

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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WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA? I. THE STORY.

(This is the second of a series of articles on the above subject specially written for the *Daily Record*. The third, commencing tomorrow, will deal with the proofs of statements contained in the previous articles.)

The sea-faring instinct of these Northern Warings (Wanderers) and Wickings (Vikings), their skill and proficiency in navigation and astronomical science which had enabled them to bridge the distance between Norway and Iceland, between Iceland and Greenland, rendered it impossible that these daring and restless sons of the sea, in their sea-worthy craft, as well, if not better, fitted to cross the Atlantic as the ships of Columbus, should remain long in Greenland, within a comparatively short voyage of the vast continent, and not become aware of its existence. So it followed that Leif, the son of Eric the Red, and others went forth and discovered that land, naming Labrador *Hellaland*, the land of flat stones; Newfoundland and Nova Scotia *Markland*, the land of forests; and the coast from Massachusetts to Virginia *Vinland it göda*, or Wineland the Good, because in its southern districts the vine grew in the open and self-sown corn was found, believed by some to be maize, but probably rye or wild rice. It was a land, moreover, where no snow fell, where the cattle fed in the open all the year round, whose streams and rivers abounded in fish and the woods were full of game. The Flora and Fauna of this district denote a southern part of the coast, corresponding more with Virginia than Massachusetts.

The chief and most famous of these early explorers was Thorfin Karlsefni, an Icelandic merchant from Greenland, married to Gudrid. He set forth with a band of one hundred and sixty, together with cattle, for Vineland, where he remained three years, establishing a palisaded settlement at Straumjord as a security against the Skraelinjar or Indians, with whom they had difficulties and hostilities. Perhaps here a still happier analogy may be suggested, à propos of the discussion "America and Calibanism" in the *Daily Record*. Let Vineland and Straumey represent the Enchanted Island; Karlsefni, Gudrid, and the little Snorri find a correspondency in Shakespeare's trio, Prospero, Miranda, and Ariel; while in the Skraelinjar,—described by the Sagas as "swarthy men, and ill-looking, and the hair of their heads ugly, great eyes and broad of cheek"—there is the veritable Caliban, a Cannibal, of which Caliban is but the anagram, in possession of the land and to be subjected by the *Wicking Prospero*.

At Straumjord in A.D. 1003, to this Icelandic chieftain and his lady, was born Snorri, the first European we know of born on the American strand, and the ancestor of a famous line. No determined and persistent efforts, however, seem to have been made from Greenland, Iceland, or Norway at settled and serious colonisation of this Western El Dorado, but frequent voyages were made to various points on this long coast-line in the eleventh century, and less frequently up to the fourteenth century—for timber, big trees of veined hard wood called *Masur*, vines, grapes, fish, and peltries; while a Bishop, Eirik Uppi of Greenland, was appointed as Bishop of Vineland, and set sail in A.D. 1121 for his new diocese, but as no more is recorded of him it is concluded that he was either lost at sea or murdered by the Skraelinjar. It is not difficult to picture what the result would have been if close communication could have been maintained with the homeland, and colonisation had been encouraged and developed.

(Continued on page 4.)

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BRITISH CHRISTIANS' VISIT. THE KAISER'S CORDIAL GREETING.

As briefly reported in yesterday's issue the party of English clergymen and laymen visiting Germany were received on Monday afternoon by the German Emperor in the New Palace at Potsdam. His Majesty delivered the following speech in English:—

Gentlemen:

It gives me real pleasure to receive you today as the representatives of the English Christian Churches, and I sincerely hope that all of you are enjoying your visit to Germany. You have come to return the visit paid last year by the representatives of the German Christian Churches to England. I have had the opportunity of speaking with a number of the German clergymen, and I am happy to be able to tell you that they were most satisfied with their visit and could not say enough in praise of the great hospitality and true Christian brotherly love they were received with in your country.

I am sure that you will find our people not less hospitable, and I hope that you will be pleased with your visit amongst us to the end. I trust that this visit, like that of last year, will tend to promote good feeling between the two great kindred nations.

Gentlemen, I am very glad to have had the pleasure of receiving you.

