

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
DresdenA.  
Telephone  
1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,011.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

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## CUI BONO?

One of our Dresden contemporaries, whose share in the laudable task of creating better relations between England and Germany has thus far chiefly been confined to the publication of inflammatory London despatches and pugnacious leading articles, printed on Sunday and which, if it does not directly tend to further the good work, at least gives expression to what many people must have been thinking of late. It is pointed out that however beneficial in a general way this round of Anglo-German visits may be, their practical utility is open to question. Parties of distinguished German representatives journey to London, are there entertained with regal magnificence, conducted round the various sights of interest, make an excursion to Windsor, partake of a farewell banquet at which unimpeachable speeches are delivered on both sides, and then return to Germany, bringing back with them the pleasantest of impressions, no doubt, but still ignorant of the general trend of popular opinion and the habits and customs of the English people. The same performance is repeated in detail on the occasion of English visits to this country. Each time the visitors meet the same people, are entertained at the same kind of banquets at which the same kind of speeches are delivered, and go away again without having got into touch with the masses whom their hosts represent. Now in endorsing to a certain extent the conclusions drawn by our contemporary, we are in no way disparaging the efforts of those right-minded gentlemen on either side the North Sea who arrange such visits. Their motives are unquestionable, and if their work is practically fruitless the fault does not lie with them. As we write a party of English Labour representatives are the guests of Bremen, and we printed yesterday an account of their doings. These delegates came to Germany full of the best intentions, but it would be idle to deny that they are not typical of the country whence they come. Neither in Germany nor England is the labour element predominant, in politics at least. In the latter country the present tendency is to veer away from questions of labour and social legislation to the larger issues of Imperial policy.

## WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

Whatever cordiality may be lacking in the mutual social and political intercourse of England and Germany is due almost entirely to the press. The newspapers of both nations have been more successful than they could have dared to hope in creating an artificial atmosphere of mistrust and animosity, and the newspapers alone can dissipate that impure atmosphere. There are perhaps still some short-sighted people who regard the press as the voice of public opinion. That may have been true at some distant period, but today the press is primarily concerned with the moulding of public opinion. The average workaday person has no time to wade through serious literature written by serious people; he is content to glean his knowledge of the world's affairs from hastily printed sheets, and to model his attitude towards things and nations on that adopted by his favourite journal. An enormous responsibility is thus reposed in even the obscurest newspaper writer, and the penalty for abusing that responsibility should be framed proportionately. Unhappily that is not the case. As an apothecary is held to answer for the dispensation of harmful drugs in his stock, in like manner should the journalist be held to answer for the poison which he disseminates through the press columns. An unthinking apothecary may bring sickness or death to one or two people, but the unthinking journalist may cause grievous detriment to

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untold millions. German and English journalists should foregather on every possible occasion. An Anglo-German press conference should be established on an annual basis, and the policy of the responsible press of both countries be framed on lines beneficial to the best interests of humanity and civilised progress. There have already been press visits exchanged between England and Germany, but they should become regular events. Given a great co-operative press campaign having as its object the cohesion of Anglo-German interests and the establishment of frank, friendly mutual feelings, the present ruinous competition in armaments would automatically flag and cease.

**It is up to the Press!**

## THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

**London, June 8.**  
The Budget came up for the second reading in the House of Commons yesterday, four days being allotted for the discussion. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of a lengthy and trenchant speech, demanded the rejection of the Budget and particularly criticised the proposals relating to land taxation.

## BRITISH WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT.

**London, June 8.**  
It is announced this morning that the Admiralty contemplates the taking over of wireless telegraphic stations, particularly those on the east coast of England, and the erection of new stations at strategically important points. The service will be open to use by the public, and will be superintended by men of the Royal Fleet Reserve.

## BRITISH THEOLOGIANS' VISIT TO GERMANY.

**London, June 8.**  
One hundred and twenty prominent representatives of the British clerical world left London yesterday en route for Germany to return the visit of the German clericals to England last year. (The full programme of this visit was published in these columns yesterday.)

