

Office:
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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?

II. THE PROOF.

(This is the third of a series of articles on the above subject specially written for the *Daily Record*. In it the writer adduces evidence in support of the statements put forward in his previous articles. This evidence will be further amplified in the article appearing tomorrow.)

The story has been told, the proof of the facts stated needs to be advanced. History, Sagas, Antiquities, and Cartography can be brought into court to prove that Greenland, geographically part of the American Continent, was reached by the Northmen, colonised by them in the tenth century of the present era, and that the Eastern American seaboard from Labrador to Virginia was frequently visited by the Greenland Colonists, Icelanders, and others, from A.D. 1000 to the middle of the fourteenth century. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries correspond to the fifteenth and sixteenth as periods of great naval expeditions, discoveries, and conquest, the one by Spaniards, Portuguese, and British, the other by Scando-Goths.

(1). HISTORY.—As regards historical evidence of the Scandinavian pre-Columbian discovery of America, the first authority to be quoted is

(a) *Adam of Bremen*, a native of Upper Saxony, who became Canon of Bremen, the Rome of the North at that time, and Director of the Cathedral School in A.D. 1067. An historian of considerable eminence, he wrote a *Descriptio insularum aquilonis* in 1073, in which he gives an account of the Norse discovery of Greenland and Vineland, speaking of these discoveries in unmistakable and emphatic language. From King Sven of Denmark, whose court Adam visited, he received much information concerning the lands beyond Thule, i.e. Iceland. The *Descriptio* was first printed in 1595, and the account re the Norse discoveries is the first printed reference to Vineland (America). It contains also an account of an Arctic expedition of that famous and enterprising prince, Harald Hardrede—who was slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066—to explore the Northern ocean. He barely escaped the perils of fog and ice in Baffin's Bay.

(b) An independent, but not much later testimony, is that of the Icelander *Ari* (the eagle), A.D. 1067 to 1148, called "Hinn Frodi," the learned, the father of Icelandic historiography, the author of the following important works:—(1) The *Konunga-bök*, the Book of the Kings, the basis of Snorri Sturlasen's great work, a century later, the *Heimskringla*, or Lives of the Kings of Norway, a title derived from the introductory words of the history, "Kringla heimsius," i.e. the world's orb. (2) The *Landnama-bök*, or "Book of the discovery and settlement of Iceland," a sort of superior Domesday-Book, a classic of all classics in the world, unique in the whole field of literature. (3) The *Islendinga-bök*, i.e. the history of Iceland down to A.D. 1118; and (4) the *Kristina Saga*, the history of Christian Missions to Iceland and the introduction of the New Faith into that Island. The word *book* is distinctive of Ari; all preceding history was in *Saga* form, i.e. *viva voce tradition*. Ari distinguished his own written work from the then unwritten *Saga*, or "saying," corresponding to the Greek *logos*. In all these four books Ari makes mention of the settlement of Greenland, and the voyage to the newly discovered Vineland (America). Ari's information concerning Vineland came direct from his paternal uncle Thorkell Gellsson, of Helgafell—the district in Iceland whence had gone forth Erik the Red and Thorfinn Karlsefni

(Continued on page 4.)

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KAISER AND TSAR.

AUSTRIAN AND BRITISH OPINION.

The German Emperor left Danzig on Tuesday night on board the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" for Finnish waters, where he is to meet the Tsar of Russia. This very interesting political event still engages the attention of German and foreign commentators, some of whom see in it a pending revolution of the European *status quo*, others merely a visit of courtesy and personal friendship. The significance which at first attached to the meeting has been considerably lessened by the later announcement that the Tsar, after meeting the German Emperor, will proceed to France, there to meet President Fallières, and later to England, where he will be the guest of King Edward. Thus it appears that the Muscovite monarch's tour is more or less a formal round of visits, and since that fact has been digested there has been a diminution in the sensational reports which formerly found place in the newspapers. In view of the not altogether smooth relations which now exist between Russia and Austro-Hungary, the following musings from the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna are of interest:—