Previously, while presenting the party to his Majesty, the British Ambassador, Sir William E. Goschen, had made the following speech in German:—

Your Majesty:

The gentlemen whom your Majesty has graciously consented to receive, and whom I have now the honour to introduce, are representatives of the Christian Churches in Great Britain and Ireland. They represent every group of those Churches. Among them are Bishops, Deacons, clergymen, and laymen of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches; Presidents, clergymen, and laymen of the numerous Free Churches in England, and representatives of the Scotch Synod. They include, moreover, members of both Houses of Parliament and representatives of our Universities and educational institutions. They have come to Germany on the cordial invitation of a committee which represents the corresponding bodies in Germany, and they have taken advantage of this opportunity to renew the friendships formed among their honoured guests of the previous year. Your Majesty knows the aims and intentions of these gentlemen. They have come in the interests of peace and mutual welfare, and in the firm conviction that nothing contributes more to friendship between the nations than mutual acquaintance and frequent intercourse. They are convinced that meetings between the representatives and adherents of the Churches of both nations, which are so closely allied through ties of blood and through the history of their spiritual life, can only have the best and most gratifying results, and it is their earnest hope and belief that the bonds of peace which have so long existed between the two Empires may thereby be strengthened and maintained.

They have commissioned me to express how agreeably moved and gratified they have been by the cordiality of their reception in Hamburg and Berlin; and they desire that I express to your Majesty, the ruler of this great nation, their hearty thanks for the extraordinary friendship shown to them on all sides by your Majesty's subjects.

Permit me to add that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to say these words to your Majesty, addressed as they are on behalf of the friends and advocates of peace and goodwill among the nations of the earth to your Majesty, the monarch under whose rule Germany for so many years has been a loyal adherent of peace and its blessings.

After tea had been served, the guests took leave of their Imperial host, deeply touched and gratified at the unmistakable cordiality of the Emperor's words.

WORDY WARFARE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress," said Emerson; and we venture to add that there is no tranquillity which wrong words will not begin to disturb. Far too much has been said and written of the "inevitable" Anglo-German war; but as a matter of fact this war has already broken out. Luckily, however, it is a war of words, a campaign of windy verbiage which howls impotently against the proved armour of commonsense. The mighty warriors on either side the North Sea who hurl their inflated verbal bombs so freely are momentarily not dangerous; they are merely amusing. They foam at the pen with concentrated fury, and dip their stiles into the corrosive acid of petty jealousy, racial animosity, and spiteful malice, all blended together in the devil's cauldron. Oceans of ink and incalculable reams of manuscript are expended by these knights of the nib. They are omniscient,—in their own opinion. Their marvellous prescience gives them insight into the secret thoughts of the great ones of this earth. They know in detail the privy ambitions, designs, and stratagems of Great Britain and Germany,—and they say that war is inevitable! Well, if it be so, let us render honour where honour is due. If war is inevitable, it will have become so chiefly through the efforts of the windy gentry of Chauvinist newspapers in both countries. As they are set upon bringing war, why deprive them of their due share of martial glory? Let England and Germany at once form special naval and military divisions of pressmen. Let the first regiments and ships destined to bear the brunt of combat be constituted and manned by our bellicose newspaper scribes. Assign them to the submarines and destroyers, to the attacking line and the war airships. Withhold from them no single opportunity of proving that their warlike demeanour is not confined to the walls of the editorial office. Surely these doughty blustering men of war should form the backbone of a conquering army. Think what precious material the military authorities of England and Germany are leaving untouched! Picture the imposing spectacle which would be provided by the charge of two opposing press regiments (we cannot imagine that any great slaughter would result).

The above suggestion is made after reading the ebullitions which have appeared recently in certain London and Berlin journals, all deliberately tending to excite the worst passions of their readers. Whether the proposal is practicable or not remains for the experts to decide. 'Tis in jesting guise, but ye are wise, and ye know what the jest is worth!"

B E R L I N

(By TELEGRAPH.)

The representatives of Christian communities in Great Britain visited the Chapter House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and met the clergy of Berlin in council. The result was a resolution unanimously approving the decision arrived at in London on the 1st of June last year, and confirming it in the following terms: "We are united in the honest personal endeavour to draw the bands of peace more and more closely about our peoples. We are united in the hearty entreaty to all our fellow-countrymen to help us, to the ends that the old voice of blood relationship may not be unheeded; that the old and new voices of powerful spiritual influences and historical traditions may prevail; and above all that the eternal voice of the Gospel may prove the kingly power of love. Finally we are one in the fervent prayer that the Spirit of Peace will abundantly bless our project for His Name's sake."

When the business of the above meeting in the Chapter House was concluded, the visitors drove to the University, where they were received in the Aula at 11 o'clock. The officers of the students' Clubs in full dress were in position on the platform, with their standards. The Rector of the University, Professor Dr. Kehl, delivered an address in which he welcomed the guests and said that German science gratefully acknowledged the intellectual treasures derived from England. He then, as Professor of ecclesiastical law, dealt with the theme: "The peculiarities of the Protestant ecclesiastical constitution in Germany." Professor Dr. Harnack then spoke of the possessions of Great Britain and Germany in the domain of theology and religious education, and described community in theologico-scientific work as the foundation of peace and friendship between the two nations. The Dean of Westminster responded for the visitors, amid loud applause.

