

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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THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

(Fragment of a cuneiform tablet recently discovered among the ruins of Biss Nimroud Babylon. Translated by a well-known Oriental scholar, being an Essay on the Origin of Man.)

Once upon a time the Immortals assembled together in council and decided to create the world and fill it with all manner of living things, and when the world seemed ready, finished, and fairly presentable for use, and was full of flying lizards and sabre-toothed tigers, mastodons, plesiosaurs, ichthyosaurs, gigantic dinosaurs, and switch-backed Carnegii, wriggling trilobites, snakes erect on their tails, tree palms, oozing slimy mud, swamps swarming with crocodiles and hideous reptiles, endless glaciers, dense perspiring mists and the rest, it suddenly occurred to the youngest of the Immortals, who had been watching the process of world-making with amusement and derision, that he would like to have a hand in the pie. So he said to the Immortals, "Let me have a go at this game." Whereupon all the rest looked at one another and roared with laughter which brought down rain in torrents from the sky. Then Jupiter said, "O dry up, young man, and go to bed." But the other Immortals chimed in, "Nay, father Jove, let the youngster have his fling; it will amuse us as we are getting tired of creating this beastly mess." So they bid him chip in and do his little bit. But he could not find any stuff handy to make anything of, as the Immortals had made the world out of Nothing and all the Nothing was used up.

Thereupon the youngster began to cry, and refused to be comforted until at length one of the gods shied a lump of mud at him which struck him and knocked him over. But the youngster picked up the mud and said, "I am going to make a man out of it"—at which all the Immortals shrieked with laughter and held their sides until they shook again and the sky thundered with reverberation.

So he took the lump of dirt and pushed it in this way and that way and rolled it in his hands and squeezed it and squeezed it and jabbed in his thumb and scraped it with his nails and pulled out one piece and made a leg and another piece and worked it into an arm and rolled the top into a head, pulling it this way and that until at last he got it into shape. Then he breathed on it and hustled it some, until he got it alive and it became a Picanthropus Erectus, who lived in Java and was a fool; and he begat Eoanthropus; who begat Meianthropus; who begat Pleioanthropus; who begat Pleistoanthropus, who is often mixed up with his father and a great warning against keeping the same name in one family; who begat Paleoanthropus; who begat Neoanthropus, great mumbler and murmurers with their mouths, making many and horrid cries weird and mournful. And the eldest of them begat him whose son called himself Homo sapiens (with a capital "H," writ large) from whom we all and sundry, together with the tremendous muddle and confusion, have descended and remain so unto this day, and we are the living witnesses thereof, in very truth their direct descendants, being as full of conceit thereat as an egg is full of meat or a peacock with two tails, hanging up emblazoned armorial bearings with many quarterings to bear witness of our noble ancestry. And we cry, "Lo! Is not this universe, the stars and all the hosts of heaven and all living things on this earth, are they not all created for our amusement and benefit?" And we tailless, naked, and nearly hairless animals clothe ourselves with cotton pods and flax and the

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hair of sheep, put high heels to our shoes and tall hats on our heads, and call on all the world to worship us.

Epilogue.
Then the youngster turned to his colleagues and said, "What think ye now, O Immortals, of my handiwork?" Then replied Jupiter wearily, "I think it is about time that we burst up the whole show and drown the lot."

U.S. ADMONISHES CUBA.

Washington, June 21.
The State Department has made strong representations to the Cuban Government in regard to the placing of large orders for weapons with a German firm. The State Department holds the opinion that Cuba should place no such orders except on a competitive basis, and that American manufacturers should be granted the most advantageous opportunities of securing Cuban business.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

Washington, June 21.
It is reported here that State Secretary Knox is busily investigating the Hankau-Szechuan railway loan, and will reply to the British representations today. Mr. Knox is known to have in view the inauguration of a strenuous policy in the Far East, as he is convinced that the psychological moment has arrived for the United States to take a prominent lead in the Orietal markets. It became known here yesterday that the French Government has endorsed Great Britain's protest against the United States interfering in the Hankau loan affair.

