

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
Telephone  
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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## PRINCESS JULIANA.

### IMPRESSIVE BAPTISMAL CEREMONY.

The baptism of the infant Princess Juliana took place on Saturday afternoon in the Willemkerk at The Hague. Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry proceeded to the church, where they were received by the Grand Master of Ceremonies and a committee of high dignitaries of the Netherlands Reformed Church, who conducted them to their seats. In accordance with the Queen's wish the decorations were very simple. At the moment when the august couple entered the church the Royal Excelsior Choral Society sang a canticle, after which the religious service began. An anthem was sung, and then Dr. Gerretsen, the Court Chaplain, offered up a prayer, and delivered an address, taking as his text Luke VII., 15: "And he delivered him to his mother."

The infant Princess's cortège to the church left the Palace a quarter of an hour after the departure of the Queen and the Prince. It was composed of two carriages, conveying the Master of the Ceremonies and the Court Chamberlain, while Princess Juliana was in a third carriage, drawn by six horses. Her Royal Highness, carried by her nurse, was accompanied by the Grand Mistress, and the Grand Master of Queen Wilhelmina. The guard of honour consisted of a squadron of cavalry, half at the head, and half bringing up the rear of the procession.

At the entrance of the church Her Royal Highness was received by the Grand Master of Ceremonies and the Committee of Church Dignitaries. When the Court Chaplain had concluded his address, and the christening service had been read the Grand Mistress, making a deep obeisance, placed the infant Princess in the hands of her mother, who held her during the brief ceremony at the silver Gothic font.

The service was brought to a conclusion with prayers and hymns, the whole congregation singing the 134th Psalm. After the Benediction had been pronounced the Grand Mistress received the Royal child from Her Majesty. The young Princess was conveyed to the Palace with the same ceremony as before, and the Queen and the Prince were escorted to their carriage, and returned to the Palace. Among the distinguished congregation present at the ceremony were the Queen-Dowager, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Dowager Princess of Wied, and a number of other Princes and Princesses related to the infant Princess, besides the Ministers, the Presidents, and members of the States General, the Governors of the Provinces, Doctors Kouwer and Roessingh, and all the principal authorities. Large crowds assembled along the route, which was decorated with flags, and loudly cheered the Queen and Prince Henry and Princess Juliana.

As Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry drove up to the Church their carriage collided with another, which had just been brought to a standstill in front of the church. There was, says the Vaz Dias Agency, a scene of confusion, but it was soon seen that Her Majesty, with the Prince, was unhurt, and able to descend from the carriage. After considerable trouble the two carriages, which had become interlocked, were disentangled. Her Majesty remained quite calm throughout, and was loudly cheered by the crowd.

### PHILADELPHIA CAR STRIKE OVER.

Philadelphia, June 6.

The strike of the tram-car men, which has prejudiced the business world for weeks past, is at an end. The regular service has been resumed.



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### BRITISH COLONIAL NAVIES.

New York, June 6.

According to the Montreal correspondent of the New York Times, a definite decision has now been reached in the matter of the projected Canadian Navy. The correspondent adds that a start will be made with the construction of eight cruisers and ten torpedo boats, plans for which have already been drawn out. It is emphasized that the main object kept in view in the scheme for a Canadian Navy is the problem of coast defence, and that the possibility of extending aid to the Mother Country is only a secondary motive influencing the authorities.

Melbourne, June 6.

In the name of the Government of the Commonwealth, the new Prime Minister has offered either to pay for a "Dreadnought" to be added to the Imperial Navy or to add one to the Commonwealth Navy, as the Imperial Government shall think fit.

### GERMANOPHOBIA IN THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, June 6.

The adjourned debate in yesterday evening's sitting of the Duma on the freedom of conscience law led to a tumultuous scene and the abrupt conclusion of the debate. A member of the extreme Right accused the Constitutional Democrats of falsifying the facts, and called out to them "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves!" The Vice-President promptly called the speaker to order; whereupon the Right raised a clamour. Shouts of "Turn the Germans out!", "German tomfools!", were heard. The Vice-President at once closed the sitting. On the meeting of the House this afternoon the President, M. Chomjakov, gravely rebuked the whole House for yesterday's uproar, which he described as unexampled in the history of the third Duma.

The Imperial Council today approved the credits for the four battleships which the Duma had refused.

### AN IMPROVISED DUEL.

Piacenza, June 6.

An improvised duel with swords, arising out of a dispute between two officers, a Captain of Infantry and a Lieutenant of Engineers, took place today in front of the Castle. A crowd collected and the combatants were separated before either of them had been wounded.

### THE SULTAN TO TRAVEL.

Constantinople, June 7.

