

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

AMERICAN PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM A GERMAN-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 12.

Since an Anglo-German character was given to the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference by the opening speech of the chairman, Dr. Murray Butler, President of Columbia University in this city, the American Press has concerned itself more than usual with Anglo-German relations. Dr. Butler, it will be remembered, expressed himself plainly and forcibly on the subject of the suspicions entertained in England with regard to Germany. Hitherto, the Press here has taken but cursory notice of the sensational reports coming day by day from London of German designs against the island Kingdom, contenting itself with repeating the substance of the telegrams under satirical headlines, and perhaps adding a few words of humorous comment. The tendency was to look at the English attitude as a comedy not worth serious criticism. Dr. Butler's remarks, which had all the more effect because of the high position he occupies as a man of learning and of his general prominence in the public life of America, have for the first time furnished a true account of the actual Anglo-German situation, and opened the eyes of people here to its gravity. As Dr. Butler's speech was addressed to a large assemblage of serious men of national reputation, it was taken up by the Press; and since only men of that stamp speak at the annual meetings of this 15-year-old Conference, echoes of the Chairman's opening address were heard in the discussions that followed later on Anglo-German relations.

It must be admitted that Dr. Butler has rendered a great service to Germany in America; his words have officially enlightened the public mind as to a situation of which very little was previously known on this side of the water, and the public judgment on which was, for want of better knowledge, liable and likely to be influenced and warped by the reports from England. Dr. Butler diagnosed the general attitude of the English people with respect to Germany as a pathological phenomenon; "emotional insanity" was his definition of it; symptoms produced, he pronounced, by the realization of the, for England bitter, economical truth that Germany's progress in the economy of the world in the last decades has been much greater and more palpable than that of England. Dr. Butler was completely successful in convincing his hearers, not only that the English notion of the warlike designs of Germany on Great Britain was a chimera, but of the general peaceful policy of the German Empire.

The English point of view was represented at the Conference chiefly by the popular economist Mr. Moseley, who said England had proposed to Germany that the two countries should come to an understanding on the subject of armaments, but had received no answer. "I quite believe," declared this British representative, "that the German Emperor means well to his country and to the world in general, but his utterances in the famous *Daily Telegraph* interview aroused mistrust, and gave occasion for the debate in the House of Commons which led to the decision to strengthen the Navy. It has been proposed in certain quarters that President Taft should take the initiative and mediate between Great Britain and Germany. But I am not quite certain that Mr. Taft would let himself in for such a task; if he should do so, I would recommend him to apply to Germany first." (This remark evoked hearty laughter in the Conference, but I cannot aver that the Chairman joined in it.)

(Continued on page 4.)

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AERIAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

London, June 22.

Mr. Harvey du Cros, M.P., for Hastings and Secretary of the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee, contradicts in *The Times* of today the *Morning Post's* statement yesterday that nothing has been done in England for air defence. In connection with the experiments that are being made abroad and by British army and navy experts at home, arrangements have already been made for a flight, before the end of the present Session of Parliament, from Paris to London in an airship that will be the largest and most powerful as yet constructed. This ship is to have a capacity of 227,000 cubic feet, and two motors of 220 horse-power each; it will be able to carry 25 passengers, have a speed of from 25 to 40 miles an hour, and benzine fuel capacity for a voyage of 700 English miles. The Committee has secured the option of buying the ship. As there is no suitable landing place for the ship in England, she will have to return at once to Paris.

Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, has informed the *Morning Post* that contributions to the journal's airship fund will be accepted by the Government with thanks. The subscriptions for the purchase of an airship already amount to £2,693.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND IN CHINA.

London, June 22.

Reuter learns that England has made no protest against America's action with respect to the Hankau-Tschow railway. The American Ambassador in London has communicated to the British Government the terms of the protest made by America in Peking. The British Government in reply heartily welcomed American co-operation in China, but at the same time pointed out the danger of delaying the matter which was already concluded, and expressed the hope that the United States would not raise any difficulties that might cause delay in the issue of the Imperial edict confirming the concluded agreement for the loan. It is expected that a solution satisfactory to all parties will be reached, and there is ground for supposing that America will withdraw her protest at Peking.

THE FRENCH TURF STRIKE.

Paris, June 22.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Berteaux, a Radical deputy, asked the Minister of Labour a question with reference to the disturbances that took place on Sunday on the Auteuil racecourse. M. Berteaux sided with the Syndicate of the stable lads, declaring that the lads had been discharged by the English trainers solely because they had joined the Syndicate.