After taking luncheon at the Prince Albrecht Hotel, the party left for Eisenach at 2 o'clock p.m.

"Poia," the Indian opera, written by Mr. Arthur Nevin, the American composer, was accepted on Saturday last by Count von Hülsen for the repertory of the Berlin Royal Opera. The work will be produced in the course of the coming season. It will be the first American opera to be placed upon the stage in Germany.

Mr. Nevin is to be warmly congratulated in thus attaining what was no doubt the height of his ambition in having his work placed upon the stage of the Royal Opera in Berlin.

The American University students of Berlin have, as already announced in the *Daily Record*, formed themselves into a students' club, with a president, a constitution, and all the other features incidental to a full-fledged organisation of the kind. The Club, which has long been a steadily growing need among the large student body in Berlin, shows every prospect of becoming a permanent and most useful element in the American community.

Though founded by the American University students, the "American Students' Club" intends to invite all American music students in Berlin and American students of all classes to become members. The principal object is to give opportunity for American students in this city who have so many interests in common to come together socially once or twice a month to exchange ideas and experiences, and to have a good time into the bargain.

On Saturday evening the Club held its first reception, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowstetter, Traunsteiner Strasse 6. Mr. Lowstetter is himself an American University student, being a Methodist minister who is taking a course of theology in Berlin. About fifty students attended; musical selections were rendered and refreshments served. The next reception will be held shortly, when it is expected that with the aid of a longer list of addresses, a considerably larger number of students will be easily brought together.

The American Ambassador, who with his usual kindness had promised to address the students at their first reception, was asked to defer setting this "cachet" on the organisation until the second gathering, when a greater number could be assembled to hear him speak.

Mrs. Francis MacLennan (Miss Florence Easton) was called into the Imperial box at the Royal Opera on Sunday night, together with three other artists, after the performance of "Aida," which both the Kaiser and Kaiserin attended. The Turkish special mission to Berlin also occupied seats in the Imperial box. Although the rôle in "Aida" is one of his best, Mr. MacLennan was unfortunately prevented by illness from singing on Sunday night, missing a performance for the first time in his career. The Kaiser and Kaiserin, who have already twice received Mr. and Mrs. MacLennan in the Imperial box after the "Aida" performance, both remarked his absence with regret to Mrs. MacLennan, enquiring into the nature of the popular tenor's vocal trouble, and expressing best wishes for his speedy recovery. Speaking to Mr. Carl Jörn, who substituted Mr. MacLennan, the Kaiser made enquiries regarding his recent successes in America, and quizzed him as to whether he could still speak German.

Mr. MacLennan is suffering from a severe affection of the vocal chords, which, according to the strict

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injunctions of a specialist, will prevent him from using his voice, even for study purposes, for another month. Luckily the opera season came to a close on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. MacLennan will probably spend the two months' holiday interval in the mountains of Norway or Sweden.

Miss Sinclair, of Canada, who recently spent several months in Berlin at Pension Bergh, Motz Strasse 52, while her nephew was undergoing a serious dental operation, has returned to the Continent after a short interval at her home in South Wales. She is now at Lausanne, Switzerland, with her brother-in-law General Walker, who became seriously ill soon after her return to Wales.

Mr. Robert Maitland, the English singer, will be heard today (Wednesday) in a concert at the Marienkirche, when he will assist Kgl. Musikdirektor Irrgang in the latter's last concert for the season. An interesting programme will be given, commencing at 7.30 p.m.

Americans lately registered at the Dresdner Bank (Berlin) include:—

E. H. H. Smith, of Bridgeport, Conn., en route to Frankfurt (Hotel Adlon); Milton S. Sommerich, and wife, of New York (Hotel Esplanade); Adolph Bak, of Boston (Hotel Westminster); E. L. Rhodes, of Atlanta, Ga. (Hotel Westminster); Dr. D. E. Bushnell, of New York (Hotel Westminster); Burt E. Howard, of Stanford University, Cal. (Jerusalem Strasse 44); Mrs. Walsh Adams; Mrs. J. B. Bradt, of Boston (Kleist Strasse 26); Morris Steinbach, of New York (Hotel Bristol); Paul Savage, of New York (Heilbronner Strasse 30).