## KAISER AND TSAR.

**Paris, June 8.**  
The Temps devotes its leading article this evening to the forthcoming meeting between the German Emperor and Tsar Nicholas, and says in substance:—  
"In spite of Germany's attitude in the Near Eastern crisis, it would be highly impolitic of Russia to show visible resentment against that country. The belief that this meeting may in any way alter the existing grouping of the powers is quite unjustified. Both European groups are so arranged that they ensure the maintenance of the balance of power. The balance would become absolutely stable, however, if only the three Powers constituting the Triple Entente rearranged their military forces on sensible lines. We may hope that meetings of Sovereigns and other occurrences in international life will no longer give rise to disturbing possibilities."

## IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)  
**London, June 7.**  
The keen attention with which the German and other newspapers are following the present Imperial Press Conference at London is natural and justified. From the preliminary speeches we gather that the primary motive which actuated the promoters of this historic assembly was the desire to inculcate in the minds of the men responsible for the direction of public opinion in the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire the urgent necessity of rendering the Empire one homogeneous and solid organisation, impregnable to attack and ensuring the peace of His Britannic Majesty's realms. That the time is eminently ripe for such a movement was made evident by the very remarkable demonstrations of loyalty to the Empire which were elicited by the now famous debate on the Navy Estimates last March. The attitude of the Colonies during that period must have come as a gigantic surprise to those outside the Empire who thought they saw fissures in the Imperial fabric which foretold the débacle of the whole in the near future. It is not too much to say that thousands of thoughtful people on the Continent believed the Empire to have become moribund and little else than a discredited word. The healthy symptoms of national individuality displayed by the Australian Commonwealth and the Canadian Dominion were plausibly construed into a desire to "cut the painter." In many quarters it was represented that Britain's oversea possessions were weary of the restrictions imposed upon them by allegiance to the Mother Country and would welcome the opportunity of casting off the yoke. Already one heard prophecies, gloomy or jubilant as the case might be, that the disintegration of the Empire was a matter of a few years. The spontaneity with which the Colonies came to the aid of Britain during the Boer War was said to be the last flicker of the loyal flame before it finally expired. Those beliefs had been gaining ground for the past eight years, and it is perhaps just as well for the world at large that the crushing repudiation should have come at this moment. For the plain fact is that never has the Empire been more solid, more indivisible, more alive to the unity of its interests and its brilliant future possibilities than today. Happily for England she is now at peace with all the world, and there are no war clouds hovering on the horizon. But the events of the last few months may not be without eventual effect on the tranquillity of the world. "Defence, not defiance!" has ever been the watchword of the British Empire, and a demonstration to the world that this watchword is a living, breathing reality cannot be aught but beneficial.

## GIGANTIC NAVY FOR FRANCE.

**Paris, June 8.**  
At the final sitting of the Superior Council of Marine the new French naval programme was approved, according to which the French Navy by 1919 will be increased by 45 armoured ships, 12 scouting cruisers, 60 torpedo-boat destroyers, 84 torpedo-boats, and 64 submarines.

## MADAME STOESEL IMPEACHED.

**St. Petersburg, June 8.**  
Madame Stoessel, wife of the commander-in-chief at Port Arthur during the Far Eastern campaign, will be impeached on a charge of having collected 15,000 roubles (30,000 marks) in aid of the besieged inhabitants and neglecting to furnish documentary evidence as to what became of the surplus.

# BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*.—Miss C. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office.—Struve Strasse 5.

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

The American Ambassador and Secretaries Grew and Scholle of the American Embassy returned on Saturday from their voyage from Swinemünde to Bremerhaven, when they accompanied the "George Washington" on her trial trip. About thirty passengers were on board, Dr. Hill and his suite being the only Americans. Otherwise the party consisted largely of prominent German commercial men.

That the North German Lloyd's new liner is intended as a pronounced complimentary token to America is evident throughout, if only to judge by the pictures which freely adorn the stair-cases, smoking-room, and all other available apartments. All portray incidents from George Washington's career, or show scenes of Mount Vernon, his birth-place; or of the City of Washington, etc. A large portrait of George Washington himself, a replica of the famous picture in the Capitol, occupies the chief place of honour. The general decorations of the ship are Secessionistic in the strongest sense of the word,—an un-American note which will somewhat detract from the home-like welcome which the "George Washington" is destined to offer to thousands of American passengers bound to and from Europe.