Later.
Mr. Knox has answered the British representations in a most friendly spirit, but lays stress on his preference for direct negotiations with China. He believes it will be possible to so arrange matters as to allow of American financiers having a finger in the loan without disturbing existing rights.

U.S. TARIFF REVISION IN THE SENATE.

New York, June 21.
Senator Aldrich has moved an amendment to Clause 5 of the Tariff Bill proposed by the Finance Committee. The amendment provides for the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on imported hides—raw, unmanufactured, died, salted, etc.—with a corresponding reimbursement when they are exported in the form of leather. Senator Aldrich stated that the Attorney General had been requested to draft an amendment to the corporation tax.

FATAL RAILWAY SMASH IN INDIA.

Calcutta, June 21.
The Madras mail train was derailed last night between Minjur and Enmore. Fifteen Hindoes were killed, and many others injured.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK IN COLLISION.

London, June 21.
The dense fog which hung over the Channel on Saturday night was responsible for a disastrous collision between the British cruiser "Sappho" and a cargo steamer off Dungeness. The warship lowered her boats with wonderful promptitude, thus enabling the crew to leave the vessel. The captain and his officers remained on board to examine the extent of damage, and the result of their investigations determined them to try and navigate the sinking vessel to Dover. The crew returned and courageously stuck to their posts, with the result that the damaged cruiser arrived safely at Dover, where she was beached in a sinking condition. Only the most strenuous exertions and splendid seamanship kept the "Sappho" afloat. The pumps were kept working at full pressure, and collision mats were utilised to plug the huge gaps sprung in the hull. Later on it transpired that the cargo steamer was also named "Sappho," and this remarkable coincidence of name is the subject of remark. The "Sappho" belongs to the Wilson Line of Hull. Her master reports that she sustained but slight damage in the collision with the warship, and is continuing her journey to the Mediterranean. The cruiser "Sappho" is of 3,450 tons; she was launched in 1891, and is therefore of an obsolete type. Salvage operations are already in progress, and there is hope of raising the cruiser without difficulty.

THE SUEZ CANAL TO BE DUPLICATED.

London, June 21.
The Suez Canal Company is reported to be negotiating with Egypt with a view to an extension of the canal concession. The company intend to increase their capital for the purpose of building a parallel waterway with the Suez Canal.

THE SULTAN TO VISIT EUROPE.

London, June 21.
News arrives here this morning that Sultan Mohammed of Turkey will during the coming autumn make a series of visits to the Courts of Europe. He will probably arrive in England at the beginning of September.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 21.
Religious differences brought about a very serious riot yesterday afternoon between mobs of Irish Catholics and Protestants (Orangemen). In the course of the disturbances a number of houses were half-wrecked and later set on fire. Large bodies of mounted police were called out, and charged the crowd, being received with volleys of stones and bricks. Some fifty arrests were made. A number of policemen were more or less badly hurt.

STREET-CAR DISASTER IN INDIANA.

Chesterton (Indiana), June 20.
Two street-cars travelling at high speed met in a head-on collision here last night, and frightful scenes ensued. Ten dead bodies were extricated from the wreckage, and twenty passengers are suffering from injuries, some fatal. The wreck is attributed to a misunderstanding on the part of the motormen as to which car should have waited at a switch.

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 Hahn's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

Professor Burt Estes Howard, of Leland Stanford University, has arrived in Berlin, having come to get together material for a forthcoming book on "Makers of Modern Germany." Professor Howard will be abroad until the middle of August.

Professor Howard will be remembered as a member of the Berlin American Colony some four years ago, when he came to Europe on a similar mission in connection with his work on the German Constitution.

Lieut. Commander Belknap, the American naval attaché, who returned last week from his protracted stay in Italy, leaves today (Tuesday) to attend the "Kiel Week," an occasion upon which the Kaiser always makes a point of doing especial honour to the naval attachés at his Court. The regatta will, as usual, last about ten days. Captain Belknap will be accompanied by Mrs. Belknap, who has recently returned from a visit to Fürstenberg.

Ambassador Hill has decided not to take the trip to Kiel.

Professor Dr. Pegram, of New York, who took a course at Berlin University last winter when he was very popular among the young people here, was married this month to Miss Bement, of Boston, whom he met on the boat coming to Europe.