We are favoured with the following communication from the Imperial Automobile Club. "After the Sunday's rest, the fourth stage of the Prince Henry Tour, from Budapest to Vienna, presented no particular difficulties. The distance being only 165 miles, the start was fixed for 9 o'clock. In point of picturesqueness the route fell far behind the two previous stages; the wind was dead ahead all the way and the dust very trying. Prince Henry arrived at the Rotunda on the Prater at 3 p.m., and was there received by the Archduke Leopold Salvator, the Ambassador von Tschirschky und Bögendorff, the President of the Austrian Automobile Club, Markgraf Pallavicini, and Dr. Lueger, the Burgomaster of Vienna. A large and representative assemblage of members of Vienna society was also present at the time of His Royal Highness' arrival. The other automobiles followed in quick succession, and the cars were housed in the spacious garage near the Rotunda. At the expiration of the prescribed time, 95 of the 96 automobiles that started from Budapest had arrived. The car No. 675 (Gütschow) which had started late, and No. 666 (Trebitch, Puch) which had retired from the competition, also came in; so that the only car that failed to appear was No. 693 (von Roeck). Prince Henry was to be present in the evening at the reception arranged by the Austrian Automobile Club in the Club rooms."

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

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P A R I S

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 13.

The "Little Announcements."

The "Personal" advertisements in the French newspapers serve the double purpose of publishing the needs of the advertisers and providing considerable entertainment for the flippant outsider. Almost every paper has its "agony" columns, and the advertisements are worded in an unblushingly intimate style quite unknown even to the *Morning Post*, that palladium of social waifs calling from the ditch of desperation. In the Parisian agony-columns there is no attempt made to drape publicity with the least rag of reserve; they are just frankly ingenuous, as often as not, doubtless, commercially ingenuous. The human soul is stripped to its primitive nakedness and bleats unashamedly. The newspapers charge a high rate for these "petits annonces," as they are called, and twice a week they devote their rear sheets exclusively to them. Owing to the cost of insertion, there has grown up amongst the advertisers a system of abbreviations, a sort of typographical shorthand, which it would be the work of a lifetime to fully comprehend. Each class of advertisement has its special abbreviations. The following is a fair specimen of the "easy ones" to be found amongst these curious cryptograms:—

"H. m. 36 a. ans. v. de c. b. s. t. r. d. pl. m. p. mag.
"ou bur. 5 a. d. pl. b. r. é. s. v. p. à"

which, I suppose, may be translated as follows:—
"Homme, marié, 36 ans, ancien valet de chambre,
"bien sous tous rapports, demande place, maison
"particulier, magasin ou bureau, 5 années de-
"nière place, bonnes références, écrire s'il vous
"plait, à....."

The column devoted to the amatory ones is always profoundly interesting. Such is the frankness with which their newspaper correspondence is conducted that, reading their communications to each other week after week, the inquisitive reader becomes quite absorbed in the affair and feels considerably chagrined when it suddenly breaks off. It is like being robbed of the last chapters of a novel. You say to yourself, as you rise in the morning, "I wonder whether Pierrot will respond to that last agonised shriek from Pierrette?" You open your paper, turn hastily to the fatal column, scan it closely, but alas! Pierrot's fickle heart has wilted, and your own goes out in sympathy for the chill desolation of the deserted damsel. What creature in sartorial cylinders, calling himself a man, could resist the following "cri du coeur"?—

"To Pierrot. Oh! how wicked you are to
"leave me thus without news! Two insertions and
"two letters without reply!! I do not know what
"you wish me to think. I feel that I must go
"away; I cannot stay here. If I do not receive
"a reply to this I shall be compelled to believe
"the worst. Oh! write to me, I implore you!!"
Alas, poor Pierrette! Will no gallant cavalier,
with the memory of Bayard to inspire him, step forward to console this agonised heart?

Glimpses of Romance.

The foregoing is obviously a case of "simple desertion," but few of them end so definitely. You do not know whether they have fallen out, whether they have committed suicide together, whether they were prosaically married, or whether the husband or wife of one of the interested parties extinguished the tenderly nourished flame by throwing cruel, commonplace, cold water on it. You are left in a state of exasperating suspense in regard to the conclusion, as in the famous case of "Lovelight" and "Top of Stairs" who suddenly shot up into the limelight of public interest, through a long correspondence in the agony column of the *Daily Mail*, and then sank mysteriously into the obscurity of private life again. And yet, with such evidence before them that the warp and woof of modern life is shot through and through with threads of purple emotion, there are some who say that Romance is dead!

Marriage by Advertisement.