Sultan Mohammed shows an inclination to break away from the policy of seclusion which formerly existed at the Yildiz Kiosk. Next month he proposes to undertake an extensive journey to Broussa, Adrianople, and Salonika, and may even travel as far afield as Damascus.

### FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

The automobile of the Grand Duke ran over a 12-years' old boy on Saturday on the Ettersburg chaussée. The boy was not killed on the spot but died of his injuries within a short time. The Grand Duke returned immediately to Weimar, and took a surgeon with him to assist the sufferer. We hear that the chauffeur was not to blame.

## EUROPE IN ARMS.

### "BRISTLING WITH WEAPONS."

London, June 6.

Lord Burnham, the founder and principal proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, presided at the inaugural banquet given on Saturday evening in honour of the Colonial delegates to the British Empire Press Conference now meeting in London. The Earl of Rosebery, in proposing the toast of the evening, after acclaiming the importance of the Press, referred to the forthcoming visit of the delegates to Spithead and remarked that they would there see something that could not be seen elsewhere, a powerful, but still insufficient, Armada. He believed that the best use of that Armada would be for the purposes of peace, not for those of war. "We can and we will," said his Lordship, "build Dreadnoughts so long as we have a shilling for their cost and a man for their crews." He begged the delegates to spread the doctrine that the responsibility rested on every man in the Empire, and to tell their fellow colonists how Europe bristled with weapons and how great the pressure on this little island was. He could not, he said, remember such a situation in Europe as that of today; so peaceful in some respects, so menacing in others, in spite of the absence of all questions such as generally lead to war. But the menacing, overwhelming warlike preparations, hitherto unequalled in the world's history, were a serious sign. He felt confident that the power of Great Britain would be equal to opposing any conceivable combination of other Powers, but he regarded this rapid growth of fleets with uneasiness. With respect to the final result he would like to know whether it would bring barbarism to Europe. England must always reckon on being able to save herself, but if she became weary she had a reserve in her Colonies.

London, June 7.

The Daily Telegraph reports this morning that the Admiralty has decided upon the construction of a dockyard for the equipment and repair of warships near the mouth of the river Tyne. A private firm in the neighbourhood will be subsidised to build docks at Jarrow, and Admiralty guarantees of regular work will be given.

The Observer says that the guns and mountings for the four "Dreadnoughts," the building of which the Prime Minister declared to be necessary in consequence of the state of armaments abroad, are already in hand. The journal adds that when the time comes for laying down the ships, they will prove to be as great an advance on the "Dreadnought" as that ship showed on her predecessors.

Paris, June 7.

This morning's Echo de Paris asserts that the Superior Council of Marine, which holds its final sitting today under the presidency of M. Fallières, will sanction the naval programme that provides for the building and completion of 45 armoured vessels by the year 1919. The estimated cost, three milliards of francs, will be spread over a period of ten years.

### A PERSIAN MYTH.

London, June 6.

Reuter learns that the report published in a foreign newspaper, to the effect that Great Britain and Russia have concluded a treaty with Persia under which all the financial affairs of Persia would be placed under the control of those Powers and all appointments of Ministers be subject to their approval, is devoid of all foundation.

## BERLIN

### AMERICAN RESEARCH IN GERMANY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

One of the most absorbing tasks that has ever occupied an American in Germany has fallen to the lot of Professor Marion Dexter Learned, who is ransacking the State archives throughout Germany in search of documents and correspondence of all kinds with a bearing on America—a vast piece of research work entrusted to him by the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

Already Professor Learned has unearthed a mass of diplomatic correspondence which, he tells *The Daily Record* correspondent, in some cases throws a new and most illuminating light on phases of American history where Germany is concerned. Unfortunately, but obviously, it is necessary for the present to maintain silence regarding the most important of these historical nuggets.

Extreme interest for Americans, Professor Learned admitted to me, attaches to the minute records available in reference to the Hessian mercenaries and the elaborate conditions whereby they were hired to the English to render aid against the American revolutionaries. These documents, moreover, throw a kinder light on Germany's pro-English action than has ever before been suspected, inasmuch as they give conclusive proof that Germany was under an actual obligation to render such military help to England, England being under a similar reciprocal obligation to Germany.

Baron von Steuben, the Prussian soldier of fortune whom Washington commandeered to act as drill-master to the American troops at Valley Forge to teach them the tactics of Frederick the Great, is also the subject of much newly discovered material, which clears up the baron's much discussed military record, and, incidentally, reveals one particular phase in his chequered career which Professor Learned seems to think will one day set all America laughing.

The astonishing minuteness of the German official records relating to America, even previous to the American revolution, have come as a revelation to Professor Learned, and, as he points out, go to show that Germany has from the outset taken a much keener interest in American affairs than young America ever dreamed.

