

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE EAGLE RUFFLED.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn has by dint of hard work succeeded in earning for herself the undiluted detestation of all Americans, and everybody who reads her latest book, "Elizabeth visits America," will not need to ask the reason why. For more than a century past it has been the favourite and mutual pastime of English and Americans to write books about each other. Hard words and vitriolic criticism have not been spared on either side, but it is impossible to doubt that in many cases these volumes of candid criticism have taught the two kindred peoples to understand one another better. No sensible English or American person can or does object to reading wholesome, well-meant criticism of customs and institutions which he himself knows to be far from perfect. The outsider is often able to perceive defects that are invisible at close range, and before American people caught the travel fever and came to see for themselves how affairs are managed in other lands their very insularity was not conducive to the creation of habits, customs, and methods of administration based on broad-minded principles. The very fact of their having succeeded so marvellously under conditions the reverse of propitious is testimony to the unique character of the American people and a guarantee of even better things for the future.

You cannot fairly criticise Americans without having lived and worked among them for many years, or without gaining an insight into the national ideals and guiding motives, which, it may be said, are as different from those of Europe as is chalk from cheese. Too many Europeans cross the Atlantic under the impression that they are going to visit the half-baked settlement of a cosmopolitan people whose sole aim it is to achieve equal rank with Europe. Nothing could be more erroneous. The earnest American entertains far loftier national ideals; he has studied the policy of Europe and discovered it lacking many, if not most of those features which he considers essential to the moral and mental welfare of a cultured race. What is the result? Whereas today the highly civilised States of Europe are absorbed in a disastrous race for militant power, spending countless millions on the training of multitudes in the science of war and devoting a great part of their scientific talent to the devising of engines of destruction, the United States are spending their money and energy on creative schemes with an eye to the future of the race. The education problem has nowhere been tackled so successfully and energetically; the internal problems of the country, which are so numerous and vast and complex that they would speedily confuse and discourage any European State, have been mastered and controlled and will in due time be solved by the process of automatic evolution. The Panama Canal, perhaps the most extraordinary and comprehensive engineering feat every undertaken in the history of the world, is America's answer to the frenzied armament competition in Europe, having as its object the welfare of universal commerce and the facilitation of international traffic. Volumes could be devoted to the innumerable tasks now engaging the attention of America and all contributing to peace and prosperity instead of to war and depression.

Into the midst of the American workshop, where the various parts destined to form the great edifice of the future are being wrought and shaped, steps Mrs. Elinor Glyn, typical of all the old, discredited, and narrow prejudices of Europe, and raises her thin carping voice. She produces with a great flourish and a spurious air of originality all the

(Continued on page 4.)

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NEPTUNE'S TRIDENT.

MORE BRITISH NAVAL DISCUSSIONS.

The British people are apparently still firm in their belief that the trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world, and that peculiar malady known as "Navalitis" continues to rage furiously throughout the Empire. Lord Charles Beresford delivered his long expected indictment of the Admiralty administration on Tuesday evening, and in the House of Lords on the same day Lord Ellenborough pronounced his extraordinary theory as to how the entire British Fleet could be bottled up in the Thames by an enterprising Power on the occasion of the pending Lord Mayor's Naval Review. The following telegrams deal with these and other incidents:—

London, July 1.

Lord Ellenborough, during yesterday's sitting of the Upper Chamber, drew attention to a feature of the forthcoming review of the Fleet in the Thames which had presumably been overlooked by those responsible for the arrangements. It would be a comparatively easy matter, he said, to sink ships or lay mines at the mouth of the river and thereby indefinitely dispose of practically the entire British naval forces. He enquired whether the Government intended to take precautionary measures, similar to those in force at Gibraltar, to prevent the disastrous consequences of such a coup.

The Earl of Granard, representing the Admiralty, replied that the fears of the noble lord had been proved utterly groundless by the publication of the fleet review programme. The Admiralty was of the opinion that all necessary measures for the protection of the fleet had been taken. A sudden surprise such as the noble lord had suggested would be an act of treachery on the part of a foreign Power, and at the present moment Great Britain's relations with her neighbours were the best possible.