Mrs. Wm. Irvin and Miss Julia Irvin expect to return to Berlin in October.

Mr. W. Otto Miessner, a gifted young Indiana composer whose songs and cantatas have awakened the interest of critics like W. S. B. Mathews and A. J. Goodrich, has just arrived in Berlin, where he is continuing his studies with Edgar Stillman Kelley.

A weekly study-class of Americans which has been meeting throughout the season to discuss the art and history of various European countries held its final reunion for the season on Sunday night at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Swift, Lützow Str. 78. Miss Ida Clough, a brilliant young Radcliffe College graduate and Berlin University student, who is Greek fellow and Latin fellow at Bryn Mawr, gave a remarkably entertaining and scholarly discourse on Greece, which she toured four years ago with unusual thoroughness as member of a German party under the direction of Dr. Doepfeld of the Royal Archaeological Institute at Athens.

Dr. Howard Webb, of Columbia University, is here for the summer term at Berlin University, having just taken a semester in England. On his return to New York in October Dr. Webb is to be appointed as one of the instructors in physics at Columbia.

Mrs. Ella Backus-Behr, of Kansas City, a pianist well known in the Western States, left Berlin last week for New York, where she intends to open a studio.

Mrs. Mackenzie Wood, of Barbarossa Strasse 15, gave a farewell dinner on Tuesday evening for Mrs. Backus-Behr, the guests including Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Swift, Miss Harriet Barse, and Dr. Howard Webb, of Columbia University. A number of young people, including Miss Marion Hale, Mr. Jas. Aborn, and Mr. Clarence Gustlin, came in later in the evening.

Miss Harriet Barse, of Kansas City, was one of the four organists, all Americans, selected to play at the Irrgang pupils' concert at the Philharmonie on Saturday evening, her selection being Agitato Rheinberger Sonata 148. Miss Barse, who very acceptably acted as organist at the American Church on the previous Sunday, leaves this week after a short visit to England for her home in Kansas City, where she has been engaged as organist in the new First Baptist Church.

Miss Augusta Zuckermann, an American pianist well known in Berlin, recently made her debut in London, winning, it is reported, high commendations from the critics.

On Thursday afternoon, at the American Woman's Club, Miss Viola Craw gave the second of a series of piano recitals by pupils from the advanced class of Mr. Vernon Spencer.

Miss Craw's programme seemed to be made up of works intended more to show refined and artistic qualities of playing than technical accomplishments alone, though the difficulties encountered in the Chopin mazurkas or the Schumann "Davidsbündler-tänze" are by no means to be under-estimated. Her special talent, however, is undoubtedly for playing compositions demanding subtle and individual tonal effects, and fine pianistic colouring features, which

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were especially noticeable in her readings of the Debussy pieces and Chopin mazurkas. The entire programme was given in a very interesting manner.

It should be mentioned that Miss Lorraine La-liberté, whose recital at the American Woman's Club was noticed in last Saturday's issue, is also studying with Mr. Vernon Spencer, who has arranged this interesting series of recitals.

Miss Nettie Spencer, a well known member of the American Colony, has left her former place of recuperation at Tót-Szerdahely, Zalamegy, and gone to spend several weeks at Beregszász, Fédák, which is also in Hungary.

The Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin met as usual last Saturday, and listened to a very interesting lecture on ocular operations. Dr. Giddings, United States Assistant Surgeon-General, conveyed his profound regret at being prevented by indisposition from being the evening's guest of honour. Dr. Mott made his appearance and challenged the Association to a base-ball game against the American colony nine for July 5. Great enthusiasm was aroused by this challenge, and practice will begin this week.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	closed.	
Royal Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Gelbsterm	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 Theater	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Die Welt ohne Männer	" 8
Comic Opera	Demimonde	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Der fesche Rudi	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard	" 8
" " Charlotten-		
burg	Der Biberpelz	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Zar und Zimmermann	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Besiegt	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Mädchen ohne Ehre	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	" 8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna	" 8
New Royal OperaTheatre	Fidelio (Gura Opera)	" 7.30

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Tricouche 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 Säger	" 8
Berl. Prater Theatre	Man lebt ja nur einmal	" 8

THE SHELLING OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

FULL REPORT.