The Minister, M. Viviani, promised that the Government would mediate between the Union of the owners of training stables and the stable lads' Syndicate.

The racehorses were escorted by mounted gendarmes yesterday from Maison-Laffitte to the racecourse at St. Cloud.

THE MURDER OF MISS SIEGEL.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED CULPRIT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 21.

Copious cablegrams appear in the London papers dealing with the atrocious murder of Miss Elsie Siegel by, it is alleged, a member of the Chinese colony in New York. A new and sinister light has been thrown on the sanguinary drama by a message received here this morning, to the effect that Mr. Siegel, the girl's father, appeared at the Mulberry Street criminal headquarters in New York on Sunday and made a deposition that he had been mistaken in his identity of the corpse. He was convinced that the body was not that of his daughter, he said, who was visiting friends in the country, and that he had received a message from her. This statement was endorsed by a number of friends who accompanied Mr. Siegel to the station. The police, however, look rather askance at this belated deposition, which they regard as a move of the Siegel family to dissociate themselves from the terrible scandal which threatens to be unearthed when the investigation comes to a head. It is further reported that documents confiscated during the police search in the apartment of Lee Lin leave no doubt as to the character of the relations existing between Miss Siegel and her alleged murderer. One letter reads: "Think of all that I have done for you, given up family, friends, and position. You surely cannot abandon me now!"

A cablegram received here early this morning states that the police have arrested Lee Lin in the Chinese quarter of New York. He vehemently protested his innocence, and claims that he is in a position to clear himself of any suspicion of the crime. When the fact of the arrest became known, an enormous crowd gathered in the neighbourhood, and loud cries were heard exhorting the people to lynch the Chinaman. He was hurriedly pushed into a cab, with armed policemen on both sides of him, and the vehicle was escorted by a strong body of officers to the Tombs prison. Another account says the arrest took place at Schenectady, New York. An acquaintance of Lee Lin's, who is believed to have been his accomplice in the foul crime, has also been apprehended at Amsterdam, N.Y.

Further reports state that Mrs. Siegel, who was prostrated when informed of her daughter's tragic death, has been sent to a private asylum. Although the Siegel family have issued a long statement in which they deny that the body found is that of Elsie, the police have no doubts. Miss Mabel Siegel, a cousin of the murdered girl, positively identifies the body. An autopsy held yesterday shows that death was caused by asphyxiation. Public indignation at the character of the crime is intense. It has long been smouldering owing to numerous minor scandals arising out of the mission work performed by white girls among Chinamen and several recent marriages of Chinamen and their religious teachers. The charge is now made that Chinamen profess Christianity solely because they are fascinated by American women. The Rev. J. N. Mack, of Chicago, who conducted a mission in Chinatown with his two daughters, announces that he has closed the mission because of the horrible revelations in the Siegel case. Lee Lin was the pet of the Chinese mission for a long time, the women workers regarding him as the model convert. Several weeks ago he went to Pittsburgh and lectured to Chinamen on the evil of their ways.

BERLIN

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN.

Organisation of Students and Young People.

(By an Officer of the "Young People's Union.")

All American and British young people in Berlin are most cordially invited to meet together in the American Church this (Wednesday) evening at 8.15 p.m. The object of this meeting is chiefly social. There will be music and a general reception. All young people, whether permanent residents or strangers, whether interested in the Church or not, are urged to come themselves and to bring their friends with them.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the Young People's Union of the American Church.

Those who read the above notice may naturally ask, what is the Young People's Union and what is the purpose of this meeting? To properly answer this question it is necessary to briefly consider the situation as it exists in the British and American Colonies of Berlin.

Because of her position as a great teacher of Music, Science, and Theology, Berlin has drawn to herself hundreds of the ablest and brightest young people of America and the British Empire. Almost all are far above the average in ability, all are full of enthusiasm, all are determined to make the utmost of their opportunities.

A few of the more fortunate have either come hither with their relatives, or have old friends in Berlin. By far the greater number, both of the young women and young men, have come alone, and have few friends and but limited opportunities to make new acquaintances. Living in a new country, surrounded by new sights, and new ideals, forsaken by many of the best steadying and encouraging influences of the home land, their position in many cases is a very difficult one, especially for a newcomer with high ambition and limited means.

