preach at the morning service. Mr. Horne is Pastor of Whitefield's Tabernacle, at Tottenham Court Road, where he is doing a great work socially and spiritually in one of London's most crowded business centres. He is a brilliant speaker.

The death occurred on Thursday, June 3, at the Savoy Hotel, Berlin, of Mr. Irving Loveridge, of Rochester, New York, General Manager of the Western Electric Co., for Europe. Mr. Loveridge died very suddenly, early on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Loveridge is staying for a few days at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louisen Platz 10, prior to sailing for America with the remains.

The British Pro-Consul, Mr. Anthony Steffen, has left for a few weeks' visit to England on his annual vacation.

By various tokens it looks as if there is to be a record number of American professors and their families here next winter. Among the number will be Professor Ralph Stockman Tarr, the distinguished occupant of the Chair of Physical Geography at the University of Cornell.

Professor Schurmann, President of Cornell University, will be among the large delegation of American savants who will represent the United States at the five hundredth jubilee of the Leipzig University in July.

The marriage is announced of Miss Anna Maria Nellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Witte Clinton Nellis, of Topeka, Kansas, to Mr. Albert Charles Phillips, on Wednesday, June 2. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will take up residence at Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. and Miss Nellis were formerly well known members of the American Colony. Miss Anna Maria Nellis was the author of a popular book on Germany "Young Folks in the Old Country," which contains many interesting descriptions of features of Berlin life seen from a very American point of view.

Miss Eleanor Meeks, of New Jersey, who has been spending the winter in Berlin for the study of piano sailed for home by the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" on June 2.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Woman's Club was held on Wednesday, June 2.

We were informed by telegraph yesterday evening that President Fallières, at a meeting of the French Cabinet in the morning, announced the intention of the Tsar of Russia to return the visit paid to him by the President at Reval last year, and that his Imperial Majesty will arrive at Cherbourg on July 31 and remain there two days. On August 2 the Tsar will leave Cherbourg for Cowes, where he will meet the King of England.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table with columns for theatre names and play titles. 'This evening:' Royal Opera House: Madame Butterfly (7.30); Die Lieder des Euripides (7.30); Deutsches Theatre: Die schicke Auguste (7.30); Lessing Theatre: Die Dollarprinzessin (8); Berliner Theatre: Ein Herbstmanöver (8); New Schauspielhaus: Mahé (8); Kleines Theatre: Der Andere (8); Hebbel Theatre: Hohes Spiel (8); Comic Opera: Die verkaufte Braut (8); Residenz Theatre: Kümmer dich um Amelie (8); Lustspielhaus: Liebling der Damen. Freundschaftsdienst (8); Schiller Theatre O.: Bresters Millionen (8); Charlottenburg: Ein Erfolg (8); Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre: Die beiden Leonoren (8); Luisen Theatre: Gerda Gerovius (8); Bernhard Rose Theatre: Das Mädchen ohne Ehre (8); Trianon Theatre: Liebesgewitter (8); Thalia Theatre: Im Café Noblesse (8); Urania Theatre: Rom und die Campagna (8); Theatre des Westens: closed; New Royal Opera Theatre: Salome (8).

Table with columns for theatre names and play titles. 'Monday evening:' Royal Opera House: Die Hugenotten (7.30); Die Jungfrau von Orleans (7.30); Deutsches Theatre: Die schicke Auguste (7.30); Lessing Theatre: Die Dollarprinzessin (8); Berliner Theatre: Ein Herbstmanöver (8); New Schauspielhaus: Mahé (8); Kleines Theatre: Moral (8); Hebbel Theatre: Frau Warrens Gewerbe (8); Comic Opera: Der Toreador (8); Residenz Theatre: Kümmer dich um Amelie (8); Lustspielhaus: Liebling der Damen. Freundschaftsdienst (8); Schiller Theatre O.: Bresters Millionen (8); Charlottenburg: Ein Erfolg (8); Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre: Die beiden Leonoren (8); Luisen Theatre: closed; Bernhard Rose Theatre: Das Mädchen ohne Ehre (8); Trianon Theatre: Liebesgewitter (8); Thalia Theatre: Im Café Noblesse (8); Urania Theatre: Rom und die Campagna (8); Theatre des Westens: closed; New Royal Opera Theatre: Madame Butterfly (7.30).