The historic correspondence between Frederick the Great and Washington, which is preserved in the private archives of the Prussian royal family, has still to be investigated by Professor Learned, who speaks of the responsible officials all over Germany, not only in making all archives accessible to him, but in assisting him in every way within their power. Dresden, Posen, Danzig, Königsberg, and numerous other places are yet to be visited by Professor Learned.

Mr. Allison Armour left Berlin on Saturday morning for Paris.

Miss Geraldine Farrar left on Saturday morning en auto for Bad Elster, after about a week's stay at the Hotel Adlon. She was accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Farrar, and by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. King, of Landshuter Str. 7.

A large shipment of Americans arrived in Berlin on Saturday by the S.S. "Cleveland." On Sunday a further relay was brought by the "President Grant."

Mr. Robert Maitland has returned to Berlin for the summer months, the opera season in Hamburg having come to a close. Mr. Maitland has taken up residence at Bamberg Strasse 16, where he will give lessons in voice-production while here. It will be remembered that this highly gifted English artist gave a song recital in Berlin in March, when the critics were unanimous in their praise of his talent.

Professor L. G. Smith, of Boston, one of the eight American educationalists who have come to Berlin under the exchange system of the Carnegie Foundation at Washington, is making Berlin his headquarters during his investigations of German educational systems. Professor Smith, who is reporting particularly on the German commercial schools, expects to remain in Berlin until August. He is at Motz Strasse 38.

Mrs. E. W. Bonfield Lane, of Henley-on-Thames, England, who was here last winter, has returned to Berlin. Mrs. Lane will be in charge throughout June at Kleist Strasse 11 during the absence of Miss Hunt, who leaves at the beginning of this week for Misdroy on the Baltic.

Mrs. Mary E. McClive, of St. Katherine, Ontario, Canada, is spending two or three weeks in Berlin sightseeing before leaving for further travel, including visits to Dresden and London.

Mrs. McClive, who is a guest at Kleist Strasse 11, is a cousin of Maud Adams, the American actress who has achieved such immense popularity in J. M. Barrie's plays.

Mrs. Wm. F. Webb and Miss Charlotte T. Webb, of Cincinnati, Ohio; also Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Franklin, of Columbus, Miss., are among the latest arrivals at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10.

### First-class pension, Berlin, Motz Str. 52

Garden-house for musicians. Frau Consul Bergh.

Mr. Vernon Spencer announces a second series of recitals by pupils from his advanced piano classes to take place in the American Woman's Club on June 14, 17, and 21, at 4 p.m.

The first recital will be given by Miss Lorraine Laliberté, of Bozeman, Mont., and the second (June 17) by Miss Viola Crow, of Grand Rapids, Mich. At the last recital Mlle. Berthe Racine, of Geneva, Switzerland, and Fräulein Annie van Velthuysen, of The Hague, Holland, will be the principal performers. The recitals will be open to all music-students and music-lovers who care to attend.

Recent American arrivals at Mrs. Bennett's American Home, Bellevue Strasse 12A, include:—

Miss Charlotte Bushnell, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. E. Creswell, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. S. A. Harlow and daughter, of Grafton, Mass.; Mrs. C. W. Kayser, of Boston, Mass.; Miss Alice Walker, of New York.

The daughters of Mrs. A. Rohn and Mrs. Alfred Fitz who have been studying at the Willard School, are now with their parents at Mrs. Bennett's.

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.

### ENGLISH LABOUR MEMBERS IN BERLIN.

(DAILY RECORD REPORT.)

The English members of Parliament who are visiting Berlin began on Sunday morning with a drive round the city, after which they were entertained at an official luncheon given in their honour in the domed Hall of the Reichstag. The list of speeches was opened by Herr Kämpf, the Vice President of the Reichstag, who, speaking alternately in English and German, said he welcomed the English guests with all the greater pleasure that the series of friendly demonstrations would be continued in a remarkable manner by their visit. For the last three years efforts had been made to point out again and again that the great tasks of civilisation in which the two peoples were engaged might be interrupted by provocation and unthinking utterances. It was a time to win, confirm, and uphold confidence. He recalled the noble-minded efforts of Emperor William, and of King Edward, whose eminent qualities of heart and character, combined with his affability, had won the hearts of all Germans during his last visit to Berlin. He hoped for a growth of mutual understanding and of good-will.

State Secretary v. Bethmann-Hollweg, who spoke throughout in English, was the next to welcome the Labour members in the British parliament who had come over to make themselves acquainted with certain conditions of German public life, and to take observations. "We Berliners," said Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, "hope to be able to show you one or other of our modern arrangements, particularly those that are designed to carry out our law of insurance. May our guests find in these a proof that the German Government is endeavouring to do its utmost in a social sense! May our guests take home with them, not only the recollection of a few pleasant days, but above all the consciousness that they have afforded us hearty pleasure by their visit."