Earl Cawdor exhorted the Government to make enquiries for the purpose of convincing themselves whether a sudden attack by a foreign Power was really impossible. The State Secretary of the Colonies answered that while such an attack was not perhaps impossible, and although there were limits to the precautionary measures which could be taken to prevent such an emergency, the Government were convinced that no civilised Power would undertake a piratical attack of that nature.

London, June 30.

Speaking in the City today, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford asked for a definitive Naval programme that should put an end to the unhealthy competition in ship-building; and proposed that, in addition to the present programme, ten "Dreadnoughts," 18 second class cruisers, 18 cruisers for the protection of commerce, 24 scouting cruisers, four floating docks, and 52 torpedo-boat destroyers should be completed by March 1914; and further that the coal reserves should be replenished and the repairing yards abroad improved. The cost of the programme he estimated at from 55 to 60 millions sterling. The most serious point, said Lord Charles, was the unprotectedness of the ocean highways; he hoped that it would be possible in this respect to bring about the co-operation of the whole Empire.

In introducing his programme, Lord Charles said he wished to say nothing that could irritate Germany, but he was compelled to draw a comparison with the next strongest naval Power. German naval policy had aroused great anxiety in England because people naturally asked what its purpose was. If the coast of Germany and German maritime commerce were compared with the British coast and British maritime interests, that anxiety would be to a certain extent justified. When Germany drew up her fleet programme in 1900, people in England did not believe it would be carried out; but it had been carried out—a fact that was Germany's business and not England's. It was to be regretted that England had humiliated herself in begging Germany not to go on with her programme because England wanted her money for social reforms.

London, July 1.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, answering a question as to whether the Admiralty had decided to provide further dock accommodation for ships of the largest size, said that it had been decided to construct two floating docks capable of receiving the largest warships. The stationing of those floating docks when completed would depend on strategic considerations.

EUROPE AND WEST AFRICA.

London, July 1.

Reuter learns that Great Britain will enter into negotiations with Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, and Spain for raising the duty on spirits exported to the West African colonies and dependencies, and for limiting the export of arms and ammunition to those countries. The negotiations will also aim at the conclusion of an international convention for regulating quarantine and sanitary matters in connections with the Paris convention for preventing epidemics. Great Britain is said to wish to raise the duty on spirits, which now stands at three shillings and seven pence halfpenny per gallon, to five shillings per gallon.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BUDGET.

London, June 30.

After a six-days' debate on the first article of the Finance Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer today moved the closure, which was carried after the usual opposition. Clause 1 was then put, and carried by 296 votes to 112.

TRADE UNIONISM IN AMERICA.

Pittsburg, June 30.

More than 10,000 skilled workmen employed by the American Steel and White Metal Company, which owns factories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, will strike at 12 o'clock tonight, because at that hour a regulation of the Company will come into operation, admitting non-Unionist workmen to work side by side with Unionists.

Pittsburg, July 1.

7,000 of the White Metal Company's workers struck work at midnight and 190 of the United States Steel Corporation's rolling mills are shut down. The majority of the white metal companies in America are independent and will be unaffected by the strike.

BERLIN

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

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

Professor and Mrs. C. H. Huberich, of Leland Stanford University, have left Berlin for a stay in the Harz Mountains, thence going to Paris for a short visit before sailing for home.

Professor Huberich came to Berlin to supervise the printing of his share in a new edition of the vast work on the Commercial Laws of the World which is being published in English and German by von Decker, the well known Court printer. An innovation in the new edition will be the introduction of detailed accounts of the commercial laws of the British Colonies. Although an American, Professor Huberich enjoys the distinction of having been singled out to collect data on the commercial laws of Australia and New Zealand. He made his study-trip to the Antipodes in this connection about twelve months ago.