Table with columns for theatre names and play titles. 'Every evening until further notice.' Metropol Theatre: Die oberen Zehntausend (8); New Theatre: Tricoche und Cacolet (8); New Operetta Theatre: Der Zigeunerbaron (8); Wintergarten: Spezialitäten (8); Berl. Operetten Theater: Teufelsweib (8.30); Passage Theatre: Spezialitäten (8); Walhalla Theatre: Spezialitäten (8); Folies Caprice: Allein—endlich. Ungerade Tage (8.15); Carl Haverland Theatre: Spezialitäten (8); Apollo Theatre: Spezialitäten (8); Gastspieltheater: Lord Lister. Der grosse Unbekannte (8.30); Reichshallen Theater: Stettiner Sänger (8).

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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 10-3.

KING LEOPOLD'S PICTURES.

Belgium is in the throes of excitement over the sale of the King's pictures, and before a crowded assembly the question was discussed in the Belgian Chamber this week. The debate was not supposed to touch the monarch himself, for it is recognised that the pictures he has bought out of his own purse belong to him, and can be sold by him without anybody's interference. The interpellation simply asked the Minister of Fine Arts what measures he would take to prevent the exportation of works of art belonging to the nation's artistic patrimony.

M. Destrée, Socialist member for Charleroi, nevertheless at once indulged in a bitter attack on King Leopold. He laid stress on the feeling of indignation which the news of the sale had caused in the country, he established the fact that the pictures were bought with money given to the King by the nation to represent the country as worthily as possible, and consequently that, while the King derived the use of and pleasure from these works of art, he could not be considered as their owner. The pictures belonged to the country, and could not be sold. Moreover, M. Destrée criticised the immense profit which the King made on the pictures he sold to the Brussels Museum. For instance, a portrait by Vandyck was bought for £360 by King Leopold I., and was sold by Leopold II. for £6,000.

M. Vanderveelde endorsed his colleague's speech, but added little that was new to it. He concluded by wishing that Leopold II. would long continue to act as he does, for, he said, his conduct was excellent for the Republican propaganda. Finally, Baron Descamps, Minister of Fine Arts, delivered a brief reply, saying that M. Destrée's thesis was not sound, and that the King could act with regard to pictures or any other object belonging to him as he chose. It was nobody's business. No order of the day was voted, and this discussion, which had been anticipated with great excitement, came to a very tame conclusion, to the great disappointment of the crowd who filled the galleries.

AN INTERNATIONAL SHIPOWNERS' UNION.

London, June 5.

One of the London morning papers publishes a statement to the following effect. In consequence of the frequent disputes with dock labourers and seamen that have occurred of late years chiefly in foreign ports, efforts have been made to form an international Union of shipowners. A few days ago a meeting was held in London and attended by delegates from Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, and Scandinavia, at which the Union was formally established, and rules discussed that will now be printed for consideration at a future meeting. It is hoped that the organisation will be in working order at the end of this month.

TARIFF REVISION IN THE SENATE.

Washington, June 5.

The Senate has passed a resolution moved by Senator Lafollette, requesting President Taft to lay before the House the correspondence that passed between the State Department and the German Government or its representatives respecting the report on wages paid in Germany.

FRENCH NAVAL WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

Paris, June 5.

It is reported from Toulon that the cruiser "Condé" has made experiments with the wireless telephone invented by the French naval officers Colin and Jeanet, and has received distinctly audible messages from a distance of 110 kilometres (70 miles).

CURE BY WIRELESS.

The wonders of wireless telegraphy are infinite. A Mrs. Felman, a rich lady of Chicago, was taken ill at Philadelphia, so she immediately telegraphed to her physician to come to her. He replied that it was impossible, because he was embarking immediately on a liner for Europe. The lady was not disconcerted, so she dispatched to the doctor a wireless message which reached him at sea, giving an account of her trouble. The doctor flashed back his prescription by the same means. The remedy was effectual, and the lady was restored to health, and is now back again at Chicago.

NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

An old bachelor lawyer, residing in an old New England community, bought a pair of socks and found attached to one a paper with these words: "I am a young lady of 20, and would like to correspond with a bachelor with a view to matrimony." The name and address were given. The bachelor wrote, and in a few days got the reply: "Mamma was married 20 years ago. Evidently the merchant of whom you bought those socks did not advertise, or he would have sold them long ago. My mother handed me your letter and said possibly I might suit. I am 18."