In the British and American Colonies of Berlin, the young people are, actually speaking, in the majority. They need to meet one another. They need the benefit of making friends among others of their own age, who, while striving for the same great ends, have come from very different circumstances and from numerous different parts of the earth. Very many of the young people have been active in religious work at home. If they are to continue so and to be useful in religious work when they return, they must keep up their interest while in Berlin.

The American Church has always been a gathering place for the young people, both British and American. They have made up a large percentage of its regular attendance at all the services. They have shown themselves interested and glad to help in all its work. But the need has been felt for a closer and more definite organisation of the young people of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Crosser, the recent Acting Pastor, was deeply interested in this subject, and definite plans were formed during his term of service in Berlin for organising a young people's society as suggested. With the greatest care a constitution was framed, and the whole subject carefully studied. Finally a meeting of the young people was held and with some thirty-five charter members the Young People's Union was formed. A constitution was forthwith adopted and officers elected.

The purpose of the Union, as expressed in its constitution, is to mutually benefit the American Church and the young people of Berlin. All British and American young men and women who desire may join the society. There is no restriction on account of occupation or belief. All members have equal voting rights. The four elected officers of the organisation and the Pastor of the American Church constitute the executive committee. Four other committees are provided for carrying on the work.

Perhaps the most important work of the Society will be carried on by the Membership Committee. This Committee will not only supervise all the purely social meetings, but will also arrange that every Sunday morning at least six members of the Society shall be on duty in the Church to meet and greet all young people, especially strangers, and as far as possible to make every one realise that all the young people have common interests and common sympathies.

The first Committee on the list is the Devotional Committee. Religious work will be undertaken and Bible study classes organised. The object will be to stimulate the spiritual life of the young people. Attendance at all classes and meetings is of course entirely optional.

A second Committee will be interested in work connected with the Church Library, and will work in co-operation with the Church Committee on the Library.

The afternoon service will be formally placed in charge of a third Committee, whose duty it will be to provide capable speakers for this service and to act as hosts and hostesses. They will also provide special music. In the social hour which follows these meetings every Sunday afternoon an opportunity is given for all young people to come together and become acquainted with one another. This has

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been tried during the past and found good, as is generally known.

Such in very brief outline is the purpose of the new Union and such are some of the steps which it purposes to take. No one supposes that there is not much room for improvement in the organisation as planned, but the society represents at least an honest effort to unite in mutual helpfulness the magnificent material presented in the strong, true, intelligent and active young people in Berlin.

R.

A Bad Nauheim correspondent writes us as follows:—

The Americans at Bad Nauheim met for divine worship last Sunday at the Kurhaus; the Rev. Montanus, who represents the Presbyterian Committee in America for providing undenominational services in foreign cities frequented by Americans, officiated. At the close of the service the Rev. Montanus expressed the encouragement which the attendance at the first meeting gave him. He called for a verbal expression of interest from the congregation, and said that they could avail themselves of the experience of Dr. Honan, who had long been active as a committee man in such Church work in Berlin, and who is now practising in Bad Nauheim through the summer. Sufficient interest was manifested to warrant the continuance of the services.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . closed.
Royal Theatre . . . closed.
Deutsches Theatre . . . Gelbstein (Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo . . . at 7.30
Lessing Theatre . . . Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Ein Herbstmanöver . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Mahé . . . 8
Kleines Theatre . . . Moral . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre . . . Die Welt ohne Männer . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . O diese Lieutenants . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Der fiesche Rudi . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Madame Bonivard . . . 8
" Charlotten-
burg . . . Der Biberpelz . . . 8
Prdr. Wilhelmstr. Theatre . . . Der Freischütz . . . 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 Opera Theatre . . . Der fliegende Holländer (Gura Opera) . . . 7.30

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Die oberen Zehntausend . . . at 8
New Theatre . . . Tricoco 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
Polles Caprice . . . 3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur . . . 8.15
Apollo Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre . . . Sittlicher Sänger . . . 8
Berl. Prater Theatre . . . Man lebt ja nur einmal . . . 8

PARIS

Notice: The address of the Paris agency of the *The Daily Record* is No. 45, Boulevard Haussmann, where visitors are requested to apply for any information concerning conditions in Paris, etc. All new arrivals in Paris from Berlin and Dresden should send in their names and addresses to the above agency, for publication in *The Daily Record*.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, June 19.

