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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP. SAFE ARRIVAL.

That "discretion is the better part of valour" has been proven by the navigator of the "Zeppelin I." when he decided to descend near Biberach, in order to await the return of normal weather conditions. The following telegrams tell of the safe arrival of the airship at Metz, where she is to be permanently stationed.

Mittlbiberach, July 4.

The weather being fine and the stars shining brightly, the military airship "Zeppelin I." started at 11 o'clock last night for Metz, Major Sperling shaping his course so as to follow the direction of the railway to Ulm.

Stuttgart, July 4.

The "Zeppelin I." passed over Stuttgart during the five minutes from 1.50 to 1.55 o'clock this morning, amid cheers from the crowds in the streets and on the house-tops. She was moving at a rapid pace in a straight course from SE. to NW., between 200 and 300 meters above the earth. The hills around were illumined by Bengal fires. The whirring of the propellers could be heard from a long distance as the ship approached, and the gondolas were seen to be brilliantly lighted. A number of automobiles at once started in pursuit. The "Zeppelin" passed Pforzheim at 2.40 a.m., and Karlsruhe at 3.10.

Metz, July 4.

The landing of the Imperial airship "Zeppelin I." here has been accomplished with perfect smoothness, in splendid summer weather and an almost complete calm. The ship was sighted from the military exercising ground at Frescati, where the heads of the military and civil departments had assembled early, at ten minutes past 7, and it approached rapidly. A series of evolutions were carried out by Major Sperling over Metz and the suburbs before he steered for the building which has long been ready to receive the ship. On nearing the building, Major Sperling circled round it several times, the circles getting smaller and smaller until at 8 o'clock, he brought his ship up in front of the entrance at a moderate height above the ground. Ropes were then thrown out from the gondolas to the soldiers waiting below, and the ship was hauled down. Major Sperling and Hauptmann George alighted and reported themselves to General v. Prittwitz, Commanding the XVI. Army Corps, and to General v. Arnim, the Governor of the fortress of Metz, and were congratulated on having completed their voyage. The President of the District, Count v. Zeppelin-Aschhausen was also on the ground, and the Mayor of Metz, Regierungsrat Dr. Böhmer. The latter thanked Major Sperling in the name of the inhabitants for the pleasure he had given them by manoeuvring over the city. There were five men in the gondolas besides the two officers. Thanks to the fine weather and a fair wind, the ship had arrived much earlier than it had been expected. The average speed throughout the journey was 45 kilometers (28 miles) an hour. An immense crowd had collected on the exercising ground, and on the arrival of the ship near the building, the people broke through the military cordon and were with difficulty restrained from coming inconveniently close. It was 8.30 a.m. when the operation of housing the ship, performed with apparent ease by the men of the airship battalion, was completed, and the heavy doors automatically closed. Major Sperling and Hauptmann George were loudly cheered as they drove off with General v. Prittwitz in his automobile to breakfast at the General's house.

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### KING EDWARD TO GO TO MARIENBAD.

Vienna, July 4.

The *Freud-Blatt* learns that King Edward has definitely settled to pay his usual summer visit to Marienbad this year. His Majesty will probably arrive there early in August.

### COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

London, July 4.

The New Zealand liner "Whakatane" came into collision today with an unknown vessel not far from Dover, during a thick fog. The "Whakatane" was considerably damaged and unable to proceed. She was eventually brought safely into Dover by two tugs.

### TARIFF REVISION IN THE SENATE.

Washington, July 4.

The provisions of the maximum tariff, which was yesterday passed by the Senate, empower the President to impose an additional duty of 25 per cent. on goods imported from those countries which in his opinion treat the United States differently to other countries.

### THE KAISER'S YACHT WINS.

Travemünde, July 4.

The results of the yacht racing today were: in the race for first-class yachts, the Lübeck Senate's Prize was won, in 3 hours, 24 minutes and 9 seconds by the Kaiser's yacht "Meteor." "Hamburg" was second and "Germania" third. In the racing for second-class yachts, the first prizes were won by "Susanna," "Alice," and "Brand 4." Their Majesties took tea on board the "Meteor" at 5 o'clock; and later the Kaiser dined with Mr. Armour on board the steamer "Utowana."

### THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Paris, July 4.

The Greek Government is firmly resolved to repress hostile demonstrations against Turkey, and the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has given satisfactory assurances on the subject to the representatives of the Power. The feeling in Paris on the Cretan question is at this moment more optimistic than it has been for weeks.

### REPORTED FLIGHT OF MULAI HAFID.

Paris, July 5.

The *Petit Journal* publishes the following report from Madrid: "According to a report received here from Melilla, the Roghi Buhamara has forced an entry into Fez, and Mulai Hafid has fled. As yet there is no confirmation of this report, which comes only from native sources."

### THE SULTAN REVIEWS THE TURKISH FLEET.

Constantinople, July 4.

The Sultan reviewed the Turkish fleet today. All the Ministers, Shevket Pasha, and a large number of Senators and Deputies were present. The crowds of spectators cheered enthusiastically. The newspapers speak of the event as the new birth of the Turkish fleet.

### RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 4.

Russia has sent a circular despatch to foreign Governments on Persian affairs, in which it is stated that, in spite of the measures taken by the Shah's Government on the advice of Russia and Great Britain for the establishment of a representative form of government in Persia and for effecting necessary reforms, the revolutionary movement continues in the central part of Iran. The measures taken by Russia and England at Teheran, to prevent the advance of the Bakhtiari under Sirdar Assad and of the revolutionaries who have joined him from Kaswin and Rescht, and of the Caucasians under Sipechdar, the Governor of Gila, have not been crowned with success and the troops opposing the Government of the Shah are gradually approaching Teheran, where certain elements of the population are ready to join them and where a strong ferment is noticeable.

In considering the situation, the Imperial Government has come to the conclusion that the foundation of its policy in Persia must be now as before the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Persia and in the conflict of the Shah with the Persian people. At the same time we cannot overlook the fact that, in case of the forcible entry of the Bakhtiari and revolutionaries into Teheran, the Russian and other European Embassies, institutions, and subjects, as also our road from Enseli to Teheran would be placed in extreme danger, particularly as, according to our information, the only regular troops at the Shah's disposal consist of the Persian Cossack brigade, which is at present so weakened as to be hardly able to maintain order in Teheran. This circumstance imposes on the Russian Government the moral duty of taking all such measures as will, if necessary, enable it to give effectual aid to the institutions and subjects above mentioned, and to keep open unobstructed communication under all circumstances between Teheran and Enseli.

The Imperial Government has therefore resolved to send a force consisting of a Cossack regiment, a battalion of Infantry, and a battery of Artillery from Baku to Enseli. This force will not advance beyond Kaswin, and will assure the connection of Kaswin with the Caspian Sea. A further advance of parts of the force will depend on the course of events, and can only happen in response to demands from the Imperial Embassy in Teheran. The Commander of the force will receive the strictest instructions that his duty must be confined exclusively to the protection of the Russian and foreign Embassies, institutions, and subjects, without any interference in the political conflict going on in Persia or in other internal matters. The Russian troops will remain within the Russian frontiers only until the lives and property of the Russian and foreign diplomatic representatives, institutions, and subjects appear to be fully secured.

Teheran, July 4.

The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency reports that envoys from the British and Russian Embassies will start tonight to meet Sirdar Assad at Aliabad and Sipechdar at Jangiman, and inform them that any further advance on their part will certainly be followed by the interference of foreign Powers. A Reuter telegram quotes reports from the dragoman of the Russian embassy and Major Stokes, the military Attaché of the British Embassy, from Shahabad that the revolutionaries were beaten by the Shah's Cossacks with the loss of 12 killed. On the Cossack side an officer and three men were killed, and two men wounded.

## BERLIN

"The Glorious Fourth's" historic celebration at Grünau was supplemented in a remarkably pleasant and appropriate manner by the reception given on Saturday afternoon by Ambassador and Mrs. Hill. Residents and transients foregathered at the Embassy residence in large numbers. Dr. and Mrs. Hill, informally supported by the members of the Embassy staff, welcomed a constant stream of guests between four and six o'clock.