Dr. Thomas Hall, the Minister in Charge at the American Church, is making the Hotel de Rome his headquarters while in Berlin.

Mr. Andreas Dippel, Director of the New York Metropolitan Opera, left here on Monday after making another short stay in Berlin, at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Frederic W. Cauldwell, the American Vice-Consul General, has reached Cairo after a delightful voyage, and took up the duties of his new office about five days ago. Mr. Cauldwell finds Cairo very interesting, but very hot, and is despatching amusing letters on the subject to friends in Berlin.

Mr. Frank W. Hessin, who was recently elected Treasurer of the American Church in his absence from Berlin, has not seen his way clear to take over the duties of the office. Mr. H. E. Lush, the able Secretary of the Church, has consented to temporarily act in the capacity of Treasurer. Dr. G. H. Watson has undertaken, also temporarily, the duties of Secretary.

Mr. W. E. Kugemann has been made an additional member of the American Church Committee, the Committee having elected him to their number.

There has lately been some outcry among American medical men studying in Berlin as to the growing difficulty of obtaining desirable clinic courses in this city. According to the Secretary of the Anglo-American Medical Association in Berlin, Dr. John D. Wilson, of Philadelphia, the ever-increasing expensiveness of the Berlin medical courses, together with the fact that in many cases courses desired by Americans are simply not procurable, is becoming a serious factor. It is probable, the Secretary thinks, that Berlin will, in the near future, sink visibly in its power of attraction as a Mecca for American medical men. Vienna, on the other hand, he prophesies, will come to be increasingly recognised as the more profitable centre for medical study. This opinion he expresses especially as touching the case of American doctors, whose particular needs are studied in Vienna to an extent entirely unknown in Berlin.

American medical students are to a large extent themselves to blame, adds Dr. Wilson, for the more important phase of the trouble, namely the exorbitant fees which the Berlin specialists have of late begun to ask. Courses in demand among Americans are fixed at prices which only the millionaire student can afford to pay, simply because wealthy American doctors have too long paid without a murmur the extortionate fees demanded by German professors—thereby doing much to effectively spoil the field for their less moneyed colleagues.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Newton, of Chicago, old friends of Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara, are in Berlin for a stay extending over several days, and are at the Hotel Adlon.

Miss Emma Lucy Gates, of the Berlin Royal Opera, left Berlin on Wednesday to spend the vacation at Brunnen, Switzerland. In August Miss Gates starts work in earnest as a member of the Royal Opera Company. She has already made as seven appearances.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Farrar interrupted their cure at Bad Elster last week to pay a flying visit to Berlin, spending two or three days at Hotel Bristol.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., on the subject of the recent visit to Germany of representatives of the English Churches, says:—

"It is in this kind of way, I believe, that public opinion, or, rather, public sentiment, on both sides will be best elicited, consolidated, and made effective. Personally, I do not think it well that we should keep on reiterating mere statements that we are friends with one another. Of course we are, and

that reiteration may even suggest the very thing that all deny."

Prince von Bülow, whose resignation will almost certainly follow when the finance reform measures now agitating the country are passed, is one of the most charming personalities in Germany, and his dignified and unflinching courtesy has done much both to smoothen the path of German diplomacy and to infuse German society with an agreeable urbanity. Socially he is admirably aided by the gracious Italian Princess whom he married some years ago. In this Prince and Princess von Bülow took up the work which was begun by the Princess Royal of England, when she became the wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The diplomatic career of Prince von Bülow has been a long one, for he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1873, and was continually employed in posts of the highest importance until he became Chancellor in 1900. But he was a soldier before he was a diplomat, and served with the Royal Prussian Hussars throughout the whole of the campaign of 1870-71. He is very wealthy, and his house in Berlin is one of the finest, both in its exterior and interior, in the German capital.