Group photographs of the passengers who took the trial trip were taken by Mr. Joseph C. Grew, the Second Secretary of the American Embassy, and will appear this week in the *Woche*. The American Ambassador and Herr Heineken, Director in Chief of the North German Lloyd, occupy the central position in the picture. A sumptuous luncheon, lasting all the afternoon, was offered to the guests by Herr Heineken at the close of the trip at his residence in Bremen.

Lieutenant-Commander Belknap is expected to return from Italy next week.

There is no foundation for the current report that Captain Belknap has been transferred from Berlin. This report has been the more readily believed inasmuch as a promotion for the Berlin naval attaché seemed a natural sequel to his long period of active service at Messina. The facts of the case are that Captain Belknap, who has hitherto acted in the capacity of naval attaché to Berlin, Rome, and Vienna simultaneously, is now to be accredited to Germany exclusively, while special attachés will be appointed for Italy and Austria.

Several players of Anglo-Saxon nationality, including a number of Canadians, took part in the International Lawn Tennis Tournament which came to a close last week in the Grunewald. The German Crown Prince took a keen interest in the event. Arriving in tennis array on the opening day, he was invited to play a set with the Berlin lady tennis champion, Countess Schulenburg, which he did,—accepting with great chivalry an uncompromising defeat at the hands of the final winner of the tournament.

Miss Clifford Geffken, of Savannah, Georgia, and Miss Cameron, of Vancouver, have come up to Berlin from Dresden for a short stay, and are at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Strasse 11.

Miss Sadie Coryell, of Penn Yan, New York, is in Berlin, having taken the ocean trip to Europe chiefly for her health. She will make a short stay at Kleist Strasse 11.

Miss Tara Wallace and Miss Joyce Bishop, two young American violinists of Berlin who are studying with Herr Wilhelm Eylau, recently took a trip to Prague where they played at a large At Home given by Mrs. Wiedermann-Mills. They are said to have created much interest and pleasure with their ensemble and solo work.

A Bremerhaven telegram informs us that 200 German-American marksmen arrived there yesterday by the S.S. "Main," on a visit to various German cities and to take part in the shooting contest at Hamburg.

Recent American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon include:—

Mr. T. Reins, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Benning, of New York; Messrs. Edward Newgass and Morris Fox, of New York; Mr. Chas. H. Strauss, of New York; Dr. J. Saxe, of New York; Mr. Jerome B. Latour, of New York; Mr. D. A. Lanferty, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Elsas, and family, of New York; Mr., Mrs., and Miss S. F. Bleyer, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Smart, and child, of Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Phylfe, of New York; Mr. Isidor Schaffran, of New York; Dr. S. Aisinmann, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Bailey, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Meyer, of Denver; Mrs. D. Cromwell Corner, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Engle, of Boston; Mr. Leopold Joseph, of Cincinnati; Mr. Philippe L. Beilinger, and wife, of New York.

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The party of British Labour Parliamentarians reached Bremen on Monday night and proceeded to Bremerhaven yesterday morning, where they embarked on their return journey to England.

Mr. W. S. Hawk, proprietor of the Manhattan Hotel at New York and his sister, Miss E. O. Hawk, left Berlin on Saturday for Thüringen.

## 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.

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4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Walküre	at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Welt, in der man sich lang-	
	welt	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die schicke Auguste	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in	
	Monte Carlo	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	8
Kleines Theater	Der Andere	8
Hebbel Theatre	Hohes Spiel	8
Comic Opera	Carmen	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Der fesche Rudi	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Biberpelz	8
	Charlotten-	
	burg	
Pfr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Erfolg	8
Luisen Theatre	Husarenflieger	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Gerda Gerovius	8
Tranon Theatre	Das Mädchen ohne Ehre	8
Thalia Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Urania Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	8
Theatre des Westens	Rom und die Campagna	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Salome (Gura Opera)	7.30

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Tricoche und Carolet	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Teufelsweib	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folles Caprice	3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur	8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Gastspieltheatre	Lord Lister. Der grosse Un-	
	bekannte	8.30
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	8

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**  
**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach, Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.  
**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thachara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

## WINDFALL FOR FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 8.

The will of M. Chauchard, the universal provider of Paris, is published this morning and shows that the State will benefit to the tune of 60 million francs from the total of 150 millions which comprised the late man's fortune. Of the 60 millions part is represented by M. Chauchard's art collection which has been donated to the Louvre, and part by the 18 million francs which will be collected in death duties.