Mr. James Ramsey MacDonald, the Labour and Socialist member for Leicester, and formerly Secretary of the Labour party in the House of Commons, returned thanks for the guests, speaking in English. Germany, he remarked, had fought out her war and found rest in the world. It was now a natural necessity that she must develop into an earning and industrial State. England could not help that and neither could Germany help it. Germany had no ambition to injure any one. If England wished to ride down that organic development by force, it would be a crime, the consequence of which would recoil on England herself. A war could never be brought about between England and Germany by the will of the people, but only by mistakes and misunderstandings of policy. Mr. MacDonald here read an extract from an influential London newspaper, asserting that the sooner war broke out between England and Germany, the better it would be for England, and continued with emphasis: "English people are ashamed of such words and tear them to pieces. Rest assured that the Labour party will do everything they can, that England and Germany may go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder."

When the luncheon was over, the English members of Parliament went to Beelitz and visited the hospitals there, expressing great admiration of all they saw. In the evening they paid a visit to the Zoological Gardens.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
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.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A.,  
Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
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## 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, June 5.

### THE "MAISON DE BONHEUR."

Having in my last article "tidied the decks" with some preliminary epicurean observations, the way is now clear for me to introduce the more picturesque dining-haunts, in which Paris abounds. Each of these places has its own traditions, its own habits, and nearly all cater for patrons with slender purses. Very few of them are to be found near the grand boulevards, none of them is on the "surface of things," but all are interesting to a degree. Their exteriors are seldom prepossessing. Guide-books refer to them with a sniff of contempt, as "cab-drivers' dining-rooms," and the average visitor would pass them unobtrusively by. They resemble the celebrated church, of which it is said "they made the front thereof to look as fine as any abbey, and then to try and cheat the Lord they made the back part shabby." Of such is the Maison de Bonheur, the "House of Good Luck," on the south side of the Seine, not far from the old Institute. Here gather, noon after noon, and evening after evening, as motley a crew as the romantic soul of man could desire. A little distance away, close to the central markets, is the restaurant kept by the famous Pons, chop-house-keeper and poet, who was proposed as a member of the Academy, and actually received a vote. It seems hardly necessary to say that Pons is ponderous. Pons, ponderosity and poetry! What an alliterative inspiration!

The proprietor of the House of Good Luck is a fresh-faced, blue-eyed countryman, hailing from the mountains on the Swiss borderland. Twenty years in Paris have not yet civilised him. His waking energies are in his cuisine, but his soul is in his native hills, whither, some day, with comfortably-lined pockets, he will assuredly return. There are many hundreds of his like in Paris, slowly accumulating a sufficiency to enable them to live in shirt-sleeved ease in their native townships and villages, far from the mad whirl of the giddy capital. Gustave, too, the quiet, energetic waiter, who accepts his modest pourboire of two sous with all the condescension of a duke receiving a testimonial from his admiring tenantry, also shares the proprietor's ambition and, to those who succeed in winning his confidence, occasionally waxes enthusiastic over the charms and capabilities of the girl who is waiting for him in the remote Alpine village. It is quiet in the Maison de Bonheur. There is none of the incessant racket and rush and glitter of the crowded boulevard restaurant. One may linger over one's meal and discuss one's coffee and cigarette in peace. M. Bonjean has a wonderful stock of liqueurs and, at the most moderate prices, can combine such drinks as would put fresh hope into the heart of a dyspeptic rhinoceros. Try a Florestine des Alpes; it beats all your expensive palate-ticklers. M. Bonjean stands at the door and greets each customer with a cheery word of welcome. You are invited to make yourself thoroughly at home. There is no cloth on the marble-topped tables, but the seats are wide and cushioned, which remedies the deficiency. If you propose to become a regular customer, you are promoted to the dignity of a serviette-ring and are officially known by the serviette number of it. The bill of fare is a modest one, but the cooking is of the sound domestic kind and, through a vista of partly-open doors, one may catch a glimpse of Mme. Bonjean, ample in girth and good-nature, superintending the busy operations in her shining kitchen.