By far the most fascinating, however, of these small advertisements is the matrimonial section. Sometimes, in one issue of *Le Journal*, there are as many as 200 announcements under this heading. Even after deducting those emanating from matrimonial agencies, and from the professional fleecers of confiding women, the number of genuine seekers after this kind of nuptial union must be fairly large. Matrimony, of course, in France, is a highly commercialised institution, and these particular advertisements clearly show the grim, businesslike way in which they regard a step that, in Anglo-Saxon countries, is invested with a haze of ecstatic bliss, obscuring all but the joy of the two souls thus approaching idyllic union. The attitude of the average Frenchman, especially of the middle classes, towards the girl whom he wishes to marry—not, observe, with whom he falls in love,—(although I do not suppose that he would object to the coincidence) may be expressed in a phrase borrowed from the last County Council elections in London—"It's your money we want!"

The following is a rather puzzling specimen of these advertisements:—

"A vegetarian, 28 years, with income of Fcs. 7,000, wishes to marry a Kneippiste, of good family, in similar circumstances. Write 'Stark,' 'c/o'"

Kneippists, I believe, are the cult which wears long, flowing robes, unbound and unbrushed hair, sandals, etc., and conducts mysterious rites in chilly costumes, on grassy lawns, in the dewy morning. "Stark," under the circumstances, is not wholly unappropriate.

"Young lady, 28 years, of the best society, orphan, good physique, distinguished, well-educated, with good heart, add dot of Fcs. 10,000, (after reverses), desires to marry a gentleman of good instincts and delicate sentiments, in similar circumstances. If not really serious, please abstain."

A typical example, possibly genuine. Orphans predominate in the advertisements from feminine sources, presumably, poor things, because they have no fond and experienced parents to manipulate for them such important affairs.

Widows and Widowers.

"Widower, without children, 59 years, very active, agreeable physique, Fcs. 1,600 private income and Fcs. 2,000 salary, desires to marry young lady, widow or divorcee, without children, maximum age 50, good physique, pleasant appearance, with minimum income of Fcs. 1,500. Will respond only to letters signed and addressed."

Cynical and mercenary old reprobate!

"Widow, moving in real society, pretty, very distinguished, with Fcs. 6,000, desires to marry gentleman of unimpeachable honour, intelligent, sympathetic, distinguished, in very easy circumstances. Write Mme. B.Y.O.X.T."

One could almost summon up a picture of Mme. B.Y. etc.

"Jewish parents, desire to marry their daughter, 30 years, homely tastes and good manager, sweet-natured and pleasant—dot 10,000 francs—to an honourable gentleman of similar age and circumstances."

Poor Rebekah! Evidently a last hope.

"Young man, 30 years, dark, fine physique, good heart, excellent family, earning Fcs. 200 per month, wishes to marry pretty shogirl, modiste or milliner, in similar circumstances."

One of the boys!

"Parents desire to marry their son, 30 years, good mechanic, earning Fcs. 3,500 per annum, with prospects, to a ladylike and serious girl, 22 to 28 years, earning her own living."

Now, ladies!

"Gentleman, widower, engaged in industrial pursuits, 42 years, with fortune of Fcs. 110,000, rapidly increasing, desires to marry lady of good physique, agreeable, very earnest, intelligent, sweet-natured, truly sympathetic, gay but very ladylike, knowing how to dress well, catholic in religion, practical, and in good circumstances."

My word!

"Gentleman, young, tall, good-all-round, easy circumstances, earning Fcs. 20,000 per annum, wishes to marry young lady, 30 to 35 years, in similar position. Must not be commonplace but prove to be a precious companion in The Struggle for Life. All agencies please abstain."

Thus does the fowler spread his net in sight of the bird! G. A. A.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Paris, June 15.

It is reported from Nice that the legal proceedings which had been taken against two Russian refugees—a student named Meitus and Terapi, a pianist—for an offence committed in France, have been dropped, in consideration of M. Fallières' forthcoming journey to meet the Tsar of Russia.

TRAGIC CINEMATOGRAPHY.

Paris, June 15.

The preparation of the film for a scene in a "trick" drama to be shown on a Cinematograph screen has led to a tragic result. In the course of the "drama" a man falls into water, and for the purpose of duly representing that incident, the cinematograph apparatus was set up on the bank of the Seine so as to photograph a man falling into the river. The "model" then allowed himself to fall into the water, and disappeared. To the horror of the onlookers, he failed to reappear, and half an hour elapsed before his dead body could be recovered.

Mrs. Cazalet, of Hettner Strasse 7, with her daughter, Countess Pontiatine, are leaving Dresden this week, and expect to be away until next October.