Cafés and Café-Life.

And now to come to grips with the subject, if I may speak thus violently of a theme so airy as Parisian café-life. I am writing now of the social aspect of the cafés,—places where one may while away an hour or two in the company of a friend—as distinct from the restaurant side, with which I have dealt in previous articles.

A typical example of the very best kind of Parisian café, with middle-class patrons and, therefore, thoroughly respectable (we all know that the Great God of the middle-classes is an international deity), is the Café Dumesnil, belonging to the big brewing firm of that name, at the corner of the Boulevard Montparnasse and the Rue de Rennes. (I trust the editor of the *Daily Record* will forgive, for once, this free advertisement.) There is no mistaking the place, for it sends out a welcoming flare of light visible for as far as you can see it, which is a very long way indeed in such models of perspective as Parisian boulevards. The decorations of the place, as it is said in the vulgate, are "got up regardless"! At first glance the chief material used seems to be glass. Outside, a long frontage of huge, glass windows, and wide, glass, swinging-doors. An awning, flanked by tall glass screens, projects far over the broad footwalk. Inside, the walls are completely covered with mirrors, stretching almost from floor to ceiling. From the ceiling hang great chandeliers festooned with pendants and stalactites of glass. In the centre of each cluster is a big arc-light, surrounded by small electric-light globes, making an enormous blaze of illumination, inspiring to contemplate. Such a prevalence of glass greatly increases the apparent size of the café, and this, I suppose, was the object of the cunning architect. Looking down one of the "aisles" of the café, one gets an impression of infinite distance. You are surrounded on all sides by dwindling vistas of mute companions, silently lifting their glasses in unison with your own and exhaling the smoke of invisible tobacco. Two people could easily form a crowd, almost within the meaning of the Act. Music is provided at the Café Dumesnil, from half-past eight p.m. until eleven-thirty, sometimes by a masculine, sometimes by a feminine orchestra, and the latter, it may be mentioned incidentally, consists of rather better players than the former. Tell it not to the suffragettes. The musical programme is always excellent, as might be expected in Paris, and popular items of the musical comedy type, beloved of the British public, figure not at all, unless as curiosities and as a concession to the large number of American and English patrons.

The Drink Question.

"What to Drink in Paris" is a subject which most guide-books ignore. I have the impression that the majority of guide-book compilers are either blue-ribbon men or possess the camel-like faculty of traversing long tracts of time without liquid refreshment. I suspect Baedeker, particularly, of being in the temperance movement. There is, of course, Beer—colloquially "bock"—of different kinds, which in France seem to be so much like Teutonic beers—pace Germania—as to satisfy anybody but an analyst or a Heidelberg student. Beer is usually 30 centimes per ordinary glass, and 50 centimes the "double." This is decidedly not cheap, but in Paris one must remember that the quality of everything, including beverages, is excellent as a rule, and the splendid appointments of the café must also be borne in mind. Coffee and chocolate are excellent and are sold at 40 centimes. Liqueurs, of which the different species are too numerous to mention, are also good, and are sold at 40 centimes upwards. A very favourite practice is to mix a fruit syrup with a liqueur, a habit which, I suppose, would cause a connoisseur to turn pale. The fruit syrups—gooseberry, lemon, etc.—are very good indeed, and highly popular—price 40 to 60 centimes—with unlimited aerated water. American and English drinks, including the inevitable tea—the use of which latter, in most cafés, is still regarded as a mysterious foreign rite—can always be obtained, but they are extraordinarily dear and not infrequently unsatisfactory. The visitor is strongly advised to purchase the native article, unless he wishes to throw his money away. The names of Bass, Guinness, Allsopp, Dewar, Buchanan, etc. stand out prominently from the forest of bottles on the glittering bar-counter, but they are surrounded with a mushroom growth of brands unknown to the elect in England. Of late years the American bar has been introduced into Paris and at such places one may obtain a "stand-up" drink at greatly reduced prices, and also risk something in quality. It is better to pay up like a man. To all the foregoing prices must be added the 10 centimes for the waiter, an interesting class, to whom I hope to be able to devote a special article. From deliberate observation I believe that the famous absinthe is drunk very much

less than is generally supposed. The price commences at about 40 centimes. Its colour is the sickliest blend of green and yellow, strongly reminiscent of "mal de mer," and its smell would turn the stomach of a navvy—unless he were French. There is nothing aesthetic about absinthe and its devotees deserve all they get. There are also different kinds of bitter drinks, such as Amer Picon, which sour the edge of thought and turn mild philosophers into cynic and satirists. Some of the beer signs in French cafés tend not a little to excite the risibilities of the foreigner. "Bock Formidable" sounds very like a double entendre, and "Bock Colossal" is a doubtful invitation to all but inveterate toppers, whilst "Helle's Beer" seems to be carrying a superfluous letter.