The death of M. Chauchard leads the *Temps* to say of millionaires in general: "As a matter of fact, great millionaires are almost always philanthropists. They recognise their duties to the community which has offered them a favourable field for their operations. They know better than any the price of labour, of devotion, of courage, as much from having practised these virtues themselves as from having felt the need of them in their assistants. They feel themselves to be in a manner the trustees of their wealth and consider their life-work incomplete if they do not make it serve the advancement of humanity. Thus money, contrary to the theories of Socialists, is merely concentrated temporarily in certain able hands to return sooner or later into general circulation, and that is the life of the social body, as is the circulation of blood in the human system."

## BULLFIGHTERS' BLACK SUNDAY.

Last Sunday will certainly rank as a black letter day in the annals of Spanish bullfighting, owing to the abnormal number of mishaps which befell the heroes of the bullring in widely scattered provinces of Castile. A telegram from Madrid gives the following particulars: In Madrid on Sunday the espada Pepete was so badly wounded by a bull that he had to be conveyed in an improvised ambulance to hospital, followed by a large crowd of curious sightseers. At Vista Alegre the banderillero Alfarrero was chased by the enraged animal which transfixed him with its horns just as he was in the act of leaping to safety over the barrier, and inflicted horrible injuries. At Algeciras Señor Bombita, who enjoys the reputation of being Spain's foremost matador, met his Waterloo on Sunday. When advancing to inflict the death stroke he apparently made a misstep, whereupon the bull plunged forward and ripped up the matador's thigh. Bombita's condition is said to be critical. At Carthage the banderillero Pachines was badly hurt, and the same bull gored the espada Jaqueta repeatedly, mangling him to such an extent that he was found to be dead when the animal was finally driven off. Canario, another famous matador, was tossed by a bull at La Palma, near Seville; the banderillero Rubito was gored at Corunna; and the matador Serio was probably fatally hurt at Seville. An enraged animal put the final touch to this chapter of catastrophes by later savagely attacking the matador Trueno and one of the spectators at the Seville bullfight. Before the unfortunate men could escape they were hurled against the barricade, torn and gored in a shocking manner, and trampled upon by the infuriated bull. Both will die.

## INTERNATIONAL GOLD PRODUCTION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 29.

Tables published by the Statistical Bureau in Washington show that the world's production of gold has increased in the last ten years by half, and that it has doubled in the last twenty-five years. The total gold production since the discovery of America is stated to have amounted in value to 13,000,000,000 dollars, while that of the gold now on hand amounts to 11,000,000,000 dollars. The difference in the two amounts is accounted for by the explanation that parts of the whole production have disappeared. The gold on hand is distributed among the different countries as follows:—in the United States of America 1,613,000,000 dollars; in France 926,000,000; Germany 1,044,000,000; Great Britain 565,000,000; Italy 258,000,000; Austria-Hungary 303,000,000; Russia 917,000,000; Turkey 132,000,000; Egypt 140,000,000; Australia 158,000,000; Argentina 140,000,000; India 113,000,000; Japan 96,000,000; Canada 66,000,000; Brazil 51,000,000. The value of coined gold in the United States rose from 925,000,000 dollars in 1908 to 1,613,000,000 at the present time, an increase of 75 per cent. A full quarter of the total quantity of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America came out of American mines. The value of the gold used in arts and industries in the year 1907 is estimated at 135,000,000 dollars.