"The two monarchs who through their friendly relations maintain the traditional cordiality between the houses of Romanoff and Hohenzollern, will greet one another in Finnish waters and take the opportunity of strengthening their mutual friendship. It is certain that the good relations between the German Empire and Russia, which are threatened by no opposing interests, will be refreshed and invigorated by this intercourse of the two Emperors. We, on our part, can only offer our sympathetic congratulations if, owing to this Imperial meeting, the good and neighbourly conditions between our ally and Russia are improved. Cordial personal relations between individual members of the two groups into which the great European Powers have formed themselves are powerful guarantees for the maintenance of peace in Europe. That the utterances of the two Emperors will go further than on the previous occasion of two years ago is improbable; and the somewhat unfounded conjectures which were formerly made in regard to the meeting are nullified by the news that the Tsar is also to meet the King of England and the President of the French Republic. No new grouping of the Powers will be propounded in Finnish waters, but the meeting of Emperor William and Tsar Nicholas and their accompanying Ministers will certainly not occur without having a clarifying effect, an effect that will be viewed with gratification from the Austro-Hungarian point of view."

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 15.

The extreme Radicals and Labour members are apparently determined to make themselves foolish in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Tsar of Russia to Cowes. They are now busily engaged in organising a great public indignation meeting in Hyde Park, when doubtless the usual amount of airy verbiage will be expended in an indictment of the crimes of the Tsar. We are be-

coming weary of the cloak of self-righteousness in which it is the custom of the Radical element to enwrap itself, and it may be taken for granted that his Russian Majesty will receive a hearty welcome from the vast majority of the British public. It is a fact not without humour that the peace-loving, sentimental Radical party, who cry aloud against any sort of naval or military preparedness, are always the first to endorse anything calculated to engender friction in our relations with foreign countries. That is a peculiarity of the party. A few weeks ago a Radical member coolly suggested that Great Britain should blockade the Congo river as a protest against the alleged Belgian atrocities, calmly ignoring the obvious fact that such an action would most probably have involved us in all sorts of international complications. The Radical conception of foreign policy is apparently this: "First throw away your gun, and then strike your enemy in the face."

KING EDWARD EXPECTED AT GMUNDEN.

It is reported at Gmunden, Upper Austria, that King Edward will pay a visit to the Duke of Cumberland in the course of the summer.

GERMAN POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST.

Carlsruhe, June 16.

The *Süddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz* comments on a sensational report published in a Paris newspaper that Germany applied to Turkey for a naval station at one of the Turkish islands in the Archipelago; an inconvenient request to which Turkey replied by referring Germany to Tripoli, the result after all to be dependent on Germany's giving effective support to Hilmi Pasha's Ministry in the Cretan question. "Not one word of truth," remarks the *Süddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz*, "is there in this revelation. Not in Tripoli, nor in the Archipelago, nor anywhere else is any part of the Ottoman territory in danger from German covetousness. But in the Cretan question the Porte requires no support in the form of a special activity of our diplomacy. The very fact that we remain inactive, that Germany like Austria-Hungary takes no part in the attempt to solve the Cretan question, is a relief to Turkey; protecting her from European pressure and ensuring her being treated with consideration." Turning then to another subject, the anxiety of a second Paris newspaper lest Germany should render service to Russian policy in Persia with the object of separating Russia from England, the *Reichskorrespondenz* protests: "The journalists of the Triple Entente should really show more confidence in the firmness of that structure. We will not lead Russia astray in Persia or anywhere else. It is enough for us that Russia has not allowed herself to be influenced against Germany."

AN INCOME TAX FOR AMERICA.

Washington, June 16.

It was proved at yesterday's sitting of the Cabinet that President Taft is in favour of taxing the net income of corporations, in order to have a hold over them. The amount of the tax proposed for that purpose is said to be 2 per cent, and the estimated result 50,000,000 dollars a year; a sum which would materially contribute to make good the Treasury deficit. A resolution will also be laid before the Judicial Committee, proposing an amendment of the Constitution for effecting the introduction of an income tax by plébiscite. This implies a considerable delay in instituting a tax of that kind.

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 *Tägliche Rundschau* announces, in respect to the meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser, that among the gifts which the Tsar will present to the Emperor William will be a complete set of harness, copied from a set used by His Imperial Majesty. The saddle is of fawn leather, enriched with precious stones, and the reins bear in gold the initials of Russia and Germany.