### SMALL, BUT SELECT.

Two soups, perhaps a fish, half-a-dozen entrées, three or four vegetables and a couple of desserts, comprise the programme. It is less bewildering than the long, ornamental list of masquerading kickshaws at the big cafés, and far more satisfying. You may even obtain bacon and eggs, cooked not quite but nearly as well as in England. One asks for the dish in vain where the dollared ones congregate. And those desserts! Have you ever tasted a Crème de Marron or a Glace Parfaite? Either is worth coming to Paris for. What artists they are in the concoction of dainty delicacies! M. Bonjean does his own marketing, rising soon after daybreak for that purpose, and he leads you to believe that he stakes his honour on the quality of the food. Neither horse, camel, nor ass, as he hopes to die in Switzerland; guaranteed beef throughout, selected with the wisdom of long experience! On Saturday night, as a reward for your regularity, you share a drink with the proprietor, at his expense. The pride with which he produces the portentous bottles and sits down before you is most impressive. M. Bonjean is an expert in wines and you are quite safe in his hands. His cheapest brand, and it is cheap!—has a name to it. If you approve of the place and desire to become a regular client, like the green-grocer's assistant from over the way, and the old woman who keeps the bookstall on the quays, M. Bonjean is willing to take you "en pension" and guarantees to give you two full meals per day, in-

cluding wine, for Fcs.70 a month,—surely a world's "knock-out" in cheap dining! Of course you run the risk of hobnobbing with coachmen and laundresses, carpenters and third-rate clerks, but it is a better and more interesting risk than the Tom, Dick and Harry company of vapid moneyed fry, who patronise "les grands boulevards." You see the real Paris, you understand; the Paris which works with a fervour unknown in more industrial capitals. The old, bookstall woman has a black bag into which she sweeps your superfluous pieces of bread, for soup-making purposes she explains. It is a most democratic community. They will be rather afraid of you at first; inclined to discuss you in subdued whispers and look askance at you over the rims of their glasses, but a few friendly "Bonsoirs!" soon bring them to conversational terms. Sometimes one sees an entire working-class family,—father, mother, and children,—dining in a style for ever unknown to their British confreres. They are prosperous these people; there is not a nation in the world which touches so high a level of general well-being.

Yes, they do really eat snails and they are not at all bad, as an experiment, "bien entendu!" Little, tough, brown things, with a coating of green butter, like indiarubber made appetising and almost as easily digestible. Frogs' legs, too, not unlike fragments of chicken, if you shut your eyes and gobble quickly! But beware—oh! beware, of "cervelles au beurre noire,"—calves' brains fried in fierce-smelling oil. Ugh!! What have I not suffered in the cause of scientific discovery?

G. A. A.

TEUTON PHYSIOGNOMY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 29.

A long-lived juryman in a big city tries many a curious case; but the most experienced of the twelve good men and true who were sworn to "well and truly find a verdict according to the evidence" adduced in an action for damages tried quite recently in New York, may well have found himself at fault. The jury referred to were called upon to decide the question: "What are the chief characteristics of a German face?" The twelve good men preferred to answer the query negatively, by pronouncing what is not a German face. The plaintiff in the case, Mr. Charles A. Whipple, a portrait painter, brought an action against Mr. Charles Farrelly, Secretary of the American News Company, for 1650 dollars, the price of a portrait of the defendant's deceased father which the defendant ordered, but refused to pay for on the ground that the plaintiff had made his father "look like a German." The painter thereupon brought his action, and the jury found in his favour.

ROAD HOG'S SEVERE SENTENCE.

Drastic measures have been adopted by the New York authorities to reduce the number of fatalities caused by reckless motor driving. William Darragh, a chauffeur, has been sentenced to an indeterminate term of not less than seven nor more than twenty years' penal servitude for killing a boy on Morningside-avenue on March 27, and then driving away without waiting to ascertain whether his victim was dead or alive. Darragh was indulging in the form of recreation known as "joy riding," by which term Americans describe the practice of chauffeurs who take their masters' cars out without their permission. There have been many accidents in New York in consequence of "joy riding," and only a fortnight ago a chauffeur who was taking two servant girls for a ride in Central Park without the knowledge of his employer was instantly killed in a collision with another car.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wednesday, June 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, June 10th. Corpus Christi Day. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, June 11th. S. Barnabas A. & M. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 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 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. WROHT, Resident Minister.

DRESDEN

"Die Dame Kobold," comic opera in three acts after the comedy of the same name by Calderon, to the music of "Cosi fan tutte" by Mozart, arranged by Carl Scheidemantel, was performed for the first time on Sunday night at the Royal Opera House and was in every way a success. A particularly excellent cast, including Mmes. Nast, Siems, and Seebe, and MM. Perron, Scheidemantel, Soot, Nebuschka, etc., had been allotted to the piece, which is likely to become a favourite in the local repertoire. Herr von Schuch conducted with his usual high ability, and the music was strikingly reminiscent of the composer in his best moods. At the conclusion of the performance, Herr Scheidemantel, who arranged the piece, and Herr von Schuch were called repeatedly before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.