## NEW YORK LAND MONOPOLY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 29.

The rateable value of New York city is returned at 6,800,000,000 dollars, more than two thirds of that amount being real estate. The landed property of the city, the population of which is nearly three-and-a-half millions, is in the hands of no more than one hundred thousand owners.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 9.15.

#### Electra.

Tragedy in one Act by Hugo von Hofmannsthal.  
Music by Richard Strauss.

#### Cast:

Clytemnestra	.....	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Electra	.....	Frau Krull.
Chrysothemis	her daughters	Fräul. Stems.
Aegisthus	.....	Herr Sembach.
Orestes	.....	Herr Perron.
Orestes' guardian	.....	Herr Puttlitz.
The Confidante	.....	Fräul. Sachse.
The Train-bearer	.....	Fräul. Tervani.
A young servant	.....	Herr Soot.
An old servant	.....	Herr Nebuschka.
The Head Maid	.....	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
		Frau Bender-Schäfer.
		Fräul. Tervani.
Five Maids	.....	Fräul. Seebe.
		Fräul. Zoder.
		Fräul. Keldorfer.

**PLOT.** Electra's father (Agamemnon) has been murdered by her mother's (Clytemnestra's) lover (Aegisthus). She broods over her sole aim in life, viz. that her brother (Orestes), whose whereabouts are unknown, should revenge their father by killing his murderers. In the opening scene five maids discuss Electra's misery, only one takes her mistress's part, and she is being chastised for her allegiance when Electra enters. She is joined by her sister (Chrysothemis), who exhorts her to abandon her revengeful bearing, which is causing Clytemnestra to keep both her daughters in captivity. The mother appears with her followers, in a threatening mood. Dismissing her suite, she endeavours to persuade Electra to tell her what sacrifice is necessary in order to banish the apparitions with which she is incessantly haunted. Electra declares that a woman must be sacrificed, and that woman must be Clytemnestra herself. The mother's alarm at such a probability is appeased by the entrance of her confidante, who whispers to her that Orestes, her son, is dead. Electra vainly implores her sister to join her in accomplishing the destruction of their mother and her lover. The attempt is abortive, whereupon Electra, in despair, resolves to carry out the deed herself. With her own hands she unearths the axe with which her father was slain, and while engaged in this act is surprised by a stranger, whom she eventually recognises as her brother, Orestes. Entering the house he kills his mother and her lover, Aegisthus. While the domestic retainers are giving vent to their joy at the return of Orestes, Electra, who has been instrumental in bringing about the destruction of the sinful usurpers, falls to the ground, lifeless.

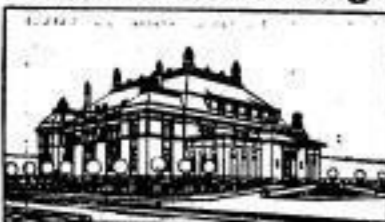
Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.

Thursday night	.....	Das Rheingold	.....	at 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	.....	Revolutionshochzeit	.....	at 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

### Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.



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Struve Strasse 5, 1.

It is officially stated by the municipal body in Marienbad that there is no authority for the rumours that King Edward will not pay his usual visit there this year, but go to Caunterets instead. No intimation of the kind has reached the authorities in Marienbad.

The comic opera in three acts, "Die Dame Kobold," was produced at the Royal opera on Sunday for the first time, and pleased the audience highly. Kammer-sänger Karl Scheidemantel has translated the libretto of Calderon de la Barca's Spanish comedy "La Dama Duende" into German in a form adapted to the music of Mozart's opera "Cosi fan tutte." Mozart was not fortunate in his libretti, although, for instance, according to his own showing, he read about a hundred books before he found a text suitable for his "Figaro's Hochzeit." When he declined the offer of the position of conductor in Berlin, the Emperor Joseph II. gave him an order to write a new opera, the libretto for which, by Lorenzo da Ponte, was handed to him complete. That was the opera "Cosi fan tutte," and it was performed for the first time on the 26th of January 1790, at Vienna. The subject matter of the libretto belonged to the time and reflected the lax morals of the French nobility before the Revolution. The wager of two officers on the fidelity, or rather infidelity, of their respective fiancées is successfully worked out after the motto "so they all are, unfaithful and easily misled." All sorts of masquerading and disguises; the employment of mesmerism, then so popular; and other similar features, marked the libretto as that of an "Opera buffa," and Mozart, with unerring tact, saw at once that he must fall back on the then prevailing style of Italian music. But, although he kept throughout to the characteristics of that style in the Arias and Recitatives, in the florid passages and ornaments, his genius shone through the noble and beautiful music, a true transfiguration of the coarse, lascivious text; music that counts among the most beautiful of his inspirations. He showed here the same independence of his text, the same superiority of the musical over the written language, as are shown in "Zauberflöte." Herein he acted in the spirit of a sentence that occurs in a letter to his father dated 1781: "In an opera, Poetry must be absolutely the obedient daughter of Music"—proving that Mozart held the music to be more important than the text.