Will the writer of the letter signed "Paterfamilias" send his name and address to the editorial offices of the *Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden, as an evidence of good faith. The name will not be published, but without knowing it we are unable to print the letter as desired.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. PAY, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . closed.
Royal Theatre . . . closed.
Deutsches Theatre . . . Zu ebener Erde und im 1. Stock at 8 (Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Ein Herbstmanöver . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Moral . . . 8
Kleines Theatre . . . closed.
Hebbel Theatre . . . closed.
Comic Opera . . . O diese Lieutenants . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Der fiesche Rudi . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Madame Bonivard . . . 8
" Charlotten-
burg . . . Der Biberpelz . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Undine . . . 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Die Sünde des Priesters . . . 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 . . . Sawitzl (Our Opera) . . . 7.30

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Die oberen Zehntausend . . . 8
New Theatre . . . Der Hotellieb . . . 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 . . . Sieftiner Sängler . . . 8
Berl. Prater Theatre . . . Man lebt ja nur einmal . . . 8

SOUTH AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS.

New York, July 1.

The steamer "Ethelwold" has been detained by the Customs authorities under instructions from Washington, as the ship is suspected of complicity in the filibustering expeditions against the Santo Domingo Republic.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Jackson, Mississippi, July 1.

The District Attorney has applied to the Administrative Court in Clay County for a permanent injunction to prevent the Standard Oil Company from doing business in the State of Mississippi. The District Attorney will also make application that a fine of 11,000,000 dollars be imposed on the Company for breach of the Anti-Trust laws of the State.

COAL STRIKE AVERTED.

Cardiff, July 1.

The coal strike which threatened to convulse Wales and the industry throughout the British Isles generally has been averted, an agreement having been arrived at last night between the mine owners and the representatives of the men.

"ZEPPELIN II." STILL WEATHER-BOUND.

Mittelbiberach, July 1.

No change in the situation has occurred since 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The Grenadiers from Ulm are still guarding the airship. Heavy showers of rain are frequent, but do not last long. Nevertheless, no improvement in the weather up to day-break can be reported. The wind has been variable and come in strong puffs, so that the moorings of the airship have had to be shifted several times. Major Sperring passed the greater part of last night at an hotel in Biberach. There can be no thought as yet of an ascent.

EARTHQUAKE AT MESSINA.

Messina, July 1.

Two violent shocks of earthquake, accompanied by loud subterranean noises, occurred here at half-past seven o'clock this morning. Many walls were thrown down, and the inhabitants were panic-stricken.

Reggio di Calabria, July 1.

At 6.30 o'clock yesterday evening two violent earthquake shocks were felt here. The people rushed in terror from the shelters erected for them after the great disaster, and spent the night in the open. Several walls fell.

PARRICIDE IN ITALY.

Milan, June 30.

A man named Martino, employed on the railway at Avigliano, was stabbed to death yesterday by his daughter, a girl of 18, because he opposed her marriage to her lover.

A NORWEGIAN TOWN WITHOUT WATER.

Hammerfest, June 30.

The embankment of the reservoir from which the town of Hammerfest has hitherto been supplied with water gave way on Monday, and the whole of the contents, amounting to three million cubic meters of water, poured over the fields, destroying three bridges and carrying three warehouses full of materials into the sea. To add to that calamity, a reserve subterranean water-pipe burst yesterday; so that the town is for the time being without water.

THE WELLMAN N. POLAR EXPEDITION.

Spitzbergen, June 30.

The steamer "Arctic" left Spitzbergen yesterday with Mr. Wellman on board.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petesburg, June 30.

Since yesterday the number of fresh cholera cases has been 90, and the number of deaths 28. The total number of cholera patients is now 574.

THE PRISONER OF SALONIKA.

Salonika, June 30.

It is reported that the Turkish Government is about to purchase the Villa Alatin, the residence of the ex-Sultan.

THE HEAT WAVE.

New York, June 30.

The heat wave in New York shows no sign of disappearing, and the sufferings of the poorer classes give great concern to the authorities...

The extraordinary temperature is prevalent over almost the entire country, and both in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, the thermometer registered 100deg.