The horse races on Sunday afternoon were attended by a large concourse of spectators, including many high civil and military Dresden dignitaries. Falls were especially numerous, but the only real sufferer was the jockey of Dragoman, who carried away with him as trophy a fine black eye. Except for some confusion at the start of the first race, when some of the horses ran 500 yards before they could be recalled, everything passed off brilliantly, favoured by fine weather and cool breezes.

An extremely interesting and picturesque regatta was held on the river on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Saxon Regatta Verein, and drew a large crowd of aquatic sport lovers. Unfortunately proceedings were delayed at the commencement for a full half-hour, owing to a very cumbersome tug blocking the course, which extended from Wachwitz to Blasewitz and was lined with people all the way. The first race took place at about 11.45, three boats starting. The junior crew's boat of the Dresdner Ruderverein shot ahead at once, and at 1,000 yards had gained a length, which soon increased to two and ended in victory for the boat by two and a half lengths. Time, 5min. 5sec. A feature of this contest was the celerity with which the senior crew of the Dresden Ruderverein pulled up after they had lost about four lengths through a mistroke.

The only bicycle races of the present year took place on Sunday afternoon at the Birkenwäldchen track in splendid weather. The usual crowd whom this kind of sport invariably attracts were present, some 2,000 in number. The chief feature of the races was the remarkable number of mishaps which befell the contestants, happily all of a slight nature. The two hour race attracted most interest. Ten competitors were down to start, but only eight turned up, and of these three subsequently fell out, so that only five finished. The winner was Herzog, representing the Saxonia Cycling Club of Leipzig. The sympathy of the spectators was naturally with the only Dresden representatives, Neumer and Sieber, but these were beaten.

At the International Photographic Exhibition this evening the grounds will be illuminated, a special feature of the display being the lighting-up of the lake and boats. Gondolas on the lake will convey Italian musicians. The concert today will be provided by the band of the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100 (conductor O. Herrmann), commencing at 4.30 and lasting until 10.30 p.m.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

Superior lady's maid

(35) German, 9 years' reference in American family, desires immediate re-engagement. Would travel.  
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INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION DRESDEN 1909

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"NORDSEE"

Weber Gasse 30.

Visitors at Bad Kreuznach up to Saturday numbered 2,771; at Bad Ems up to the same date, 3,806; and at Bad Elster, 2,203.

The third general meeting of the Mezzofantibund, the Union of German foreign language societies, was held recently at Leipzig in the hall of the New Theatre. It was attended by the foreign delegates, the members of the local branch, and other persons interested. After a speech by Herr Hager, of Munich, who occupied the chair, and from Herr Jährig, a member of the Leipzig society, the meeting proceeded to deal with the business on the agenda paper. The report of the General Secretary of the Union, Herr Morgenstern, of Wiesbaden, noted the satisfactory progress of the movement, thanks to the energetic action of the efficient leaders of the local societies; and the appointment of a Committee of seven of the most experienced experts. Then followed a lecture on "Die Sprechmaschine als Hilfsmittel im Unterricht," practically illustrated by a number of suitable examples of lessons, recitations, and songs, with the help of a much improved gramophone. The lecturer was Herr de Beaux, of Leipzig. The next Mezzofanti Day will be kept in Erfurt, at Easter 1910.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.

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 "Cosi fan tutte," by W. A. Mozart. Arranged by C. Scheidemantel.

Cast:

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

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 in her heart, 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 make 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 complete wherewithal Don Julio promptly proposes and is accepted. So all ends well, except for Don Luis.

Wednesday night . . . . . Electra . . . . . at 7.30  
Thursday night . . . . . Das Rheingold . . . . . " 7.30  
Friday night . . . . . Die Dame Kobold . . . . . " 7.30  
Saturday night . . . . . Die Walküre . . . . . " 6  
Sunday night . . . . . Martha . . . . . " 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Siegfried . . . . . " 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . . Robert und Bertram . . . . . at 7.30  
Wednesday night . . . . . Revolutionshochzeit . . . . . " 7.30  
Thursday night . . . . . Maria Stuart . . . . . " 6.30  
Friday night . . . . . Emilia Galotti . . . . . " 7.30  
Saturday night . . . . . Revolutionshochzeit . . . . . " 7.30  
Sunday night . . . . . Robert und Bertram . . . . . " 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Hamlet . . . . . " 6.30

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows. (1) March, "Veni, vidi, vici," Blon. (2) Concert Overture, Rietz. (3) Italian Serenade, "Prisca," Rupprecht. (4) Divertissement, "Tirol in Lied und Tanz," Petras. (5) Einzug der Götter in Walhall, Wagner. (6) Hayre Kafi, for violin, Hubay. (7) Tonbilder, "Carmen," Bizet. (8) Overture, "Der Wahrheitsmund," Platzbecker. (9) Swedish folk-song, for trombone, Drewitz. (10) Entr'acte, "Die Brautlosterie," Messager. (11) Waltz, "Gold und Silber," Lehar.