The Kaiser will also receive a cigar box of magnificent goldsmith work adorned with jewels from the Ural mines. Snuff boxes, the fashion for which it is said the Emperor desires to re-establish, are also destined to figure in the collection of the Emperor William. Personages attached to the Imperial suite will receive, in addition to decorations, watches bearing the Russian eagle, and the monogram of the Tsar Nicholas.

The English clergymen who arrived at Eisenach on Tuesday evening from Berlin, visited the Wartburg yesterday morning. They left for Bielefeld at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The permanent American Industrial Exhibition now being organised will, it is stated, be opened as early as October 1, 1909. It is to be located in the interior of the city, in one of the most convenient quarters. Machinery of all descriptions will make up the principal part of the exhibition—typewriters, automobiles, motor bicycles, etc. Textile products will also be an important feature. A permanent American trade exhibition will be founded simultaneously in London, and later also in Vienna, Paris and St. Petersburg.

It is now definitely settled that Professor Edgar Stillman Kelley's orchestral setting to Shakespeare's "Macbeth" will be produced next season at the Court Theatre in Coburg.

The première, which was to have taken place last season but was postponed owing to the protracted illness of the leading actor, is being awaited with much interest in musical circles. The score is said to contain many unique features, specially in its novel musical setting of the Incantation Scene and Chorus of Spirits.

"Poia," Mr. Arthur Nevin's Indian opera, which as announced yesterday in the *Daily Record* will be produced at the Berlin Royal Opera House next season, is said to have aroused Intendant von Hülsen's personal interest to a marked degree. He is especially enthusiastic as regards its unique scenic possibilities, and has expressed his intention of giving the work all possible advantages in the way of staging, etc. The libretto, which on account of its great poetic beauty has likewise won a large share of recognition from the opera authorities, is also by an American, Randolph Hartley, of Connecticut. It is built up on the story of the Indian religion as brought to light by Mr. Walter McClintock, the well known American authority on the Blackfoot Indians.

Mr. Arthur Nevin, whose health is not yet good, is at present in America, having returned home early in May. Mrs. Nevin will join him shortly, probably sailing on July 3. Mr. and Mrs. Nevin will return to Berlin in October for the opera season. They are abandoning their flat at Aschaffener Str. 25.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who has quite recovered from the effects of her recent illness, sings with the Gura opera company this (Thursday) evening, at the Neues Kgl. Opern-Theater (Kroll's). Mme. Sembrich tonight takes the leading rôle in "La Traviata," and on Monday (June 21) in "Barbier von Sevilla." This will be the famous prima donna's farewell to the Berlin opera stage.

Miss Isla Blomfield, of Sydney, Australia, has been spending a few days in Berlin en route back to Australia after a period of two and a half years' nursing among the European colonies in Shanghai, Hankow, and various other ports of China. Miss Blomfield, who crossed to Berlin via the Trans-Siberian railway, left on Tuesday for Munich. She expects to return to China after a twelve months' holiday in Australia.

Mr. Jas. McDunnough, the son of Mrs. McDunnough, the well known matron of the American Church, has just acquired his Ph.D. degree at Berlin University, following upon his recent acquisition of the degree of M.A. at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

Mrs. Eleanor N. Poehler, Miss June A. Skelton, and Miss Frances Vincent, all of Minnesota, have arrived in Berlin and will stay for a two years' course of vocal study, having come to Europe with Fräulein Schön-René, a German vocal teacher who alternates between America and Germany. They have taken up residence at Pension Landers, Motz Str. 72.

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Miss Isabel Lemon, of Baltimore, is of the same party of students. She is staying at Pension Busch, Kurfürsten Strasse 124.

Miss Viola Craw, a popular member of Mr. Vernon Spencer's advanced piano class, will be heard this afternoon (at 4 p.m.) in the following programme at the American Woman's Club:—

- Davidshändlertänze Schumann.
- Six Mazurkas:
 - op. 17 No. 1, 2, 3; op. 24 No. 4; op. 59 No. 1; op. 30 No. 3 Chopin.
- Cortege deux Arabesques Debussy.
- Vecchio Minuetto Sgambati.
- Eglogue, Caprice d'après Paganini Liszt.
- Tambourin Rameau-Godowsky.

Engineers have been examining the ground on and around the Tegel rifle ranges on behalf of the Wright Aeroplane Company. It is supposed that trial flights will be attempted with the Wright machine in the course of the next few days. The "Parseval" airship is in its shed.