The local Esperanto Society (Gesellschaft Esperanto Dresden) inform us that arrangements have now been completed for the Fifth International Esperanto Congress, which is to be held at Barcelona from the 5th to the 11th of September. Letters received from two members of the Congress Committee in Paris, Professor Bourlet and Baron de Menil, who recently visited Barcelona, make it plain that preparations for the event are being made on a most elaborate scale. The flower carnival coincides with the date of the Congress, a fact which will render the visit of the delegates doubly delightful. In connection with this carnival annual literary competitions take place, for which King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, besides the Ministers of State, the town of Barcelona, and other persons and institutions, offer valuable prizes. It will greatly encourage Esperantists the world over to learn that King Alfonso has graciously consented to become the Honorary President of the Congress, and that three Ministers and members of the Royal house will be patrons. The municipal administration of Barcelona has appropriated a considerable sum of money to be devoted to advertising the forthcoming Congress. Esperantists and others interested in the movement are sure of receiving a hearty welcome from the authorities and inhabitants of Barcelona. That important city, by the way, is becoming one of the leading Esperanto centres. No fewer than 52 separate Esperanto societies have come into existence there. There are special courses for policemen, hotel employes, coachmen, railway men, etc. Esperantists taking part in the Congress will be allowed a 50% reduction in fares between the 25th of August and the 25th of September on all (as we are given to understand) French and Spanish railways; while during the last three days of the Congress every train travelling north from Barcelona to the Spanish frontier will carry a conductor versed in Esperanto.

The Gesellschaft Esperanto Dresden inform us, further, that an affinity has been discovered between the two problems of aerial navigation and an auxiliary universal language. It is suggested that since airship travel will of necessity put an end to the old system of frontiers and other lines of national demarcation, the need of having at one's command a language comprehensible by all will become urgent. We rather think, however, that there is no analogy between the two problems, and that advocates of Esperanto would be better advised to devote all their energy to the propagation of their own speciality, instead of wandering off into regions not directly connected with the subject they have at heart.

The Colonial section of the Countries and Peoples department of the International Photographic Exhibition has been considerably enlarged within the last few days. By the use of thin intermediate partitions, wall space has been gained for hanging many more pictures of scenes and folk-types from the German colonies. There will be a grand and brilliant display of fireworks in the grounds of the Exhibition this (Wednesday) evening. The music will be supplied by the band of the Artillery regiment No. 64. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till about 10.30.

Yesterday was, by common consent, one of the pleasantest days of the year in regard to climatic conditions, and the green spaces of the city were at their best. The Grosser Garten appeals irresistibly to nature-lovers at this season, since, despite the fact that the "tree bloom" period is passing, the splendid foliage and emerald sward of the fine park are very reminiscent of the countryside. Much interest is taken by the public in the astonishingly rapid development of the six young cygnets on the Bürgerwiese pond. Although barely two weeks old, they are now quite an imposing size as they paddle precociously through the water escorted by their proud parents. It was amusing to watch the antics of a photographer yesterday afternoon who was trying to get the swan flotilla into focus. Let us hope that he eventually succeeded, as the group would make a delightful picture postcard.

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

D R E S D E N

Dresdner Lehrergesangverein
1884—1909
JUBILEE CONCERT
in the
Frauenkirche
Saturday, June 19, at 4 p. m.
The principal work:
Das Liebesmahl der Apostel
by **Rich. Wagner**
Children Chorus (800 school children)
Works by **Mozart, Schubert, Liszt;**
with the assistance of
Fräulein **Margarete Siems**, of the Royal Opera;
Herr **Alfred Hottinger**, organist of the Frauenkirche;
Herr **Albert Römhild**, Kgl. Musikdirektor;
Members of the **Martin Luther Church Choir;**
the augmented **Band of the H. Grenadier regiment**
No. 101, under Kgl. Musikdirektor **Schröder.**
Tickets at .# 4, 3, 2, and 1, from **Ad. Brauer**, Hauptstrasse;
A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse; and **F. Ries**, Kaufhaus.

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.
FIRST EXHIBITION
Künstlerhaus, Albrecht Strasse
... PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE ...
ARCHITECTURE, GRAPHIC ARTS.
Open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Admission .# 1; Season tickets .# 3, and each additional one .# 2.
Sale of season tickets, from 9 to 1, and 3 to 6 o'clock, at the
Exhibition office, Künstlerhaus, and at the "Depositenkasse B"
of the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.
2 to 3 eleg. furnished rooms with good board, are to let Apply:—
Neumeyer, Streblauer Strasse 3, II. (Bahnhof).