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10. For the first time. Die Dame Kobold. Romantic opera in three acts, freely translated from the comedy of the same title by Pedro Calderon de la Barca; with the music of "Così fan tutte," by W. A. Mozart. Arranged by C. Scheidemantel.

Cast: Don Julio de Toledo brothers (Herr Perron, Herr Scheidemantel). Don Luis de Toledo (Herr Scheidemantel). Donna Angela, their sister, a widow (Fräul. Siems). Donna Beatrix, an orphan, adopted by Angela (Fräul. Seebe). Don Manuel de Enriquez (Herr Soot). Isabella, maid to Donna Angela (Frau Nast). Rodrigo, servant to Don Luis (Herr Rüdiger). Cosme Calboratos, servant to Don Manuel (Herr Nebuschka). A Doctor (Herr Trade).

PLOT. Two brothers, Don Julio and Don Luis de Toledo, are living in Madrid with their beautiful sister Donna Angela and an orphan, Donna Beatrix, whom she has adopted. Donna Angela is in mourning, outwardly but not inwardly deep, for her recently deceased husband. She is by nature of a lively disposition and, unable to bear the social restraint of her time of mourning, she goes out frequently, unknown to her brothers, and disguised, but always accompanied by her clever maid Isabella. On one of these occasions she meets Don Luis at a public fête, and hurriedly retires. But Don Luis has seen her, and, mistaking her for his fiancée Donna Beatrix, he follows her. Donna Angela becomes alarmed, meets a cavalier, Don Manuel de Enriquez, who is on his way to visit his old school friend Don Julio, and begs him to save her from her pursuer. A dispute, during which Donna Angela and Isabella made good their escape, begins between Don Luis and Don Manuel, and they are about to fight when Don Julio appears, in time to save his brother and his friend from harm. All three go together to Don Julio's house, where Don Manuel is installed as a guest. Donna Angela now begins to amuse herself at the expense of her "rescuer." Isabella has discovered a secret door in the wall by which she and her mistress, in Don Manuel's absence, obtain access to his apartments. When Don Manuel comes back he finds mysterious missives signed "The Lady Kobold," money in a purse changed into bits of coal, etc. This sort of flirtation leads in due time to the betrothal of Don Manuel and Donna Angela. Meanwhile, Donna Beatrix, who has long since found out that she prefers Don Julio to his brother, gives the latter his congé; whereupon Don Julio promptly proposes and is accepted. So all ends well, except for Don Luis.

Tomorrow (Monday), beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30.

Lohengrin.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast: Heinrich der Vogler, German King (Herr Rains). Lohengrin (Herr Burrian). Elsa von Brabant (Fr. Boehm-van Endert). Duke Gottfried, her brother (Herr Plaschke). Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantian Count (Frau v. Falken). Ortrud, his wife (Herr Schmalnauer). A Herald of the King (Herr Erl).

Brabantian noblemen (Herr Löscheke, Herr Büssel, Herr Nebuschka, Fräul. Sachse, Fräul. Kretschmer, Frau Scheer, Frau Lorenz).

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts, and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter, on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening Elsa's curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsival, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water, and in its stead rises the boat Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin, and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground. Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Title, Time. Tuesday night: Die Dame Kobold at 7.30. Wednesday night: Electra at 7.30. Thursday night: Das Rheingold at 7.30. Friday night: Die Dame Kobold at 7.30. Saturday night: Die Walkire at 6. Sunday night: Martha at 7.30. Monday night: Siegfried at 6.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Title, Time. Tonight: Wallensteins Tod at 7. Monday night: Revolutionshochzeit at 7.30. Tuesday night: Robert und Bertram at 7.30. Wednesday night: Revolutionshochzeit at 7.30. Thursday night: Maria Stuart at 6.30. Friday night: Emilia Galotti at 7.30. Saturday night: Revolutionshochzeit at 7.30. Sunday night: Robert und Bertram at 7.30. Monday night: Hamlet at 6.30.

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Superior lady's maid (35) German, 9 years' reference in American family, desires immediate re-engagement. Would travel. Address: N. 192, Daily Record office.