The heat in the Senate last evening was absolutely stifling. The members fidgeted about for some time, and began to take off their coats...

Last evening President Taft gave a dinner to the members of the Cabinet and a number of senators. In view of the temperature, the meal was served of the roof of the White House.

TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY MISSION.

Constantinople, July 1.

A deputation of members of the Turkish Chamber started for London today, to visit the British Parliament. The leader of the deputation, the Vice-President of the Chamber...

FOR MATHEMATICAL READERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Your correspondent "A Mathematical Reader," referring to the construction of all the numbers from 1 to 100 by the use of four 4's and any arithmetical or algebraical signs...

4^4 / (4 x 4) = 16.

"A Mathematical Reader" introduces four 4's, one 9, one 8 and one 3 into his solution of No. 99. The following are the solutions for some of the numbers which "Badge" had not discovered.

33 = 4! + (4 + 4) / 4, 37 = 4! + 4 + 4 / 4, 41 = (4!) / (4/4) + 4/4, 51 = (4! x 4) + (4/4), 53 = 4! + 4! + (4/4), 55 = (4!) / 4 + 4/4, 57 = (4! x 4) + (4/4), 59 = (4!) / 4 - 4/4, 61 = (4!) / 4 + 4/4, 69 = (4!) / 4 + 4/4, 75 = (4! + 4) / 4, 87 = (4! x 4) - 4/4, 91 = (4! x 4) - (4/4), 93 = (4! x 4) - (4/4), 99 = (4! x 4) + (4/4) or ((4 x 4) - 4) / 4.

The solution of a typical example—say of the first of the two given for No. 99, is as under,—4 of course represents the recurring decimal or 4/9, the root of which is 2/3, while .4 represents the simple decimal 4/10.

(4! x 4) + (4/4) = (24 x 4) + 2/3 = 96 + (2/3 x 3) = 99.

There still remain therefore the following numbers, which possibly some of your readers may be able to work out upon the principle given in some of the above examples: 67, 71, 73, 77, 79, 83, and 85.—Buj.

DRESDEN

Mr. Alvin Kranich, the well-known American composer resident in Dresden, accompanied by a party of Dresden friends, has left for Bad Nauheim...

I was much interested in the picturesque description of American sartorial achievements published in the Daily Record recently from its New York scribe. But I confess my inability to see why American clothes alone should be held up to scorn.

It is a sad fact that national prosperity usually inaugurates a period of national bad taste in clothes. For real picturesqueness of attire we have to visit lands where money is conspicuous by its absence.

The third stage of the "four 4's" problem which we publish today goes far towards clearing up this most interesting puzzle, our correspondent "Buj" leaving only seven numbers unsolved.

The artistic skill and spirit of progress of the modern Japanese may be seen in the photographs in the Japanese section of the Lands and Peoples department of the International Photographic Exhibition better, perhaps, than in the ceramic objects.

XIII. International Lawn Tennis Tournament DRESDEN, 1909.

On Thursday, July 8, and the followings days, arranged by the AKADEMISCHE SPORT-VEREIN OF DRESDEN, E.V. on its grounds at the corner of Umland and Reichenbach Strasse.

- MATCHES: A. Without handicap: 1. Gentlemen's Doubles for the Championship of Saxony, 2. Gentlemen's Singles for the Championship of Dresden, 3. Gentlemen's Doubles for the Championship of Dresden, 4. Gentlemen's Singles for the High School Championship, 5. Gentlemen's Singles for the trophy of the "Auslanderverein" of Dresden, 6. Ladies' Singles, 7. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. B. With handicap: 8. Gentlemen's Singles, 9. Ladies' Singles, 10. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles, 11. Gentlemen's Doubles, 12. Ladies' Doubles.

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.



Admission M.1; Season tickets M.3, and each additional one M.2. Sale of season tickets, from 9 to 1, and 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Exhibition office, Künstlerhaus, and at the "Depositkasse B" of the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.