The *New York Sun* has been publishing some rather amusing reminiscences of the late Mr. Conried, which go to show that the manager who formerly controlled the destinies of the Metropolitan Opera House was by no means completely au fait with things operatic. "The rôle of Edna" (in 'Siegfried'), he said one day to the reporters who had come to interview him, 'will be sung by Miss Jacoby.' The more experienced of his hearers looked at one another and whispered, 'Edna?' 'Yes,' Mr. Conried repeated, with the slightly raised eyebrows and the didactic manner he had come to assume whenever he was discussing something of which he was not certain, the rôle of Edna will be sung by Miss Jacoby.' Nobody (it is added) had the courage to tell him that the name of the rôle was Erda."

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 - Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	closed.	
Royal Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Qelbstern	at 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Maryscha	" 8
Comic Opera	Demimonde	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Der fiesche Rudi	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Biberpelz	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Madame Bonivard	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Manöverregen	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Beslegt	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Meeres und der Liebe Wellen	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	" 8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna	" 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	La Traviata (Gura Opera)	7.30

Every evening until further notice:

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Tricoche und Cacolet	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Sprudelfee	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Teufelsweib	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Folies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur	8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	" 8

FAMOUS FRENCHMAN DEAD.

Paris, June 16.

M. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, son of Princess Letitia Bonaparte and the English diplomatist Wyse, has died at Toulon. M. Lucien Wyse was formerly an officer in the French Navy.

A SPORTING FRENCH MINISTER.

Paris, June 16.

The *Petit Parisien* has it that the Minister of Public Works, who is to open the Exhibition at Nancy on Saturday next, intends to go there by air in the dirigible balloon "Nancy." He thinks of starting from Sartrouville at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and hopes to arrive at Nancy at 1 p.m.

MORE FRENCH TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

Paris, June 16.

A report from Nancy states that the military telephone wires which connect the guards over the water-supply reservoir in the Heye forest were cut last night. There is no clue as yet to the culprit. The block signal wires between two railway stations near Arras were also cut. Some children suspected of having committed this deed were taken in charge. They then confessed to having cut the wires at the instigation of their parents.

SERIOUS SMUGGLING AFFRAY.

Paris, June 16.

It is reported from Lyons that a serious encounter took place yesterday at Bellegarde, in the Ain department, between Custom House officers who were making a raid and smugglers. The officer in charge of the Custom House party, on being struck with a stick by one of the smugglers, fired a revolver at his assailant and killed him.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN AMERICA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 7.

The "daylight movement" started in the English Parliament early in the year has been taken up on this side of the Atlantic, and first in Ohio. The leaders of the movement there tried to interest President Taft in it. Its object, as may not yet be universally known, is to gain more daylight leisure for indoor workers by altering the clock. With that object the President told the Ohio people he was agreed, but advised them to try and influence Congress. Mr. Peters, who represents Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, has now brought in a "Daylight Bill," which provides that between two and three o'clock in the morning on the first four Sundays in April of each year one hour shall consist of forty minutes only. To make good that deficit, the hour between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning on the first four Sundays in September shall consist of eighty minutes. The shortening of the hours in April and the consequent displacement of the time up to September would assure several hours of daylight daily in the summer months for recreation after the day's work. The Bill will not affect "Greenwich Time," but apply to the United States only.

LUNACY IN JAPAN.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 7.

Dr. K. Saito, Director of the Aojama hospital in Tokio, who is making a tour round the world with the intention of visiting the principal lunatic asylums in Europe and America, gave a lecture in Chicago on civilisation and increasing lunacy in Japan. "Fifty years ago," he said, "there were very few cases of lunacy. Twenty years later, the number of cases began to increase rapidly; and after the war with China that increase became still more marked. After the war with Russia, again, cases accumulated in a very striking manner. I believe that the increase is in proportion to the advance of civilisation; the cause lying in the hardness of the struggle for individual existence that is the consequence of civilisation."

FOR PHILATELISTS.

Mr. Charles F. Casella, "an old philatelist," writes:—"In your note for Philatelists on the 9th inst., the classical figure referred to on the King's head was discovered almost immediately after the first printing of the current 1d. and ½d. stamps some six or seven years ago. I note the Paris correspondent has added a beautiful hat, which, as a Frenchman, he naturally would do, but I think that if you examine the stamp carefully you will find that there is a beautiful classical figure with the arms raised up over the head, and the hat part of the design may be left to one's own imagination."