St. Petersburg, June 21.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Arthur Nicholson, after receiving a report from the British Vice Consul at Viborg of what had happened to the British steamer "Woodburn," wrote to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs asking for an explanation of the reasons for the measures taken against that steamer. In reply to Sir Arthur's letter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated the facts, for the Ambassador's information, as they had been set forth by the Naval General Staff.

The statement published by the General Staff of the Russian Navy was as follows. "In view of the many cases in which Russian and foreign merchant steamers have approached the anchorage or station of Russian ships of war in Russian territorial waters, and, disregarding the warning of the guardships, have come within the range of those warships, it was found necessary last year to issue supplementary rules to meet such cases. Those rules, which were introduced for the Gulf of Finland by the Governor General of that province, were published in English in the January and April editions of this year's Notices to Mariners issued by the Board of Trade in London. On June 16 the British merchant steamer "Woodburn" put to sea from the Gulf of Finland in charge of a Finnish pilot. As the steamer approached the warships escorting the Imperial yacht "Standart" lying off Pitkopas in the "Standart" roads, the torpedo boat on guard duty steamed to meet the "Woodburn," went alongside and ordered the master to alter his course and pass out of range of the squadron. As the "Woodburn," in spite of that order, kept her course, heading for the Imperial yacht, the torpedo boat fired three blank cartridges and then, as the steamer still held on her course, a shell aimed at her upper works. At the same time the torpedo boat "Emir Bukharski," observing that the "Woodburn" continued to head for the Imperial yacht and that she had already crossed the boundary of the protected zone, fired, first a blank cartridge and then a shell from a 3-inch gun, which struck the base of the "Woodburn's" funnel. By order of Flag Captain Milo, A.D.C., an officer was at once sent on board the steamer to ascertain the damage done and the reason why the order of the guardship had not been obeyed. It proved that the 3-inch shell had passed through the funnel and shattered the steam-pipe of the auxiliary machinery on the upper deck of the "Woodburn." A stoker was slightly wounded in the thigh by splinters of the shell. The master said he had only followed the instructions of the pilot."

The Czar has sent through the intermediary of Gen. Bockmann, the Governor-General of Finland, a sum of 200 roubles (£20) for the fireman, Coyne, who was wounded on the "Woodburn."

St. Petersburg, June 21.

The *Novoye Vremya* is the only paper which has ventured to publish the news of the firing on the British steamer "Woodburn."

In an article on the subject the journal says it is certain that the commander of the torpedo-boat acted quite rightly and entirely in conformity with the laws and his instructions. In Russian territorial waters English commercial vessels are subject to the police authority of Russian warships. Therefore, on the signal being given it was obligatory for the "Woodburn" to change her course. What followed accords with international usages. The only means of compelling foreign merchant vessels to obey orders given by the police boats is gunfire, blank charges being used at first. In view of the Imperial interview, elementary prudence and the sentiment of international courtesy should have inspired the English ship to be particularly tactful. The whole fault, concludes the journal, falls on the captain of the "Woodburn," who caused the suffering of innocent sailors.

RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN IN AEROPLANE SMASH.

Paris, June 21.

Count Hetgerwohnte, a Russian nobleman resident here, attended a demonstration by M. Delagrangé, the famous aviator, at the Yuvissy aerodrome yesterday afternoon, and was so impressed with the performance that he begged M. Delagrangé to let him take part in one of the ascents. The aeronaut politely refused this request; but the Count, not to be baffled, immediately purchased the aeroplane for ready cash and essayed to make an ascent himself. He had no sooner gone aloft, however, than his apparatus capsized, precipitating the enthusiast to the ground. When picked from the ruins he was found to be suffering from an injury to his leg. His enthusiasm, however, was still unabated.

FRENCH WARSHIP IN TROUBLE.

Paris, June 21.

While engaged in carrying out tactical exercises, the French cruiser "Deputit Thouars" ran aground on the isle of Houat yesterday, but was refloated in twenty minutes. The vessel has received some damages, and has gone to Brest for overhaul.

A BRITISH AIRSHIP FUND.

London, June 21.