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 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 "Cost fan tutte," by W. A. Mozart. Arranged by C. Scheidtmantel.
Cast:
Don Julio de Toledo } brothers Herr Perron.
Don Luis de Toledo } } Herr Scheidtmantel.
Donna Angela, their sister, a widow Fräul. Siems.
Donna Beatrix, an orphan, adopted by
Angela Fräul. Seebe.
Don Manuel de Enriquez Herr Soot.
Isabella, maid to Donna Angela Frau Nast.
Rodrigo, servant to Don Luis Herr Rüdiger.
Cosme Calboratos, servant to Don Manuel Herr Nebuschka.
A Doctor Herr Trede.
PLOT. Two brothers, Don Julio and Don Luis de Toledo, are living in Madrid with their beautiful sister Donna Angela and an orphan, Donna Beatrix, whom she has adopted. Donna Angela is in mourning, outwardly but not inwardly deep, for her recently deceased husband. She is by nature of a lively disposition and, unable to bear the social restraint of her time of mourning, she goes out frequently, unknown to her brothers, and disguised, but always accompanied by her clever maid Isabella. On one of these occasions she meets Don Luis at a public fête, and hurriedly retires. But Don Luis has seen her, and, mistaking her for his fiancée Donna Beatrix, he follows her. Donna Angela becomes alarmed, meets a cavalier, Don Manuel de Enriquez, who is on his way to visit his old school friend Don Julio, and begs him to save her from her pursuer. A dispute, during which Donna Angela and Isabella 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 Fairy Lady," 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 cone; whereupon Don Julio promptly proposes and is accepted. So all ends well, except for Don Luis.
Thursday night . . . Die Fiedermaus at 7
Friday night Götterdämmerung " 6
Saturday night Electra " 7.30
Sunday night Der fliegende Holländer " 7.30
Monday night Tiefland " 7.30
Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Robert und Bertram at 7.30
Thursday night . . . Die Jungfrau von Orleans " 7
Friday night Der Biberpelz " 7.30
Saturday night . . . Brand " 7
Sunday night Robert und Bertram " 7.30
Monday night Nathan der Weise " 7

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

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REICHS-APOTHEKE
ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED
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Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.
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Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

(Continued from page 1.)

Norse colonies would have become firmly rooted and widespread along the American shore and around the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Norse language, nationality, and institutions would have played as conspicuous a part in America as English does today. It was, however, left to Columbus to re-discover and open up the New World to a modern Europe, which from being at one time under the rule of Spaniards and Frenchmen has fallen, after all, to the possession of the Scando-Gothic stock, originating from Scandinavia's first colony, the British Isles, which has dominated in population, language, and free institutions—in spite of the vast mixed multitude of foreign immigrants into the "States"—the Northern part of the New World, discovered nine centuries ago by the true forefathers of the English stock, as craniology and antiquities demonstrate them to be. Here, then, is the natural "Triple Alliance," the *tria juncta in uno*, Scandinavia, England, and America! (To be continued tomorrow.)

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.*

To those who read *The Halo*, this book (*Kingsmead*) will be additional interest, for here they will meet old friends again, with "Tommy" throughout as the hero, *deus ex machina*, what you will. The foibles of the parvenu element are dealt with in the author's usual interesting manner, and Snobbery furnishes the target against which her biting shafts of satire are levelled to such good purpose.

The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square is the fascinating story of a girl of French descent, reared on a remote Welsh farm and suddenly transplanted to the splendours of a great London house. A sister's love is one of the strong motifs of this charming book which, if its plot is unconvincing, will still be read and enjoyed by appreciative people.

In *Little People* Mr. Whiteing presents us with a series of brilliant essays on his favourite subject, the proletariat. It has been our pleasure to review a number of Mr. Whiteing's previous works in these columns, and in every case we have been compelled to pay full justice to his masterly style and keen humanitarian sympathies. The author writes always with a purpose, but whatever the purpose is it is invariably garnished and spiced in such a manner as to make it more than palatable. This, his latest book we can conscientiously recommend.

Admirers of Mr. H. G. Wells, and they are legion, usually place *Love and Mr. Lewisham* first among the works of this clever and, in some respects, remarkable writer. It deals with the trials and experiences of youthful matrimonial life, and is more or less a study of a familiar type of human nature. Its very unpretentiousness gives it additional force, and this edition at a popular price is certain to be snapped up by the ever-increasing public whom Mr. Wells has attracted.

The name of Cutcliffe Hyne is redolent of the open country, and is a synonym for the strenuous life. Our friend Thompson in his way is not one whit less attractive than the immortal Captain Kettle, and the story of his rise from mill-hand to high financier is one long series of breathless exploits, ingenious stratagems, and healthy enterprise. Here is a book that will send the blood pulsing through your veins, and bring upon you an overwhelming desire to go out into the free, open world and do something.