From the above, and from a comparison of the libretti with the music of Mozart's other operas, which I cannot notice here, it is manifest that he thought no more than his contemporaries of the unity between text and music proclaimed by Wagner. With the change of taste and improvement of morals, the judgment of the libretto of "Cosi fan tutte" altered in the course of time, and the need of a rearrangement of the work was more and more strongly felt. Thus a number of rearrangements appeared; the object of all of them being to save Mozart's opera for posterity by purifying and elevating the text. The best known of those revised texts is the one by Hermann Levi.

As, however, in spite of all good-will and efforts, the opera failed to attain to popularity, Herr Karl Scheidemantel conceived the radical expedient of adapting an entirely new text to Mozart's music. In principle, that idea must be regarded as an offence against the artistic entity of Mozart's work; since the music, after all, must be supposed to have sprung from the subject in hand, its moods and character. But if it be admitted, first, that Mozart's music is far more worthy than the loose and ordinary text; and secondly, that a Mozart opera is not "an artistic whole" in the Wagnerian sense, Herr Scheidemantel's work can then be understood, and perhaps approved. He had, of course, to find a text that suited the nature of Mozart's music—its lively character and true comedy style, with a certain nobility of feeling and manner. Herr Scheidemantel searched among the comedies of the great Calderon, so many of which have survived to the present day. In "La Dama Duende," the number and the mutual relation to each other of the *dramatis personae* suggested the play as a possible substitute for the da

Ponte text. The love intrigues of the Calderon comedy also supplied favourable material. This "cloak and sword" piece is in the true Calderon vein. With highly commendable skill Herr Scheidemantel has constructed his libretto and fitted it with loving devotion to Mozart's rhythms and melodies, so as to bring words and music into agreement. It must have been a work of laborious diligence, rich musical fancy, and great refinement of feeling. His text is good, and often very poetic German. Slight variations of Mozart's music here and there were not to be avoided, but Scheidemantel has left the Arias almost entirely untouched. Looking at the effect of the opera thus constituted as a whole, there is hardly anywhere want of agreement between text and music, and the agreement is sometimes very striking. The ensemble passages often presented great difficulties, which have been overcome with minute pains and surprising success; though in the grand Finale of the second act it seemed to me that Mozart's music suffered somewhat from the new text, which is here more serious in character than the music. Such criticisms may be occasionally suggested by details, but it must be admitted that the entire effect was very good and satisfying. The acting in the single scenes was most amusing, and the whole of the second act pleased the audience well. The interest flagged somewhat in the third act.

Taken for all in all, however, the opera was a complete success, and it was a very great enjoyment to listen to Mozart's noble tone-speech, full of the love of life, and to follow the graceful lines of his melodies. The singers entered thoroughly into the spirit of the work and, though all did not go quite as smoothly and precisely in difficult places as it soon will, the vocal performances of Fr. Siems, Fr. Seebe, and Frau Nast, and of Herren Perron, Scheidemantel, and Soot were very praiseworthy. Loud applause often followed the Arias; Frau Nast, in particular, as the clever maid *Isabella*, the real "fairy" of the play, delighted the house. At the end of the opera Herr Scheidemantel and Herr von Schuch received ovation upon ovation.

Felix Zimmermann.