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10.

Die Fledermaus.

Operetta in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:

Gabriel von Eisenstein, gentleman	Herr Rüdiger.
Rosalinde, his wife	Frau Seebé.
Frank, governor of the prison	Herr Fischer.
Prince Orlofsky	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Alfred, his singing teacher	Herr Soot.
Doktor Falke, notary	Herr Trede.
Doktor Blind, lawyer	Herr Nebuschka.
Adele, Rosalind's maid	Frau Nast.
Ida	Frau Sachse.
Sidi	Frau Lehmann.
Faustine	Frau Krüger.
Paula	Frau Kronau.
Felicita	Frau Lehmann.
Melanie	Frau Boden.
Mini	Frau Weinert.
Hermine	Frau Kretschmer.
Xandi	Frau Wenzel.
Berta	Frau Lehner.
Ali Bey, an Egyptian nobleman,	Herr Gedlich.
Ramusin, a Japanese attaché,	Herr Markgraf.
Murray, a rich Canadian,	Herr Pleissner.
Caricool, a Spaniard,	Herr Lösckke.
Lord Middleton,	Herr Plehler.
Baron Oskar,	Herr Seifert.
Frosch, prison warder.	Herr Erl.
Ivan, the Prince's valet	Herr Hahn.
First	Herr Römer.
Second	Herr Wehrle.
Third	Herr Scheer.
Fourth	Herr Wolf I.
Fifth	Herr Halner.
Sixth	Herr Müllner.
First	Herr Ernst.
Second	Herr Hiekel.

the
Prince's
guests

PLOT. Adele, Rosalind's maid, is invited by her sister Ida to an entertainment given by a Russian, Prince Orlofsky; but Rosalind will not let her go. Rosalind's husband, Eisenstein, has been given a sentence of five days imprisonment, which, owing to the stupidity of his lawyer, Blind, has been increased to 3 days. Eisenstein turns Blind out of the house. Rosalind has promised a lover, Alfred, whose name she loves, to admit him since her husband has gone; so when Eisenstein goes with a friend, Falk, to the Russian prince's entertainment, after which he is to go to jail, she lets Adele go, and admits Alfred. But she is disturbed by Frank, the governor of the prison. She passes Alfred off as her husband, and he is taken to prison. Adele creates a sensation at Orlofsky's ball, and though Eisenstein recognises her, no one believes him when he says she is a servant. Rosalind also appears masked, and Eisenstein flirts violently with her, she talking possession of his watch. At supper Eisenstein relates how Falk, who had disguised himself for the occasion as a bat (Fledermaus), got intoxicated at a ball, and went to sleep in the street, when the crowd jeered him, calling him Dr. Fledermaus. Frank is also at the ball, masquerading as a Marquis, and gets very intoxicated, and on his return home finds the prison warder, Frosch, still more so. Adele and Ida come to ask the Marquis to smooth matters for Adele at the Eisenstein's; when a ring is heard, the girls are put in a cell: it is Eisenstein arriving to give himself up. Blind arrives to defend Alfred, the supposed Eisenstein, but the real Eisenstein turns him out, and putting on his gown and spectacles has Alfred fetched. Rosalind also arrives. Eisenstein reveals himself and mutual recriminations ensue, when Falk arrives with all the other guests and explains that the whole thing is a joke concocted by him to avenge the Fledermaus incident, and all pledge each other in champagne.

Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1899.

Friday night	Götterdämmerung	at 6
Saturday night	Electra	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30
Monday night	Tiefland	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	at 7
Friday night	Der Biberpelz	" 7.30
Saturday night	Brand	" 7
Sunday night	Robert und Bertram	" 7.30
Monday night	Nathan der Weise	" 7

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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A young German gentleman desires residence in an English family from the 1st of July. Address: P. 194, Daily Record office.