We must compliment the Tauchnitz publishers on their enterprise in giving us an opportunity of securing the works of Oscar Wilde at a time when the popularity of that gifted but unfortunate writer is decidedly on the increase. *Lady Windermere's Fan* and *The Ideal Husband* are so well known at this stage of the day that criticism or comment would be superfluous.

* Tauchnitz Edition: *Kingsmead*, by Baroness von Hutten, 1 Vol.; *Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square*, by Mrs. de la Pasture, 1 Vol.; *Tales of Little People*, by Richard Whiteing, 1 Vol. Nelson's 7d Library, obtainable at the local bookstores: *Love and Mr. Lewisham*, by H. G. Wells, 1 Vol.; *Thompson's Progress*, by Cutcliffe Hyne, 1 Vol. Tauchnitz Edition: *Lady Windermere's Fan*, by Oscar Wilde, 1 Vol.; *An Ideal Husband*, by Oscar Wilde, 1 Vol.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

Washington, June 14.

Dr. Moreira, the President of the Republic of Brazil, died at half-past 7 o'clock this morning.

Rio de Janeiro, June 15.

The Ministers and the Chief of the Police have tendered their resignations; but at the request of President Nilo Pecanha they retain their offices for a few days. The new President has declared that his government will be a government of union and peace. The funeral of the deceased President is fixed for tomorrow.

STRIKE OF HUNGARIAN COACHMEN.

Budapest, June 15.

One thousand coachmen struck work yesterday, as the masters refused to pay the increased wages demanded.

DRESDEN

Grosse Wirtschaft Grand Concerts & Double Concerts daily. Beginning at 4.0 p.m. In the "Grosser Garten." Dinners, Suppers from 2 marks upwards.

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



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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.

Pension von Oertzen

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

Hotel de France, Dresden, Wilsdruffer Str.

Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking.

Helles Culmbacher, best beer in Dresden.

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 11, I.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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

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

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DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

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

Boards received.

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

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Most beautiful location in the city.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters

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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).

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse

Wednesday, June 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, June 18th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

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

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse

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

Communion service is held every third Sunday in January,

March, June and October.

The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff, Esq.

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.

U.S. ENTERPRISE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Montevideo, June 15.

A North American syndicate contemplates building a railway that will traverse Uruguay from Santa Rosa in the north-west to Puerto Coronilla in the south-east. The cost is estimated at £3,000,000. The plan implies a renewal of the financial régime of railways in Uruguay, as the syndicate offers to carry out the construction without asking the State for any guarantee of the capital employed.

PETTY THEFT LEADS TO MURDER.

Munich, June 15.

A bicycle thief who was pursued yesterday by a gendarme, suddenly turned and stabbed his pursuer to the heart; then jumped into the Isar, and escaped by swimming.

AMERICAN LABOUR LEADER'S TRIP.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 5.

The tour which Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labour, is about to make in Europe will be followed with interest in Washington, where pains have been taken in official circles to make it successful. Mr. Gompers has undertaken the journey at the request of the Federation, in order to study labour conditions on your side of the Atlantic and to collect material for legislation on Workmen's Insurance. President Taft has requested all the diplomatic and consular representatives of America in the countries which Mr. Gompers intends to visit to give him all the assistance they can; and the foreign representatives in Washington of five great European Powers have assured him of the support of their Governments.

OIL KING'S BOUNTY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 5.

The General Education Board, a body appointed to receive and distribute the large sums of money given by millionaires in America for educational purposes, has again made appropriations to a number of Universities and Colleges from a fund of 32,000,000 dollars placed at the disposal of the Board by Mr. Rockefeller in 1907. The appropriations range from 250,000 to 50,000 dollars. The highest amount was awarded to the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and the Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. The Washington University in St. Louis received 200,000 dollars; the University of Wooster, Ohio, 150,000 dollars; the Oberlin College, Ohio, 125,000 dollars; the Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia, 100,000 dollars. A number of Universities received grants of 75,000 and 50,000 dollars.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 17.—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, mails due in New York June 26. Letters for this steamer should be marked "Via Hamburg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Wednesday).

June 19.—Philadelphia, from Southampton, mails due in New York June 26. Letters must be marked "Via England," and with name of steamer, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

June 20.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York June 25. Letters must be marked "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line" and be 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-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York June 8.

Tomorrow (Thursday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York June 9.

On Friday, the 18th inst., by the S.S. La Provence, left New York June 10.

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.

Easterly winds, bright, dry, and warm.