## MR. TAFT "DIETING."

Little, says the New York correspondent of the *Globe*, escapes the ken of the Washington correspondents whose special duty it is to keep an eager public duly informed of all that goes on at White House, and though news from this quarter has been rather scanty lately, there is a genuine tit-bit in the sensational announcement that Mr. Taft has begun a course of dieting. "Little Sunshine," we are told, finds the Tariff Bill insufficient to check his tendency towards adiposity, and has taken the road to reform with a firm step. Hitherto, at lunch, the President has always consumed a good deal of fruit; for the future the fruit allowance is to be strictly limited to a single apple. Further "only" three meals per day are to be served to the Head of the States, in place of the four that he has been accustomed to have.

## DEATH OF THE PARIS UNIVERSAL PROVIDER.

M. Chauchard, proprietor of the Grands Magasins du Louvre, died at Paris on Saturday. By the death of M. Chauchard, millionaire, universal provider, art connoisseur, and munificent benefactor, Paris has lost one of her most remarkable citizens. The proprietor of the great emporium known as "The Louvre," began life as a messenger boy, and had risen to the rank of "counter-jumper" at a salary of a pound a week in a haberdashery establishment trading under the name of "Pauvre Jacques," when he threw up that employment to become the architect of his own fortunes. He was in every way a self-made man, if ever there was one. All his enterprises prospered, but he never forgot his humble origin, and was always ready to lend a helping hand to the unemployed and necessitous. When there was not a vacant post in his vast warehouse, he would make one for a deserving case.

As the result of 60 years of incessant labour, M. Chauchard amassed a colossal fortune. One of his principal hobbies was art collecting, and it is understood that his magnificent gallery of modern paintings, including Millet's famous "Angelus," chief-d'œuvres of Meissonier, Corot, Rousseau, Delacroix, Ziem, and Dupré, which he acquired for some £60,000, but have now an immensely enhanced value, have been left to the nation. According to provisions made in his will, M. Chauchard is to have a gorgeous funeral. No less a sum than £8,000 is to be spent on his obsequies. His coffin, an elaborate work of art, was made two years ago under his own supervision at a cost of £800, and between £3,000 and £4,000 have already been expended on the tomb which is to be his last resting-place. His funeral, in short, at which all of the 5,000 or 6,000 employés of the "Louvre" are to be present, is to be a pageant to delight the hearts of the Parisians, who will also, it is expected, benefit through their numerous charities by the lavish benefactions of this heirless millionaire.

Paris, June 7.

The death of the multi-millionaire M. Chauchard, the owner of the Louvre emporium, is treated like the death of a Prince. The newspapers contain long articles on the subject, with many anecdotes of the deceased. The value of the art treasures bequeathed to the State amounts to 20,000,000 francs (£400,000). It is said that M. Leygues, a former Minister, inherits fifteen millions of francs, and M. Calmette, the Editor of the *Figaro*, two millions.

## KAISER AND TSAR.

St. Petersburg, June 6.

There is a growing conviction that the approaching meeting of the Tsar and the Emperor William will have far-reaching international consequences. Besides Prince von Bülow, Baron von Schoen, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Marine, will accompany the Emperor. M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, will accompany the Tsar, it is understood, at the Emperor William's express desire.

It has been arranged that the meeting shall take place at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant. After an exchange of greetings there will be a family lunch on board the Russian Imperial yacht "Standart." Banquets will be given on board the "Standart" on the 17th, and on the German Imperial yacht, "Hohenzollern," on the 18th. The Emperor William will visit several ships of the Russian squadron on the 18th, and will take lunch on one of the vessels. The two Emperors will lunch together on the 19th inst., on board the Russia Imperial yacht, "Polar Star," after which the German Emperor will depart.

The papers do not comment on the meeting inasmuch as no announcement on the subject has yet been made from Russian official sources. Indeed, the *Golos Moskvi* is being prosecuted for publishing news concerning the Tsar's journey.

## CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

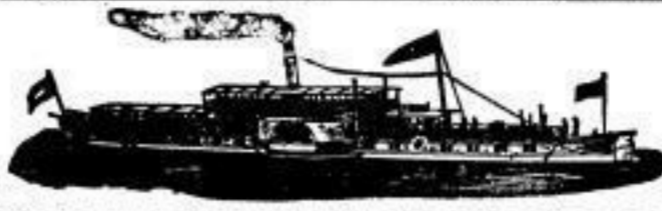
St. Petersburg, June 6.