A London morning paper has opened a fund for the purchase of the best type of dirigible airship built abroad, to be donated to the British Government. The fund has been opened by a gift of two thousand pounds sterling from an aeronautical enthusiast. A War Office committee, consisting of Lord Roberts, Lord Milner, and Admiral Lord Beresford, has been constituted for the purpose of determining the most suitable type of airship for British needs.

DISCONTENT IN PANAMA.

New York, June 21.

Despatches from Colon indicate that President Reyes has resigned from the Presidency, and has left for an European trip. He will return for the opening of Congress on July 20, however, and will then announce his resignation, which is due to the unpopularity he has suffered owing to his support of the agreement between Panama, Colombia, and the United States.

FRENCH TURF EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.

Paris, June 21.

The strike mania has seized the employes at the Auteuil race-course, who refused to fulfil their duties yesterday. In consequence of this step, some of the gate-money, which totalled 224,000 francs, had to be returned. The men threaten that unless their demand for higher wages is conceded, they will refuse to make arrangements for the Grand Prix meeting, one of the most important French turf events. They have formed the usual "Syndicate," and hope through Parliamentary representation to get what they want.

PROBLEMATICAL FRENCH ORATORY.

Nancy, June 21.

M. Barthou, the French Minister of Public Works, speaking at a dinner at Dombasle yesterday, alluded to a terrible hour which France has passed through a few months ago, and said: France felt herself aggrieved by an unacceptable demand. She could not allow herself to be reduced to servitude. The Government was mindful that certain conditions could not be imposed on France; that life in subjection was worse than death. France could not be said to be dead, for the Republic had given her an army with which she could look any possibility in the face. They had witnessed the admirable spectacle of a country that is fully master of itself and able to confront a foe with head erect. In the name of France and of the Republic he drank the prosperity of Republican Lorraine.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, June 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, June 24th. *Nativity of S. John Baptist.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, June 25th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
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THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

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DRESDEN

A Dresden reader writes us:—A little incident which occurred on Sunday evening at Klotzsche gave me and my party a momentary but illuminating insight into the profound enthusiasm which the exploits of Count Zeppelin have aroused in the breasts of his fellow-countrymen. Towards seven o'clock we were sitting at one of the restaurant tables facing the railway station, while waiting for our train. Several children were playing round the entrance, and suddenly one of their shrill voices was heard in tones of intense excitement. "Zeppelin, Zeppelin!" it screamed. Naturally, all the other children gazed up, and the cry was taken up and echoed in every infantile throat. This proved too much even for the massive dignity of the adults, and everybody scurried out into the open, portly fathers of families sprinting along with extraordinary celerity, no less portly matrons gathering up their skirts and scuttering in the wake of their menfolk. In an instant the space in front of the station was crowded with a wildly excited, wildly gesticulating throng; hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the cry of "Zeppelin, Zeppelin!" rent the air. Even our Anglo-Saxon phlegm was vulnerable to the epidemic, and half-shamefacedly we too rose and joined the crowd. Alas! "Zeppelin" proved to be but a very good model of the wonderful airship, and our expectations were disappointed. The little object was high in the air, regulation shape and propeller valiantly working. No wonder, however, that it had deluded the children. We all watched the object till it disappeared in the flurry of clouds, and then returned to our places to ponder over the demonstration we had just had of the excitable tendencies which apparently lie dormant beneath the placid exteriors of our German friends.

The *Dresdner Lehrergesangverein* celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation by a performance in the Frauenkirche on Saturday afternoon. The chief number on the programme was Wagner's grand and difficult choral work "Das Liebesmahl der Apostel," which had been produced by this Choir on two former occasions. Wagner wrote it for a grand "Sängerfest" which took place in Dresden in 1843; and it was performed in the Frauenkirche, though with less effect than on this occasion. At that time choirs were not accustomed to such difficult works, nor quite equal to the demands they made on the singers. Nor was the religious feeling of that day such as now enables us to see the value and importance of this, the greatest of Wagner's church compositions. In my opinion, a certain formal belief is a condition precedent of the full enjoyment of sacred musical works. Without such a creed the hearer must remain cold, perhaps be just a little bored. Wagner's work does not possess enough inward religious force to make such an effect impossible. One admires the high art of the composition, the dramatic construction, the technical difficulties of the several separate choirs, but—remains cold and unmoved.