G. A. A.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.

Der Evangelist.

Musical play in two parts (three scenes).
Words and music by Wilhelm Kienzl.

Cast:

Friedrich Engel, warden of the convent	Herr Puttlitz.
St. Othmar	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Martha, his niece and ward	Fräul. v. Chavanne
Magdalena, her friend	
Johannes Freudhofer, schoolmaster at St. Othmar	Herr Schreidemantel.
Mathias Freudhofer, his younger brother, clerk	Herr Burian.
Xaver Zitterbart, tailor	Herr Nebuschka.
Anton Schnappauf, gunsmith	Herr Erl.
Aibler, an old citizen	Herr Trede.
His wife	Frau Lehmann.
Frau Huber	Frau Wenzel.
Hans, a young peasant	Herr Soot.
A night-watchman	Herr Bissel.
A rag picker	Frau Schlegel.
A young girl	Fräul. Keldorfer.
An old organ-grinder	Herr Schindler.

PLOT. Martha, niece of Engel, warden of a Benedictine monastery in Austria, is in love with Mathias, a clerk. John, his brother, is jealous and tells Engel, who discharges Mathias. The latter, aided by her friend Magdalena, persuades Martha to meet him late at night in a barn. John overhears the assignation and sets fire to the barn. Martha escapes, but Mathias is found there, and on the charge of having fired the barn out of revenge, is sent to prison for 20 years. Magdalena, 30 years afterwards in Vienna, is nursing John who is very ill. Nothing has ever been heard again of Mathias. Martha had drowned herself. An Evangelist, or Gospel reader, appears and reads the bible to the children. Magdalena recognizes him as Mathias. John hears his voice, summons him and confesses his guilt. Mathias forgives him and John dies.

Composer: Wilhelm Kienzl, born 1857.

Thursday night	Samson und Dalila	at 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	Robert und Bertram	at 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

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DRESDEN

The Saxon Regatta on Sunday was favoured with fine warm weather, in spite of somewhat threatening skies. There was at no time a crowd, though the spectators on both sides of the river and at both ends of the course were numerous. The only real crowds were on board the Elbe steamers, which plied regularly, though with consideration for the boats. The enthusiasm seemed to a stranger to be concentrated in the coxswains, who cheered their crews rhythmically in time with the stroke; and in the excellent band of the Gardereiter regiment which, under the ever-welcome baton of Ober-Musikmeister Stock, discoursed spirited music at intervals, and never failed to perform a "Tusch" for the winning boat. There was a gentle south-westerly breeze, which slightly ruffled the surface of the river but could hardly have incommoded the crews. The number of entries was very large, and the eliminating heats, beginning between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, lasted some three hours. The racing proper began at 2 p.m. Twelve events were on the card, and the races were started regularly at intervals of 20 minutes. Besides the two Dresden rowing clubs, the Dresdner Ruderverein and the Dresdner Ruder-Club, there were crews from Aussig, Bamberg, Berlin, Brandenburg, Breslau, Leipzig, Leitmeritz, Magdeburg, Meissen, Prague, Spandau (Spre), Stettin, Tetschen, and Vienna. Of 67 boats entered only 30 actually took part in the 12 events. The two principal prizes, the Emperor's Trophy for eights and the King of Saxony's Challenge Prize for fours, were carried off by visiting crews: the former by the Spandau Ruderverein, the latter by the Vienna "Pirates" on their first appearance at Dresden. The best time over the 2,000 meter course (1 1/4 miles) was 5 minutes 4 1/2 seconds; that of the winning crew in the "Kaiser Achter." The following are the particulars of the races:

I. Junior Eights. Prize given by the city of Dresden, and 9 silver cups (one for each man in the winning boat). Three boats started. The Dresdner Ruderverein led from the first, and won in good style by three lengths. Time 5 minutes, 20 1/2 seconds. Dresdner Ruder-Club second. Breslau Ruderverein third.