Nine fresh cases of cholera have occurred since yesterday. The total number of cholera patients is now 19. Two cases have proved fatal.

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## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 10.—Cleveland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York June 21. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Hamburg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

June 12.—St. Louis, from Southampton, mails due in New York June 19. 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. on Thursday, the 10th inst.

June 13.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York June 19. Letter for this steamer must be marked "Via Colon-Queenstown per Cunard Line," and posted as per above vessel.

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 destination 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-pfennig 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 (Wednesday), 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; and on the same date by the S.S. Majestic, also left New York June 2.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York June 3.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-westerly winds of variable force, cloudy and cool, no heavy showers.

## VISIT OF BRITISH CHRISTIANS TO GERMANY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 5.

The arrangements for about 120 ministers and laymen, drawn from the various Christian Churches in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, to visit Germany are now practically complete. The invitation from Germany came to the joint committee which was formed last year by the Metropolitan Free Church Federation and arranged the visit of the Germans to England. The joint committee delegated to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P. (president), the Rev. George Hooper, the Rev. Thomas Law, Prebendary Wakefield, the Rev. Dr. Newton Marshall, the Rev. Eric Green, the Rev. D. V. Davis, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., with the Rev. William Thomas as secretary, the task of making all the arrangements on this side, and of putting the German committee in direct communication with their English guests.

Tomorrow (Monday), the representatives of the English Churches will journey to Dover and go on board the "Meteor," specially chartered by the German committee for conveying them from England to Germany. They will be welcomed on board by the presidents of the German committee, Dr. Spiecker, Baron de Neufville, Konsistorialrat Lahusen and Prelat Kleineidam, and a dinner will be served on board, and it is hoped that the Bishop of London and Dr. Clifford will be among the guests, although they are not able to accompany the party to Germany. The "Meteor" will start on her journey on the Tuesday morning, June 8, and will reach Cuxhaven on Wednesday about midday. A special train will be in waiting to convey the passengers to Hamburg, where they will arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening. The following day will be spent in visiting the various places of interest, and in the evening the Senate of Hamburg will entertain the English representatives at dinner. Next morning a special train will convey the party to Berlin, where on their arrival at 1 p.m. an informal reception will be held at the Lehrter Bahnhof and the guests will be introduced to the hosts who have provided hospitality for them. In the evening at the Philharmonie the official welcome meeting will be held and addressed by both Germans and English. Saturday will be spent in a drive about Berlin, a luncheon given by the town council, and a great meeting at 5 p.m., when addresses will be delivered upon the subject of Home, Foreign, and City Missions.

On Sunday the Protestants will unite in a service at the Dom, when Dr. Dryander, Court Chaplain to the Emperor, will preach the sermon. The Roman Catholics will assemble for worship at St. Hedwig's Church. Afterwards a visit will be paid to the Royal Castle in Berlin. In the evening a liturgical service in English and German will be held in the Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche. Monday day will be spent at Potsdam in visiting the Royal Castle and gardens, and lunching with the town council. In the evening the official banquet will be held at the Landes-Austellungs-Park, Berlin; it will be attended by many leading clergy, statesmen, and others of the German friends of peace, and by the whole of the English guests. The following morning will be spent in the University, when Rector Professor Dr. Kahl will deliver an address, and the guests will be favoured by also hearing Professor Dr. Harnack. In the afternoon the party will journey by rail to Eisenach, where on the following morning they will visit the Wartburg, and a drive will be taken round the beautiful hills for which the neighbourhood is distinguished. In the afternoon of the same day the guests will travel from Eisenach to Bielefeld, and the following morning a visit will be paid to the institution of Dr. von Bodelschwing, which has acquired a wide reputation. In the afternoon the guests will journey to Bremen and the Friday will be spent in visiting the churches and other interesting sights of that neighbourhood, while in the evening the Senate of Bremen will entertain the visitors to a banquet. On the Saturday the party will leave Bremerhaven for the homeward journey by the North German Lloyd steamer "Bremen," arriving in Southampton the following day.

## AN AEROPLANE NOVEL.

So keen an enthusiast on aviation is Signor D'Annunzio, Italy's greatest living poet, that, in addition to his promised ode on the subject, he is now at work on an "Aëroplane Romance" in the form of a long novel. Some difficulty has been experienced by the poet in finding suitable Italian words to convey properly the many terms peculiar to aviation and aeroplane machinery. Several conferences have recently taken place between Signor D'Annunzio and Lieut. Calderara, the well-known aviator, at which the translation of the more important Anglo-French words in which the science of aviation is so rich, has been discussed at length, and Signor D'Annunzio states that he has already created 140 new Italian words to figure in his new novel.