As in 1843, the "Chorus of Angels" was sung high up above the audience, in a room at the very top of the great dome of the Frauenkirche. But as the choir of children sang too softly, the effect was small and fading. The other unaccompanied choruses from the dome sounded better: Mozart's beautiful and affecting "Ave verum," which breathes genuine religious feeling, and Rosselli's "Adoramus." Fräulein Siems sang a song by Liszt, with organ accompaniment, with such excess of power that the reverberating acoustic properties of the building obliterated all details; and Schubert's "Allmacht," as arranged by Liszt, greatly to the prejudice of the original, with superfluous choral and orchestral additions. This was not a happy choice.

The singing of the 800 children, mostly girls, who did wonders under Cantor Römhild's bâton in point of precision, and purity and beauty of tone, is very highly to be praised. It should have reminded all who heard it that the influence of the *Lehrergesangverein* extends far beyond the walls within which its own performances are heard; since its members communicate to the school children whom they teach all the musical advantages that they themselves derive from their Choir training and experience. Having been from the first under the direction of good musicians, the Choir has contributed materially to the musical life of Dresden. Under Oskar Wermann, their first conductor, they kept within conservative lines. Edmund Kretschmer, their second conductor, cultivated old Church music to a considerable extent. Under their present conductor, Herr Friedrich Brandes, a decided inclination for

German girl seeks position in an American family

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modern music has been evident, and Dresdeners have had opportunities of hearing many novelties chosen with excellent judgment from the abundantly developed musical literature for male choirs. The Choir, which numbers nearly 300 members, now stands among the first in Germany, in regard to training and purely musical qualities; although it has not competed as yet for the Emperor's Prize in the Frankfurt competitions. F.Z.

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

ART OR NIGHTMARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Sir.—Sympathy is sweet, and I beg leave, by your indulgence, to thank "M." for the pleasant thrill imparted to my sensory nerves by his letter in your Dresden column on Sunday. But he asks for information. Is he aware of the Professorial answer said to have been made—no matter exactly when, it was in recent years—to an exalted personage who applied an emphatic term of condemnation to exhibited "works." "They are valuable to Art," was the reply said to have been made. Perhaps the exhibits that "M." so naively and good-humouredly confesses his inability to appreciate are also "valuable to Art," if only to show students what to avoid, or "how not to do it." With regard to "M.'s" second question, "Why charge for admission, etc.?" I venture to answer, perhaps because that is the best, if not the only way of getting such exhibits seen. Many will pay for admission to a so-called "art exhibition," who would not venture into a "chamber of horrors." But "once bitten, twice shy." It would be interesting to know the ultimate fate of such "works"; whether any one buys them, and if so what walls they decorate; whether, in short, it pays to paint them.

Yours obediently,

Fellow Sufferer.

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 "Cosi 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 Soof.
Isabella, maid to Donna Angela		Frau Nast.
Rodrigo, servant to Don Luis		Herr Löschcke.
Cosme Calaboratos, 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 of 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 instantly falls in love with him. 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 letter his code; whereupon Don Julio promptly proposes and is accepted. So all ends well, except for Don Luis.

Wednesday night	Der Evangelimann	at 7.30
Thursday night	Samson und Dalila	" 7.30
Friday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	" 7.30
Sunday night	Tannhäuser	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Mein Leopold	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Robert und Bertram	" 7.30
Thursday night	Die Braut von Messina	" 7
Friday night	Hamlet	" 6.30
Saturday night	Robert und Bertram	" 7
Sunday night	Wilhelm Tell	" 7

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) Lanner March, Trenkler. (2) Overture, "Der Edelknecht," Kreutzer. (3) Sailors' Chorus, "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner. (4) Introduction and Mazurka, "Coppelia," Delibes. (5) Overture, "Der Freischütz," Weber. (6) Fantasia for clarinet with orchestra, Passé; (soloist: Herr Wiebel, from Meiningen). (7) Les Préludes, Liszt. (8) Overture, "Orphée aux Enfers," Offenbach. (9) Waltz, "Wenn die Liebe stirbt," Crémieux. (10) "Ringerl und Röserl," v. Suppé. (11) Two Slav Dances, Dvorák.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly winds, more cloudy, showers, colder.

EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

A THREATENED SHOE MONOPOLY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 11.

The issue of 30,000,000 dollars' worth of bonds by the Armour Company packing firm has been much discussed in Chicago, and variously interpreted. Many take it to mean that the firm intends to enter in other spheres of industry besides packing, and that tanning of leather and the manufacture of boots and shoes will be the first new ventures. In spite of all the reports that have been current in the last few months of the great packing firms' intentions to tan all the hides of the animals they slaughter and to make boots and shoes of them, it has been hitherto impossible to form a clear conception of what they are really planning. In view of the large capital at their command and the extent of their connections, it is not too much to say that for them to embark in the boot and shoe trade would be to monopolise it.

The opposition which has shown itself in Washington to the proposal to place hides on the list of free imports in the revised tariff is generally attributed to the packing firms; who, according to the leather merchants, already control the hide market of the United States. The leather merchants long ago perceived that they would find the packers formidable competitors. Such a competition would in their view be a worse than unfair one, and in order to counteract it, the suggestion has been repeatedly made that all the leather organisations of the country should combine and take up the packing business in addition to their own. They anticipate that, if the proposal to admit imported hides free is rejected, the competition of the packers will begin at once. It is stated that the Armour firm already tan 70% of their hides themselves or have them tanned for their own purposes.

A New York banker concerned in this bond issue has ascribed the issue of the loan solely to the wish of the issuing firm to rearrange their whole financial system, doing away with the short-term and the older loans.

Mr. Arthur Meeker, the Armour firm's manager, replied briefly to a telegraphic enquiry from the *Journal of Commerce* in New York that "the proceeds of the bond issue would be used for the present and future requirements of the firm."

Another interpretation of this large issue of bonds is that the firm wishes to extend its sphere of business in South America considerably. It already owns property in Argentina, and may wish to enter into competition with Messrs. Swift and Company who are well established there and have just increased their share capital from ten million to sixty million dollars. The Cudahy Packing Company, another great Argentine firm, have likewise just issued four million dollars' worth of bonds.

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Of the 88,000,000 people in the United States, Alaska included, about one-third live in the 13 original States, according to a statement by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labour. Another third lives in the States created from the territory ceded to the common union by the original States, and the remaining third in the area added by purchase and annexation. The statement also shows that in 1908 there were 754,898,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved land, of which almost half was in Alaska, 61,177,000 acres in Nevada, 46,532,000 in Montana, 44,778,000 in New Mexico, and 42,739,000 in Arizona.

BIRTH-RATE OF FRANCE.

Unlike the year 1907, when the number of deaths in France was greater than the births, the statistics for the year 1908 show an increase of 46,441 births over deaths. It is principally due to a diminution in the number of deaths that there is this apparent increase in the births. In other words, the number of deaths is fewer by 48,266 than in the year 1907; so, taking the two years together, the number of births has only been augmented by 18,067. The relative increase per 10,000 people from 1901 to 1905 was 18. Then it fell to 7 in 1906. In 1907 there was a diminution of 5 per 10,000 persons, and in 1908 it had mounted again to 12.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

In 1908 there were 315,923 marriages in France registered. This is the highest number since 1873, when 321,238 weddings were celebrated. The number of marriages recently has gone on increasing. In 1904 the number was 153 per 10,000 of the population. In 1904 it was 160, and last year 161. On the other hand, the number of divorces registered shows a constant and, one might say, an appalling increase. In 1908 the figures show that there were 11,515 divorces, in place of 10,938 in the year 1907, but it must be borne in mind that divorce is easier in France than in many countries. Intoxication of the husband in the presence of his wife is, we believe, a ground of action.

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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 26.—Lucania, from L'pool, mails due in New York July 3. Letters must be marked "Via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

June 26th.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York July 3. Letters must be marked "Via England," and with name of the steamer, and be posted as per preceding vessel.

June 26.—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York July 5. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 25th inst.