123 Horses. Only for a short time. 200 Persons.

Schumann's Circus

Sportplatz DRESDEN-NEUSTADT König Albert Strasse. Daily at 8.15 p.m. Grand Gala Performance from Saturday, July 3, at 9.30 p.m. Seaside Fête on the Baltic Grand Aquatic Pantomime.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY REICHS-APOTHEKE ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10.

roundings that set them off. In contrast to some European photographers who depend little on retouching and prefer to get their effects as much as possible from life, their Japanese rivals cannot dispense with accessories in the form of landscape or garden scenes.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Royal Opera House. Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt. Closed till September 11.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of the charitable concert which is to be given by the Dresdner Lehrergesangverein at 6.30 p.m. tomorrow in the Frauenkirche, will be as follows. (1) Bach: Prelude in C-minor for organ played by Herr Hottinger. (2) Chorales, sung by 800 school children, conducted by Cantor and Musikdirektor Römhild...

Hdt. Wm. Bassenge & Co., Bank. Dresden, Prager Strasse 12. PAYMENTS ON ALL LETTERS OF CREDIT. Exchange of Circular-Notes. Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates. Postal Orders. English and American newspapers. Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.

THE EAGLE RUFFLED.

(Continued from page 1.)

ancient shafts of satire which have been hurled into the American camp, and when she fails to find a semblance of truth on which to build her malicious suggestions she does not hesitate to invent. She gibes at American pretensions of aristocratic descent, professing to scorn all the while the mythical advantages of a well-bred ancestry; but she cannot prevent her own innate snobbery from oozing out between the lines. She thinks American men are tame and goody-goody compared with their European contemporaries,—proof positive that she is colossally ignorant of the subject of her criticism. She has taken the trouble to indite nearly three hundred pages with the apparent sole object of insulting a nation which, on her own confession, entertained her royally and made particular efforts to see that she had a good time. The malice and dislike are so obvious that we cannot help attributing the author's state of mind to the frosty reception which a former work of hers, "Three Weeks," suffered at the hands of American critics and the public. Feminine spite is carried to its most obnoxious extreme in "Elizabeth visits America," and to those who take an interest in the psychological study of petty human passions the book can be heartily recommended. Sensible Americans will derive infinite amusement from it, since its malice is too petty to awaken feelings other than those of disdain. English readers may gain instruction if they read the book as a guide to American life, manners, and customs as they are *not*. We said at the commencement of this article that the author of "Elizabeth visits America" was detested by all Americans; despised, perhaps, would be the better word. Her book is not substantial enough to merit for its author good, honest dislike. O. G.

Elizabeth visits America, by Mrs. Elinor Glyn. 1 Vol. Tauchnitz Edition.

AMERICAN STUDENTS AND CHARITY WORK.

A dozen prominent college men, among them star football players and varsity debaters, have given up their Summer vacations to turn a roof garden for the poor people living in the lower quarter of Hell's Kitchen, New York. They have taken the large roof of the six-story Christ Church Presbyterian Building, covering half an acre, on West Thirty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and turned part of it into a breezy playground with swings, teeters, and chutes for the children, and the rest into an awning-covered auditorium for the older ones.

Norman Thomas, who has won several inter-collegiate debates for Princeton, will conduct a vacation industrial school at which raffia work, basketry, chair making and needlework will be taught to the children. Assisting him will be wealthy Smith, Vassar, and Barnard girls, who have sacrificed a Summer at fashionable resorts and volunteered their services as teachers.

The school will be held every weekday morning during July and August. Already more than 500 children have been enrolled. It is open to those between six and fourteen years old. Several of the college girls will conduct a day nursery on the roof.

The director of this work is "Bob" Davis, the famous Dartmouth centre and track athlete and assistant pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of which the Christ Presbyterian Church is a branch. "Church work is allowed to lag in the Summer," he said. "Ministers go off to Europe, deacons to Bar Harbour. What these young men are trying to do is to fill a much-needed place in the way of helping the people to have a good time in a wholesome manner.