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A little work of more than ordinary interest has recently been published and now lies before us. Its author is Herr Wilhelm Schwedler, known to everybody in Dresden as the genial editor of the *Dresdner Anzeiger*. The book deals with many phases of legal and judicial procedure in England, as seen through German eyes. Let us state at the outset that those eyes had a clear, impartial vision, free from national prejudice. The title is *Recht und Unrecht in England*, and we gather that the author's aim is to contribute towards the reform of judicial procedure in Germany. The first section deals with the English police-courts, and a number of illuminating comparisons are drawn between the official procedure in these courts and those of Germany. A tribute is paid to the Court Missionary and the excellent work he does in bringing black sheep back to the fold, while some very sound remarks are made in regard to matrimonial discord and its sequel in the police-courts. The English policeman gained Herr Schwedler's unqualified approval. "The difference between the German and the English policeman," he states, "is that the latter assumes the profession of policeman, while the former is appointed to office. The English policeman is the employé of the public; the German policeman becomes the superior officer as soon as he dons his uniform. Most admirable, too, is the politeness and imperturbable good-humour of the English constable when chaffed by the crowd. In the closest throng he stands as inflexibly as a rock, and if it is his duty to disperse the crowd he does so with a polite: 'Move on, please!' instead of with the command: 'Immer vorwärts' or 'Machen Sie, dass Sie weiterkommen!' and the astounding thing is that this politeness has a better effect than the harshness and rudeness used in Germany." The author makes the somewhat remarkable statement that the average British crowd shows lesser tendencies to resistance and disorder than the average German crowd; but he strikes a warm note when he comments upon the English "bobby's" amiability. A young ragamuffin

suddenly plants himself before the embodiment of law and sings out impudently: "Hi, copper, what's the time?" whereupon the complacent "bobby" pulls out his watch and gives the desired answer. What lightning would blast the daring individual who called out to a German policeman: "He, Blechkopp, wie spät ist es?" asks the author.

Coming to the higher courts, Herr Schwedler found one great advantage which the British criminal possesses over his German colleague. The prisoner standing trial in England has his legal defender at his side during every stage of the trial, in contrast to German custom; and, further, he is always warned upon arrest that whatever statements he makes will be used against him later. In Germany, it appears, the exact opposite to this is the ruling custom. The author has much of interest to say relative to the efficacy of the death sentence as an antidote to evil-doing. The death-sentence, said the well-known German judicial authority Mumm, not only fails to benefit the criminal, but excludes all possibility of benefit, since it destroys the personality. There is therefore no proof whatever that the death penalty militates against crime. As a matter of fact, the statistics teach us quite otherwise, and we arrive at the very proper conclusion that if the death-penalty does not exercise this effect, it is useless, since the very *raison d'être* of a legal penalty is ultimate benefit to the penalised. We can very heartily endorse Herr Schwedler's opinions on this burning question, but space does not permit of our giving the extracts from his book that we should like. A peculiarity of the English penal law, he points out, is that the sentences are all arranged on a maximum basis: i.e. the extreme severity of each sentence is stated for the judge's enlightenment, and it is left to his discretion to impose a lighter punishment. In Germany, however, it is vastly different, since the penal code book says: "Such and such an offence is punished with prison for a term not less than....." The advantages of the English system are too obvious for comment, and our attention is drawn to particular cases where the German rule is doubly hard.

So much eulogy is expended on the English legal system that we are well able to bear the sensible and lucid criticism which the author levels at certain phases of it. He very rightly deprecates the theatrical nature of divorce court proceedings in England, and expresses astonishment at the vast sums of money paid in fees to the principal forensic actors. But we cannot agree with the general conclusion on this subject which he places before us. Speaking of the custom of awarding damages to an injured husband, he says: "Here we see the mercantile spirit of the English, which enables them to reckon the loss of their honour and domestic happiness in pounds, shillings, and pence," and he thinks this system would not achieve popularity in Germany. He forgets to mention, however, and perhaps it has escaped his notice, that in many of the cases the husband hands over the damages he is awarded to charitable societies and the like. Here is a passage worth translating:—

"From a lengthy observation of the working of English justice I have become convinced that the enormous, practically unshakable trust and esteem which the English public impose in their judges is an asset so precious that to gain it we in Germany should spare no sacrifice."

We cannot better conclude this brief critique of an extremely interesting book without strongly advising all our readers interested in the subject to purchase it and study for themselves the opinions and conclusions of the talented writer. The full title of the work is: *Recht und Unrecht in England's Momentbilder aus den englischen Gerichtssälen*, by Wilhelm Schwedler.