II. Fours. Prize a Trophy given by the Deutscher Ruderverband. Spandau led from the first and won easily in 5 minutes, 41 seconds. Bamberg Ruder-Club second.

III. Single Sculls. Prize given by Dr. Plund, and silver cups for the crew of the winning boat. Won as he pleased by Herr Martin Stahnke, of the "Triton" rowing club, Stettin, in 6 minutes, 6 1/2 seconds. Herr Bruno Schmidt, of the Berlin Rudergesellschaft, second. A third boat, belonging to a Breslau Club, started but gave up about a quarter of a mile from home.

IV. Junior Fours. Prize, and 5 silver cups, given by Herr Alfred Barthel, of Dresden. Won by the Stettin club "Triton." The Bamberg boat was second; the Dresdner Ruderverein third. There were no less than 12 boats entered for this race; but only three started.

V. Junior Fours. Challenge Prize given by Herr Curt Wendisch, the Chairman of the Saxon Regatta-Verein. There were two starts for this race. In the first, the Leipzig boat attempted to take the Dresden Ruderverein's water and was ruled out of the race by the umpire. In the second start, the three boats remaining were close together for the first half mile. Then Magdeburg drew ahead, and won by a length in 5 minutes 43 seconds. The Dresden Ruder-Verein a good second, and Meissen, well up, third.

VI. Junior Sculls, for a prize given by the Dresden Fremdenverein, and a silver cup. Herr Martin Stahnke, of the Stettin "Tritons," again won, in 6 minutes 11 1/2 seconds. Herr Edgar Klein, Prague, second.

VII. The King's Fours. Challenge Prize given by the King of Saxony, and 5 silver cups given by the Regatta-Verein. The Challenge Prize must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, by the same Club before it passes into that Club's possession. As yet it has been won twice by the Pirna Ruderverein, and once by Leitmeritz, Magdeburg, Prague, and Stettin Clubs. Ten boats entered, three started. Won in neat style by the Vienna "Pirates," in 5 minutes 49 seconds. "Triton," Stettin, second. Bamberg pulled up half-way. Vienna had the race in hand all the way.

VIII. Fours. A Challenge Prize given by the former International Rowing Club Dresden, and 5 silver cups given by the Regatta-Verein. Won, for the second time, by the present holders, the Spandau Ruderverein 1878, in 5 minutes 43 1/2 seconds. The Club must win the prize once more before it becomes the Club's property.

IX. Double Sculls. A prize given by Herr Albert Naumann, Dresden, and two silver cups. Won by Herren Labitzki and Scholz, of the "Wratislavia" club, Breslau, in 5 minutes, 58 1/2 seconds. The Berlin Ruder-Gesellschaft (Herrn Schmidt and Gaede) second.

X. Junior Fours. A prize given by Blasewitz, and five silver cups. Won by the Tetschen club "Carolus," in 6 minutes, 13 1/2 seconds, the Aussig boat a good second. This was a sporting race all the way between two clubs that are neighbours and friendly rivals at home. Aussig was ahead till within a quarter-mile of the mark, when the Tetschen crew spurred, took the lead, and held it in a good racing finish.

XI. The Emperor's Prize for eights, a Trophy, and 9 silver cups given by the Regatta-Verein. Three entries. Won for the second time by the Spandau 1878 Club, the present holders, in 5 minutes 4 1/2 seconds. The Leipzig "Sturm-vogel" crew a bad second.

XII. Consolation Fours. A prize given by Herr F. W. Schmidt, Berlin, in memory of his ten-years umpiring at Dresden, and

five silver cups. Twelve entries. Won by the Stettin "Tritons" in 5 minutes, 33 1/2 seconds. This race was for crews that have rowed, but not won, in the previous events. The "Tritons" were a fresh crew, it was said, yet the Dresden Ruderverein crew, which had raced before, was little more than one second behind them.

The photographs of the Antarctic regions taken by the Swedish Antarctic Expeditions of Professor Andersson to Graham's Land and Professor Norden-skjöld to Snu Hill island, now exhibited in the Swedish section of the Countries and Peoples department of the International Photographic Exhibition, help one to realise the difficulties of Lieutenant Shackleton's attempt to reach the South Pole last year, the details of which have been made known since his recent return to London. The vast surfaces of eternal snow, the fearful crevasses, and the apparently insurmountable walls of ice that bar the way to the Pole, are well shown and indicated in the Swedish photographs, which, while they throw light on the Shackleton narrative, themselves derive fresh interest from it.