June 29.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, mails due in New York July 6. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 28th inst.

July 1.—Teutonic, from L'pool, mails due in New York July 8. Letters must be marked "Via England" and with name of steamer, and be posted as per preceding vessel.

TO CANADA.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York June 15.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York June 16.

On Saturday, the 26th inst., by the S.S. La Savoie, left New York June 17.

On Monday, the 28th inst., by the S.S. New York, and the S.S. Amerika, both left New York June 19.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN NEW YORK.

In our last issue we published a cablegram giving some details of the alleged murder of Miss Elsie Siegel, a grand-daughter of the late General Franz Siegel, by Chinese in the New York Chinatown. The following further details are now at hand: On Sunday the New York police commenced a search for Leong Lee Lin on suspicion of the murder. Lee Lin dresses in European clothes, and calls himself William Leon. The four-storeyed house at No. 782 Eighth Avenue, where the lady's body was discovered, is rented by two Chinamen, one of whom has told the police that his suspicions were first aroused by an odour proceeding from the room formerly occupied by Lee Lin. The police were called and the door burst open, whereupon the body of a young girl, half clothed, was found. She had been either strangled or suffocated and thrust into a trunk, which had been bound round with rope. Injuries on the body testified to the struggle for life made by the victim. The trunk was half filled with lime, which the murderer had put in to assist the rapid destruction of the corpse and to render identification impossible. Miss Siegel was the daughter of Mr. Paul Siegel, an official of the City Comptroller's bureau. She and her mother had long been known as ardent workers in the Chinese mission. The young lady left her home on June 9th, and it is noteworthy that on the previous evening Mr. Siegel had ejected Lee Lin from his house, as the fellow was insolent. The girl did not return home, and on the following day there arrived a telegram, signed with her initials, to the effect that she would be home on Sunday and that her parents were not to worry. This telegram was undoubtedly sent by the supposed murderer. In Lee Lin's rooms the police have discovered more than 2,000 letters from American girls, which prove that the Chinaman conducted the business of a professional procurer of white girls. The correspondence also proves that Miss Siegel has become fascinated by Lee Lin, and that relations had existed between them subsequent to the girl's murder. One result of this diabolical crime may be the abolition of the Chinese mission in this city, which is believed to be responsible for the ruin of many promising girls. The grandfather of Miss Siegel, General Franz Siegel, was born in Germany in 1824, and died in New York in 1902. He escaped from Baden, after the insurrections of 1848-9, and on the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States he organised and became colonel of a volunteer regiment. He won the battle of Carthage, in 1861, commanded a wing of the Army at Pea Bridge and at the second battle of Bull Run in 1862, and was commander of the department of West Virginia in 1864, being defeated by Breckinridge at Newmarket.

New York, June 21.

The police have sent a message to an official at Colon (Panama) to stop a party of Chinamen who left here for Vancouver five days ago. They have discovered that the Chinaman, who is alleged to have murdered Miss Siegel, started for that place on the 11th inst.

BRITISH CRUISER'S EXPLOIT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 11.

A British cruiser of 2,135 tons has lately steamed up the Amazon river to Iquitos in Peru, 2,300 miles from the mouth. At that point, which is only 500 miles from the Pacific coast, the Amazon still has a good average depth of water, 17 feet. This fresh water voyage of the British cruiser recalls a scheme which Humboldt advocated in all seriousness, for an interoceanic waterway through South America with the help of the Amazon river and a canal through the Andes. The idea was then treated as a joke.

MATRIMONY AND RELIGION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 11.

Judge Reynolds, at St. Louis, after trying a matrimonial case, has ruled that pre-nuptial agreements as to the religious belief in which children, the issue of the marriage, shall be brought up, have no legal force. The St. Louis lawyers say that this is the first case within their knowledge in which a Court has pronounced that there are no legal means of enforcing the agreements frequently made by men and women of different religious persuasions when they marry.

THE SPREAD OF MORMONISM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 11.

A Mormon temple is to be built at Chicago. For a long time past there has been an extremely active Mormon community there: who call themselves the Reorganised Church of the Latter-day Saints, and claim to be the only true orthodox representatives of Mormonism.