The "Tombolahalle" (lottery room) in the International Photographic Exhibition is much frequented in the evening hours. It is said to be still possible for a 50-pfennig ticket to win a prize valued at 1,000 marks. To each series more than 8,000 prizes are allotted; among them being a complete set of furniture in oak for a gentleman's room, a Meissen porcelain table with silver vessels, crystal glass, a table service, a pianoforte, valuable photographic outfits, etc. The first series of tickets has been almost sold out. Prizes won up to the value of 50 marks can be selected at once and taken away. There will be a concert today lasting from 4.30 to 10.30 p.m., by the band of the Pioneer battalion No. 12; and a party will be conducted by Herr B. Wiehr through the professional photography department and the studio house. Any one wishing to join that party should go at or before 4 o'clock to the domed entrance hall on the Stübel Allee in front of the palace.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

Fraulein Siems, of the Royal Opera, will assist in the charitable concert to be given by the *Dresdner Lehrergesangverein* in the Frauenkirche on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. Fraulein Siems will sing Liszt's "Der Du von dem Himmel bist," and the solo in the same composer's arrangement of Schubert's "Allmacht." The organ accompaniment and Bach's C-minor Prelude will be played by Herr Hottinger. Schubert's hymn, "Herr, unser Gott, erhöre unser Flehen," is also on the programme. The proceeds of the concert will be handed to the *Dresden Pestalozzi-Stift*. Tickets from F. Ries (Kaufhaus) and Ad. Brauer (Hauptstr.).

Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co., Bank.

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WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

(Continued from page 1.)

—who was a contemporary of Adam of Bremen, and when in Greenland himself had spoken with those who had accompanied Erik the Red to Vineland. So Ari becomes an excellent authority.

(II.) THE SAGAS.—After Ari's day the Sagas began to assume a written form. In estimating the credibility of these records for historical evidence it is well to bear in mind that there were Sagas and Sagas. There are some pointedly and distinctly unhistorical sagas, the romantic and mythical for example; but those dealing with historical data present facts in a simple, straightforward, almost Biblical manner, without embellishment or comment by the authors. Those which deal with the Greenland discoveries and the voyages to Vineland present a cogent and consistent account of the matter. These discoveries and the voyages to Vineland present a The clearest and most complete account is contained in the two versions of the Saga of Erik the Red, one of which is sometimes called the Saga of Thorfinn Karlsefni, 14th century copies of an earlier version compiled from the testimony of those who had taken part in the voyages to Vineland. The discovery and voyages are also mentioned in another class of records, viz. the Icelandic Annals down to the 14th century; and the facts are further confirmed by Papal Briefs, the accounts of the Papal Legates and the appointment of Erik Uppsi in 1121 as Bishop of Wineland.

(III.) ANTIQUITIES.—In the area of the Greenland Colony the ruins of at least seven churches have been found—those of Kakortokfjord, near Julianehaab, being in the best state of preservation—and hundreds of houses, together with several runic remains, one stone with a runic inscription being found in the seventy-third parallel of latitude, eloquent evidence that the exploration of these settlers extended far into the arctic zone. Nothing which can be claimed as antiquarian evidence of the proof of the settlement in "Vineland the Good" has yet been discovered, unless, which at present seems extremely doubtful, the Wisconsin stone mentioned in the *Daily Record* proves to be a genuine runic remain. In less critical and more fantastic periods of Scandinavian archaeology two or three antiquities were brought into requisition. The supposed runic inscription on the Dighton rock in the river Taunton, State of Massachusetts, has been conclusively shown to be of Indian origin. The so-called "Norse Tower" at Newport, Rhode Island, is now held to be a windmill erected in 1670. In 1831 there was found in the vicinity of Fall River, Mass., a skeleton in armour which attracted much attention, and has been the subject of learned discussion as well as fanciful imagination. Longfellow made it the subject of a poem beginning: "Speak! speak! thou fearful guest!" It is, however, curious that an analysis of a part of the breastplate gave striking correspondence in the metals and their proportions with those used in Scandinavia in the tenth century.