A new device, in the form of a book containing two tickets of admission to the Exhibition, and a number of coupons available for admission, at some reduction of price, to the "side-shows," has been adopted by the Management. All the contents of a book, supposing all to be utilised, represent, it is stated, from 8 to 10 marks, while the price of the book is 3 marks only. These books of tickets may be obtained from Thomas Cook & Son, Prager Strasse; Alfred Kohn, Christian Strasse 31; at the office of the Fremdenverein, at the Hauptbahnhof; and at all the larger hotels.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today, personally conducted tours will be made through the department "Photography in the service of the law," and the "Reproduktions-Halle"; the former beginning at 4, the latter at 5 o'clock. The party assembles, in each case, in the department to be visited. The music will be supplied by the Burgh Bergmusikcorps; the concert begins at 4.30 and ends at 10.30 p.m.

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.

ART OR NIGHTMARE.

(FROM A DRESDEN CORRESPONDENT.)

"Der civilisierte Wilde ist der schlimmste aller Wilden," said the would-be Philosopher, glancing cautiously across to see whether I had marked his atrocious accent. But I was too engrossed in the framed daubs which disfigured the walls of the chamber into which we had wandered inquisitively, to heed the mouldy maxims of my friend. Crossing the threshold of this apartment we had been stricken dumb with admiration—at the magnificent impudence of the tradesman who, having arranged this exhibition, charged the public admittance to it. To describe these weird, grotesque daubs in detail would tax the imagination of a Poe. I shall not attempt it. But I was not disappointed: on the contrary, I gained more encouragement from this display of wasted paint than from all the praise which good-natured friends have generously bestowed on my own humble work since I first wielded the brush.

"Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate," began the would-be Philosopher, observing that his former sage remark had been without effect. (The W.-be Phil. is one of those small-minded people who "wrap themselves in quotations, as a beggar enfolds himself in the purple of Emperors.")

"On the contrary," I retorted, "I have renewed my hope since entering here. These frightful caricatures prove to me that, given sufficient brazen self-confidence, the veriest tyro may mount towards the heights of fame on a ladder of popular credulity. The *modus operandi* is simple: Take a pot of mixed paints, a large fat brush, and three square yards of canvas; sit down before the easel with tightly-closed eyes, conjure up from your imagination the most hideous spectres—deformities, human freaks, low gibbering faces, ghastly leering simian imps—and, without opening your eyes, splash down generously on the canvas the nearest approach to the vilest figment of your fancy. Flick in a few meaningless strokes for your background, and your masterpiece is complete. If you can tag on some wholly inappropriate title, so much the better: people are always impressed by what they do not understand. Don't waste time in learning the principles of perspective or the other base sordid rules and regulations compiled by the pedagogues to stifle true Art. Then, after you have made a dozen of these canvas nightmares, bring them to this dealer, who will assuredly hang them and boom your fame far and wide."

"Here," replied the Philosopher, "we see the truth of Carlyle's dictum: 'The fine arts once divorcing themselves from truth, are quite certain to fall mad, if they do not die.'"

"A truce to your tropes," said I. "Let us go and have a drink to wash away the taste of this horrible display."

Pinxit.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Even the New York *Tribune*, which is the property of the American Ambassador in London, agrees in essential points with Dr. Butler; asserting that it is unjust to Germany to assume that her object in increasing her naval strength is more aggressive than that of other Powers who do likewise. The *Tribune* describes the industrial development of Germany as one of the wonders of the world, and the importance of the journal's remarks will not be seriously impaired by the circumstance that it does not agree with all Dr. Butler's pronouncements; not, for instance, with his opposition to the two-Power Standard maintained by Great Britain, which he holds to be the greatest of all hindrances to the limitation of armaments. On this head the *Tribune* lays down the principle that, if Germany has the right to increase her fleet as she is doing, Great Britain has an equal right to keep up her two-Power standard.

The New York *Globe* considers Dr. Butler's diagnosis of England's symptoms good, and his discernment of her "vexation" still better. This newspaper dwells upon the change in the relative economical positions of the two countries, as propounded by Dr. Butler.

The *Journal of Commerce* points out that earnest endeavours are being made in the highest quarters in Germany to bring about a better understanding with England.