We learn from London that the Queen's Hall is to be filled this evening by an overflowing audience anxious to hear a parody on the music of Richard Strauss. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, the Professor of Composition and Orchestral Playing at the Royal College of Music, has written an "Ode to Discord," (a design for the title-page was suggested in last week's *Punch*) for which certain instruments are said to have been specially invented; among them a "Dreadnought drum," and "a bombastic tambourine." Mr. Beerbohm Tree lends a "thunderstorm" for the occasion.

The little-known kingdom of Abyssinia has a department all to itself at the International Photographic Exhibition now proceeding, thanks to the participation of the Negus Menelik. Specimens of the State jewellery of the Abyssinian court, quaint head-dresses, armour, accoutrements, and clothing are interesting features of this exhibit. Other specimens are also due, having been despatched from Abyssinia some few months ago. The photographic section gives not only a picture of the country and its people, but portraits of the Negus, his family and relations. Today's concert will be furnished by the band of the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, conducted by M. Feiereis; it commences at 4.30 and lasts until 10.30 p.m. A scientific demonstration illustrating anatomical and Röntgen ray photography takes place from 4 to 6 p.m. by a medical man. Admission to this will be free.

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

### THE MAGIC THUMB-PRINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

As doubtless most of your readers know, there is a depression in the iron railing of the Brühl'sche Terrace in Dresden said to have been made by the pressure of August the Strong's thumb in a moment of passion, caused by the sight of one of his favourite ladies dallying with a rival. The legend runs that whosoever lays his or her thumb in this print will assuredly return to Dresden, however improbable that eventuality may appear at the time. During the past week or two I have met many friends back in Dresden whom I certainly did not expect to see, and in the course of our talk it transpires in every case that they touched the magic thumb-print when here last time. Two gentlemen tell me that they never had the least intention of returning to Dresden, but that one circumstance or another landed them back here. The coincidence is, at least, very striking, and I have been wondering whether there are any other of your readers who have knowledge of the thumb-print's potency.—  
Puzzled.

## AMERICA AND CUBA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 29.

Washington is once more in the throes of the perennial Cuban question. The conditions prevailing in the island since the "Pearl of the Antilles" launched for a second time on the political ocean have in no wise justified favourable expectations. Political agitations are once more in full swing, and the Cuban element which is in favour of annexation to the American Union is gaining more importance and influence thereby. The withdrawal of American troops was never viewed with approval by thoughtful Cuban citizens, who foresaw only too plainly the opportunities which political independence would offer to the turbulent section. There is now talk of an extensive revolution being arranged. Should this come to a head it could not but have the greatest influence on the fate of Cuba as an independent State, since the sugar planters who form a powerful part of the community and who are continually urging absorption by the United States owing to the extended markets for their produce which such a step would open up, would certainly make urgent representations through their representatives at Washington for American intervention. Those who know say that the financial policy of the Cuban Government is economically most unsound. Large sums are expended for unnecessary purposes without the least thought of proportionate revenue. Loans are raised on the flimsiest security, and a heavy deficit already threatens. Meanwhile the anti-American movement is gaining ground. The malcontents take every opportunity of showing their disregard for American interests, and this morning's papers report that large orders have been placed by the Cuban Government in Germany and France for rifles and big guns over the heads of American manufacturers. Under these circumstances the authorities at Washington are becoming more amenable to the idea of intervention in Cuban affairs. It is further stated that American army officers are openly prophesying that, should Washington decide to despatch troops to Cuba once more, the Stars and Stripes will not vanish from the island so speedily as in former times.

## WOMEN AND WALL STREET.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 29.

Wall Street, it appears, is not only the goal and the grave of masculine hopes, but of feminine aspirations too. The number of women who indulge in speculations on the street is becoming greater every year. So, at least, Mrs. M. Challenger, a well-known woman stockbroker, told a number of reporters this morning who discussed with her the activities of her sex on Wall Street. Mrs. Challenger stated that all women were born plungers, and never hesitated to risk their all in exceedingly risky speculations. They remained confident of victory in spite of successive reverses, and fresh legions come each year filled with the rosiest hopes of making a speedy fortune. If they succeed in scooping the pool once, asserts Mrs. Challenger, they immediately dissipate their profits in champagne suppers. But if they lose, they dissolve into tears and call their broker names. She concluded by registering her conviction that women are bad speculators by nature, as they lack judgment and patience. But still they come to the Street, in spite of all disappointments.