(IV.) CARTOGRAPHY.—As to cartographical evidence, there exist several pre-Columbian maps representing Greenland. The pioneers thought the newly discovered masses of lands were islands. Adam of Bremen speaks of "Wineland" as an island. Greenland is sometimes represented on maps as an island, and sometimes as a peninsula. The medieval cartographers must have had opportunities of hearing full details of the discoveries of the Norsemen in the West, for in those days such important news travelled far and wide, especially to the South, as demonstrated by the following facts. Two of Karlsefni's ships in the great voyage of discovery were storm-driven on their return from Wineland to Iceland. His widow, Gudrid, mother of Snorri, the first Norseman born in America, made a pilgrimage to Rome. The news would spread by eye-witnesses, as well as through the Bishops of Scandinavia, Iceland, and Greenland, on their not infrequent visits to Rome, for a close connection existed between the Scandinavian lands and Rome in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Rome, moreover, was the Patroness of discoveries and deeply interested in such, for each new "find" meant an aggrandisement of papal dominion and a fresh field for preaching the Gospel. But unless the hidden treasures of the Vatican Library contain such as a legacy from Gudrid's pilgrimage and the Northern Bishops' visits, no maps are known to exist with the American Continent delineated thereon before the early sixteenth century, and these, of course, are post-Columbian ones.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

"SAMMY CRAPAUD."

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 7.

The Federal Fish Committee in Washington has decided to form a large frog pond and a turtle farm in the State of North Carolina. The Committee was led to take this step by the circumstance that frogs' legs are getting more and more rare and expensive in America, and that the terrapin turtle is dying out. Frogs and turtles are to be cultivated in large numbers.

EXCELLENT PENSION :: DRESDEN ::

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
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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

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Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-easterly winds, more cloudy but dry, cool.

MR. TAFT AND UNSEEMLY PLAYS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 7.

President Taft lately set the seal of his disapproval on a theatrical representation in a manner that could not be mistaken. He and State Secretary Knox were present with some friends in a Washington theatre; but the curtain had not been up long before his forehead began to wrinkle; and a few moments later he and his whole party rose and left the theatre. His whole demeanour left no sort of doubt that he had formed a decided opinion of the play from the first scene, and that he meant to raise his protest against it and all of the same class. This marked action on the President's part comes at a time when loud complaints are beginning to make themselves heard of the increase of pieces that appeal to the lowest instincts of the spectators who go to see them. Regret is expressed for the degradation of the public taste which encourages theatrical managers to offer such trash to an audience.

CRIMINAL LITERATURE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 7.

A remarkable discovery has been made in New York of a somewhat extensive literature on the art of housebreaking; it consists of books and sheets of instructions, devoted chiefly to disquisitions on safes. The sheets are of large size, and covered with fine manuscript, treating of the art of burglary as minutely and analytically as if it were a highly important scientific question. Here is a quotation from one of these "instruction books on the art of burglary": There are fifty different sorts of safes manufactured in the United States and Canada, with various locks and manifold fittings. Knights of the road should know this book, if they want to keep with the times. I can give you a general knowledge of all the different sorts of safes, their plates, and so forth; so that you will find yourself at home when you go to prove in practice how a safe should be opened. There are two classes of safes, "fire-proof" and "burglar-proof." The "burglar-proof" safe is the easiest thing in the world, if you want to get into it. You will generally find an oval lock, but the bolts are so attached that you cannot remove them without making a noise.

The question, how to break into a house, is discussed in detail. Precise directions are given as to which side of the safe should be first attacked with boring tools, and what quantity of powder, nitro-glycerine, or dynamite is required for the successful blowing open of safes of different sizes. This literature was found lately by the police in the lodging of an old man who had been often convicted, and was "wanted" on suspicion of being connected with a robbery not yet cleared up. The discovery is hailed with joy in criminal circles, as it affords an insight into the *modus operandi* of the modern "cracksman."

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONGRESS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 7.

A Public Health Congress is to be held in Washington next year. A sum of 200,000 dollars has been voted by Congress to cover the expenses, and the State Department has sent invitations to all the countries in the world to send representatives.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. today (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.

June 22.—Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York June 29. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 21st inst.

June 24.—Oceanic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York July 1. Letters must be marked "Via England," and with name of steamer, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden 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-plennig 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 (Thursday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York June 9. Tomorrow (Friday), by the S.S. La Provence, left New York June 10.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., by the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, left New York June 10.

On Monday, the 21st inst., by the S.S. St. Paul, left New York June 12.