"The men and young women who assist will put into practise the theories which they learned in the sociological and ethical classes while in college."

AIRSHIPS IN SWITZERLAND.

A Lausanne message runs:—A movement is on foot to prevent the carrying out of the various airship cruise projects which have recently been put forward, including the operations of the Zeppelin Company. The prime movers are, of course, those who have all along agitated against modern improvements, such as the Righi and Jungfrau railway lines, for instance, and whose declared reason for desiring the exclusion of airships is that the last remnants of seclusion and privacy in Switzerland will be gone with the arrival of airships on the scene. It is proposed to bring in legislation with a view to the prohibition of airship cruises; but it is impossible to take so extreme a movement very seriously. Some humourists have asked where it is intended that prohibition notices should be fixed, if the Bill were passed, and have offered the suggestion of a string of kites around the frontier, inscribed in large letters with the words, "No Airships Allowed."

DRESDEN

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

Pension Kosmos DRESDEN-A. Schiller Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptb. Elegantly furnished rooms with exc. board 4.50 a day. English cooking. English conversation.

Pension von Oertzen old established house Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III. Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.



SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets. Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers between Leitmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg. First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins free from draughts. Railway connection at all principal stations. Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic Elbe valley—Delightful Trips free from the luggage tax.

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

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I.

Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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

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

Worcester House School

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse, preparatory for Schools and Universities.

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

Boarders received.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse
Friday, July 2nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, July 4th. 4th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, July 7th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, July 4th. 4th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
"The Anniversary of a Nation's Birthday."
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

MORE MEAT SCANDALS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

New York, June 20.

Mr. J. Harms, a Federal Government meat inspector, has resigned his office on the ground that he could no longer endure the state of things in the slaughter-yards; and at the same time has made a report on the subject to the head of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson. The report enlarges upon the forbearance of the Meat Inspectors towards the packers, and on the almost incredible uncleanness of the slaughter-yard methods. Mr. Harms gives a number of typical instances, and says that the inspection which costs the people 100,000 dollars a year is not worth one dollar. From 70 to 80% of the cattle that are being passed and slaughtered ought, the report states, to be seized and destroyed. The writer has seen from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds weight of melted fat run into an open conduit, the mouth of which was soon stopped up; and then the fat was shovelled up from the conduit and the ground, both ground and conduit being in an unclean and insanitary condition. The doctors had passed that same fat in the interest of the owners, in spite of the protests of the inspector at the yard concerned, and it had been placed on the public market, marked "U.S. inspected and passed." The following case, as reported by Mr. Harms, sounds bad. "The most uncleanly practices prevail in the sausage department, where bladders and skins are used without being first subjected to any purifying process. The stomachs of swine are utilized for packing the sausage meat, to say nothing of pieces of meat that have fallen on the ground being picked up and passed into the machine without any attempt to clean them. All these practices are allowed by the overseers. If the inspector ventures to call their attention to such matters, he is told, by way of answer, that 'the people who will eat the food so prepared are themselves too idle to keep themselves clean and respectable, and therefore they deserve nothing better.'"

Other instances are related. In one case the Federal Inspector considered a quantity of smoked meat weighing between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds unfit for use, and four or five other inspectors who were called in agreed with him. Dr. Meadows nevertheless passed the meat and handed it over to the packer.

The head of the Meat Inspection Department has said of the report that the complaints contained in it cannot be true. A searching investigation has, however, been set on foot.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

July 6.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York July 13. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, July 5.
July 8.—Adriatic, from L'pool, mails due in New York July 16. Letters must be marked "Via England" and with name of steamer, and be posted as per above vessel.

TO CANADA.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. Campania, left New York June 23.
Tomorrow (Saturday), by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York June 24.
On Monday, July 5, by the S.S. St. Louis, left New York June 26.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, showers less frequent and later less cloudy, cool.