## FOR PHILATELISTS.

A Paris contemporary has made a discovery concerning English postage stamps recalling the curious phenomenon of the Servian Coronation stamps, on which the head of the murdered King Alexander can be seen by inverting the head of King Peter, only the peculiarity in the present instance is of a more cheerful nature. We are told on looking at the current English stamps through the magnifying glass, there can be seen on the profile of the King a young and beautiful woman in the act of putting on her hat, the youth and beauty element being without doubt purely imaginative. The eye of the King represents the lady's head, the eyebrow her hat, while the nose on one side and the shading of the cheek on the other show the two arms in the act of attaching her hat. Our contemporary does not mention the denomination of the stamp in which the peculiarity is most distinct.

## A COSMOPOLITAN UNIVERSITY.

The University of Pennsylvania has drawn more than 1,500 students from places other than within the borders of Pennsylvania; of these, 250 are from foreign countries, of which 62 are from British territories, 47 from Europe, 33 from China and Japan, 15 from the foreign possessions of the United States, and 98 from Latin American countries. The Latin Americans come from 21 countries, and represent at least 60 different towns.

## :: DRESDEN ::

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

**B. A. Müller,** by appointment to the Saxon Court, Prager Strasse 32-34.  
**Lawn Tennis Exhibition.**  
Sole Agent for Goss Heraldic Porcelain.

## Pension von Oertzen

old established house

Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.

Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

**Brühl & Guttentag.**—Artistic needle work.—Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

## THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary

Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters

Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

**PENSION JAHN,** Nürnberger Str. 44, I.

Most beautiful location in the city.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.



## SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets.

Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers between Leitmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg. First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins free from draughts. Railway connection at all principal stations.

Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic Elbe valley.—Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

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

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

**PENSION BENCKE** Lindenau Strasse 11, I.  
Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

## Worcester House School

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse.

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

## Hotel de France, Dresden, Wilsdruffer Str.

Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking.

— Helles Culmbacher, best beer in Dresden, —

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse

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 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. WISHT, Resident Minister.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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

## HATS OFF TO THE HEN!

The following egg is laid by the *Wall Street Journal*—

"Primary as the great crops are among the things that make for farm prosperity and business recovery, they are ably supplemented by such subsidiary sources of farm revenue as come from dairying and poultry raising. In 1899 the farm value of eggs produced in the United States was \$144,286,158. That was when prices were comparatively low. During the current year the price has ranged from 16 to 40 cents a dozen at St. Louis, or fully twice that of eight years ago. It is, therefore, easily within the facts to say that the American hen now adds to the income of the farm in eggs alone no less than \$280,000,000 a year.

"Few people appreciate how much these minor sources of farm income help to turn the tide from depression to prosperity. There are at a rough estimate 200,000,000 laying hens in the United States, responsible for the production of at least 1,400,000,000 dozens of eggs in the course of a year. When hard times run up against such facts as these there is going to be a change for the better.

"And this is why. From the cash income derived from these sales the current farm purchases are made for the individual and household needs, in the daily or weekly visits to the country and village stores. High prices for this and other produce help to increase the output. Month by month the command of the farm over the products of industry gives proof of a demand which merchant and manufacturer are quick to recognise as the advent of better times. The turning point between bad times and better times is to no insignificant extent the work of the patriotic American hen. Hats off to her!"

## MEXICAN FARMERS TO VISIT U.S.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 29.

A number of opulent Mexican farmers will visit the maize States of the Union this summer. They will also be received at the White House, to present President Taft with a bust of President Diaz, made of pure gold.

## 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. today (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. tomorrow (Thursday).

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.

June 15.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, mails due in New York June 22. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 14th inst.

June 17.—Majestic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York June 22. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post 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.

Today (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.

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 forwarded 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 express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever 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 harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast, rain at times, temperature little altered.