The services in the Church of Scotland will be conducted today by the Resident Minister, the Rev. T. H. Wright, in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 6 o'clock. During the evening service a lecture will be given on "Ancient and modern Philistines." On the following Sunday evening the subject of Mr. Wright's lecture will be Pompeo Battoni's picture in the Dresden gallery, "The Repentant Magdalen."

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, a comprehensive collection of whose drawings and etchings are now being exhibited at the gallery Ernst Arnold, is an artist who possesses very important qualities. He shows originality and independence in his workmanship as well as in his designs. He is a man of grand style, an artist full of strength and greatness. He is as much attracted by the mighty architecture of Gothic cathedrals and Renaissance churches, of Turkish mosques and Venetian palaces, as by the modern world of harbours and shipbuilding yards, factories and workshops. Under the spell of his firm graver all these fall into weighty lines and grand features on the plate, and in his strong contrasts of light and shade he obtains full and powerful effects. His grand, almost brutal, workmen-figures make him appear as the Meunier of etching—but no, he has nothing to do with conventionalising or heroicising his subjects; he only strives for living, quickly seized reality. Some of his workmen-groups recall the hard strength of Käte Kollwitz. Characterisation which often has a sketchy effect, though full of living force, makes itself felt in these groups. Thus the workmen in a bakery or paper-mill, a saw-pit or tan yard, in shipbuilding or bridge-building subjects, are either active or resting. There is a great deal of the poetry of modern labour in these grand, finely treated subjects. The architectural pieces—as the Rialto and Santa Maria della Salute in Venice, the Hagia Sophia, and London Bridge—show this grandeur of conception; they give no mere actually true copies of the subject, but powerful resolutions of the architecture into light and shade effects. This is also apparent in the masterful, hastily sketched water-colours, which combine depth and plastic distinctness with a dull but rare colouring. It is a thoroughly independent and powerful artist with whom we here make acquaintance, for the first time in Dresden, in Frank Brangwyn, and he will be a new experience to all who like strength and greatness.

Besides the above collection, the gallery contains at present a number of paintings by the older masters, prominent among them being portraits by Theodor Alt, who belongs to the time of Leibl, and, like him, reveals the influence of Diez and Courbet. Hirth du Trésnes, with his still life and genre pictures, is for us indeed très vieux genre, but in his way a clever artist. "A View of the Sea," by Douzette, deserves attention for its strong colouring. There are a number of pictures by Count Kalckreuth, some of which were in the last exhibition and strike one again here by their bareness. The "Hamburger Hafen," on the other hand, shows more warmth and colour. In the second room below, the two Verheydens are very interesting. Next to two Lenbachs and a fine Tom Stadler, are hung here some newer works of the Dresden painters Fischer, Dreher, Ritter, and Hegenbarth, characteristic but varying much in value. There are two lively pieces by Corinthe, two or three pictures by L. von Hofmann, among which "Frühlingsglanz" makes an unpleasant impression by its affected arrangement. Stronger contrasts could hardly be imagined than are presented by Schütze-Naumburg's landscape and Paul Baum's pictures, which are here hung close together. Among the paintings in the upper room, which represent an old, overdone style of landscape painting, Paul Schreckhaase is prominent by reason of his refined colouring, Moras for the clearness of small details, and Tafuri for a small Venetian picture that is good according to older taste. Douzette has here a large, clear and smooth Norwegian landscape, Latteroth a moorland landscape, Haland a Northern Coast scene—large pictures which were much admired in their day for their reality.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

A GENTLEMAN who is making some experiments in physiological psychology is seeking some people who through interest in the experiments, or by engagement, would act as subjects of investigation. Apply: M. 191, Daily Record office.

To the British Colony in Dresden.

Fresh Kippered HADDOCK 60 Pfg. per lb. Deutsche Dampffischerel-Gesellschaft "NORDSEE" Weber Gasse 30.

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I. Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices. Hotel de France, Dresden, Wilsdruffer Str. Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking. Helles Culmbacher, best beer in Dresden.