The New York *Evening Post* publishes a long letter on the sensational play "The Englishman's Home," describing the piece as a medley of nonsense and improbabilities, and branding it as the outcome of an epidemic of hatred and suspicion. The letter deals with the play from a Christian point of view, and says that nothing demonstrates the moral bankruptcy of Christianity so much as the toleration of such a piece. The New York *Evening Star* also picks this play to pieces from various aspects, and condemns it as a farce.

The New York *Times* contains a very remarkable article on the theme, "The German Bugbear." Alluding to a question asked by Dr. Hershey, Professor of National Economy in the University of Indiana (and author of "Kontrolle der Gesetzgebung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika"), whether America should not enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain in order to meet the inevitable pushing forward of Germany and the danger of war it involved, the New York *Times* says such a question would be logical if the supposition of the learned Professor, that Germany had warlike intentions, had any basis. "Any one," continues the article, "might convince himself, after a study of the actual situation, that the Professor's supposition makes great demands on the credulity even of those who are most afraid." Remarking then on the rumours that crop up from time to time of Germany's aims in the New World, the writer argues that the absurdity of the idea is proved by the whole character of the German people, which is fully known from history and from a study of the German element in America. America owes it to the great people to whom it is bound by many intimate ties, to repel such suspicions.

Another New York journal dismissed the alarming news received from England with the sage observation that the next thing would be a report of London newspapers accusing King Edward of being a spy, and ready to hand over the British fleet to Hamburg.

Anglo-German relations were introduced also into the comments on the recent voyage of "Zeppelin II.," comments which did not fail to point out the strategic importance of such long voyages in case of war, comparing the distance covered by Count Zeppelin with that separating Germany from England, and different in America from each other. "Stop building 'Dreadnoughts,'" was the advice ironically offered to Great Britain by some humorous Pressmen, "and build 'Zeppelins' instead."

PROGRESS OF THE BUDGET.

London, June 22.

The debate on the Finance Bill began yesterday. The Bill contains 74 clauses. The supplementary provisions alone fill a hundred foolscap pages. The Government has not yet fixed any limit of time for the debate. The first six clauses deal with the new property taxes, and are likely to be strongly opposed.

The Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. McKinnon Wood, replying to various questions on the "Woodburn" incident, repeated the facts already known and said he would not be able to give any further information until after the receipt of the Russian report and the deposition of the master of the "Woodburn."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, more cloudy, thunder probable, cooler.

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Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters
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Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

Hotel de France, Dresden, Wilsdruffer Str.
Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking.
Hellas Culmbacher, best beer in Dresden.

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

Pension Petereit, Nürnberger Platz 5, I.
Quiet, open situation.
Large sunny rooms, balconies.
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H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

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

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London, June 22.

Sixty-three ships detailed to take part in the Naval manoeuvres have already left Sheerness and Chatham without the slightest hitch. Reports have been received from the other ships of the fleet that are quite satisfactory. The success of the system of leaving a nucleus of trained men on board ships to keep them ready for sea when on a peace footing, is thus demonstrated.

(But it is noteworthy that the cruiser "Sappho," which was sunk in collision on Sunday, was manned by a nucleus crew.)

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

An International Relief Committee has been formed at Constantinople for affording aid to the victims of the recent disorders in Adana and Adrianople, and has issued the following appeal for funds, to which we are asked to give publicity:—

"It is unnecessary to recall the sad fate of the provinces named, since the Press of the whole world has described the poverty and state of terror of the inhabitants. Public benevolence has taken pity on them, and subscriptions have flowed in; but the need is so great that the funds thus supplied are exhausted. The task before us is, not only to meet the immediate pressing necessities of thousands of impoverished families, but to put them in the way of providing for their own future; not only to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but to provide shelter for the homeless and tools for workers.

"In the name of the whole Committee—which represents all classes, creeds, and nationalities—we, the undersigned, urgently appeal to the benevolent for help in this overwhelming work.

"The delegates of the Relief Committee:—Zaret Diber, Senator, Member of the State Council; Dr. of Law Grose, Director of the Oriental Railway; Dr. von Hartmann, Director of the German Orient Bank; Ed. Huguenin, Director General of the Anatolian Railway; W. W. Pest, Chairman of the Distribution Committee; M. Talaat, Vice President of the Turkish House of Deputies."

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 Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).
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-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. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York June 15.
Tomorrow (Thursday), 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.

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff, Esq.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmärkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmie, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.