In all the countries in which the anti-alcohol movement has been most successful, that result has been in large measure due to the instruction of children in the dangers attending the use of intoxicating drinks. In England, for instance, the wide extension of "Bands of Hope" has done much for the cause. The German Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars recognised the value of juvenile branches more than fifteen years ago; but it was not until they were placed under the chief leadership of an enthusiastic champion, Herr J. Koopmann, of Weningstedt on the Sylt, that they acquired much importance. Last year Herr Koopmann celebrated the tenth anniversary of his taking up the work, and had the satisfaction of stating that during those ten years the number of juvenile Good Templars had risen from about 200 to 10,228, and the number of Lodges from 4 to 274. In recent years so-called "Wehrlogen" (Defence Lodges) have been instituted for children over 14 who have completed their first school course. In order to win more friends for the movement in Dresden, where there are now six juvenile Lodges and two "Wehrlogen," a general meeting of all such Lodges in and around Dresden will be held in Dresden in the forenoon of Tuesday, August 3, in connection with the Fête of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. Mr. Hopkins, from Gloucester, England, the head of the "World Lodge of Juvenile Workers"; Herr Koopmann, referred to above; and other leaders of the movement, will be present. In the afternoon there will be a grand Children's Fête in the "Paradise" Garden at Zschertnitz, concluding with a Chinese lantern procession, headed by a band, when night approaches.

AMERICA AND CALIBANISM.

With reference to the letter which appeared in this column yesterday, signed "X.Y.Z.," we now have pleasure in publishing the following communication:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

In justice to the British colony in Dresden, your anonymous correspondent of today should reveal his personality. We do not feel assured that the sentiments expressed in his communication are the general ones in this agreeable colony where it is our mutual privilege to sojourn.—

C. R. Butterworth.

Rectory of the American Church of St. John, Dresden, June 5.

We think the above remarks will appeal equally to American and British readers, and for our own part we heartily endorse them. While on the principle of fairness to all sides we are ready to publish correspondence of general interest, we would suggest to "X.Y.Z." that it is the duty of every member of the Anglo-American colony to do his utmost to further feelings of mutual friendship and cordiality. Such feelings, we are happy to say, already exist here in Dresden, and we do not believe that unpleasant reflections upon either nationality can do aught but bring discredit on those responsible for them.

DRESDEN

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.



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ARCHITECTURE, GRAPHIC ARTS.
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Admission .#1; Season tickets .#3, and each additional one .#2.
Sale of season tickets, from 9 to 1, and 3 to 6 o'clock, at the
Exhibition office, Künstlerhaus, and at the "Depositenkasse B"
of the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, June 6th. *Trinity-Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d.
(Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon.
6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Wednesday, June 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, June 10th. *Corpus Christi Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Com-
munion.

Friday, June 11th. *S. Barnabas A. & M.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Com-
munion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

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

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, June 6th. *Trinity-Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m.
Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service
and address 5.30 p.m.

This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordi-
ally invited.

The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

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

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosse Garten, where concerts
take place daily from 4 p.m. to about 10.30 p.m., the programme
will be doubled on Wednesday and Friday this week; when the
House Orchestra will be assisted by a military band: on Wednes-
day, the 9th inst., by the band of the Schützen regiment
No. 108, and on Friday, the 11th, by that of the I. Field Artillery
regiment No. 12. The early concerts on Sunday mornings begin
at 6 o'clock.

The Exhibition of Water Colours, Dresden 1909, in the building
on the Brühl'sche Terrace, continues to attract a large number
of visitors. A good many of the drawings are already marked
"sold."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 8.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due
in New York June 15. Letters for this steamer must be marked
"Via Bremen" and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later
than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Monday). Adriatic, from
Liverpool, leaving on June 10. Mails should be marked "Via
Cöln-Queenstown per White Star Line," and posted as per
preceding steamer.

June 10.—Cleveland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York
June 21. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Ham-
burg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than
1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

TO CANADA.

Letters destined for Canada it is advisable to send by one of
the New York steamers, as they are likely to reach their destina-
tion more quickly than if despatched by one of the direct vessels
from Liverpool to Montreal.

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.

Tomorrow (Monday), by the S.S. La Bretagne, left New
York May 27; and on the same date by the S.S. St. Louis and
the S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, both left New York May 29.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.,
left New York June 1.

On Friday, the 11th inst., by the S.S. Campania, left New
York June 2.

As there are many of our readers who still appear
to believe that letters despatched to America under
the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only
by steamer sailing from German ports—are not for-
warded by the express steamers, but are kept back
for transference by "any old tub," we may state
that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched
by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an ex-
press or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction what-
ever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper
rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be
sent by every steamer sailing from a German har-
bour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our
daily mail list.

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.

Westerly winds, more cloudy, occasional showers,
colder.