In his hand the Ambassador held a telegram dated Goettingen, and bearing the succinct words, "Hail America! David!" Dr. Hill's son, who is studying at Goettingen, was apparently with the Berlin patriots in spirit, if not more tangible.

The red, white, and blue of the "Stars and Stripes" was the first thing that caught the eyes of Americans nearing the Embassy. The familiar colours lined the row of Corinthian pillars which separate the Embassy garden from the street, and in a district given over to the *Siegessäule*, the *Reichstag*, and other monuments of German national pride, shone forth all the more refreshingly.

Besides the free use of the Stars and Stripes, coloured paper lamps, strung in festoons about the garden, gave an added air of festivity. Animation enough was provided by the gaily talking crowd. As the atmospheric conditions were all that could be desired, refreshments were served in the garden. The broad buffet, loaded with delicacies, proved a highly popular feature.

Word had gone round that there were to be no speeches but as some sages expected, the enthusiasm of the moment got the better of these intentions. Speaking from the balcony, the Ambassador addressed his fellow-citizens in the garden below. Dr. Hill, as he never fails to do, spoke right to the hearts of his listeners. His speech was especially remarkable for its allusion to the Embassy question. The Ambassador said:—

"We hear a great deal nowadays about a sane and silent celebration of the Fourth of July. I belong to a school favouring a sane and silent celebration of the Fourth of July. But although I think we are all able to celebrate it sanely, I think we shall never be able to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" silently. We may in time succeed in silencing the crackers and shortening the death-roll on the Fourth of July, but I think we shall never, never succeed in putting a stop to the flow of language which characterises that memorable day. I am speaking now only to thank you for coming together here, to express the appreciation of Mrs. Hill and of myself that you have thought it fitting to take an hour out of your time—to come and visit this place—may I say to come and visit *our Embassy*? I wish we could all say, wherever we have a diplomatic representative abroad, *our Embassy* (Applause). I wish we could all say it, in an emphatic and permanent sense, regarding Berlin. (Sustained applause.) In expressing that wish—which, I am sure, is a unanimous wish—I express, I think, no selfish sentiment. It is simply a sentiment of respect for our own Government that we, who are the representatives of that government, should do our part in every capital of the world to give our nation that standing that it ought to have in the public eye.

"But let us call this our Embassy, such as it is. We have come together here, united as we are by a bond which cannot be broken, by one of the sacred ties that ever bound men together. Strong in our love of country and in our national feeling, we are glad and happy to be here in this great capital.

"It is said that the twelve million Germans in America form a strong bond of unity and friendship between the German and the American—

A tuneful string-band which had been discoursing American patriotic airs, up to the time of speech-making, here struck up the German national anthem, "Die Wacht am Rhein." What was really an interruption—the players obviously thought the Ambassador had concluded—came in as a most appropriate setting to the Ambassador's fine words on German-American friendship, which concluded with an expression of "our high appreciation of the great personality which presides over this great country."

"We are said to be an extemporaneous nation," said Ambassador Hill, alluding to the appropriate mistake of the zealous orchestra. "Our exercises are certainly most spontaneous. They break out unexpectedly, but they always end successfully. Dr. Thomas Hall, our Acting-Pastor, will now carry on this idea of extemporaneity, and say a few words."

This Dr. Hall did, and after a few appropriate remarks crystallised the sentiment of the afternoon by expressing the heartiest thanks of all present to "our Ambassador and his gracious wife" for their hospitality that afternoon. Three cheers of a very robust nature were given for Ambassador and Mrs. Hill.

General Hall and Admiral Rodgers, two prominent representatives of the American Army and the American Navy who happened to be present, were pressed into the patriotic service, and made to show themselves on the balcony to their applauding fellow-countrymen.

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Consul-General Thackara also said a few words, amounting to "Auf Wiedersehen at Grünau on Monday," when, as he said, his turn would come.

Any number of prominent people were present, including, besides distinguished professors, the well known American actor, William Gillette, of "Private Secretary" fame. Mr. Gillette was on his way to London after taking a cure in Germany.

Dr. John Jackola, an American medical man now sojourning in Berlin who was recently elected Secretary of the Anglo-American Medical Association, has communicated to the *Daily Record* the following statement as a rejoinder to the views expressed to our Berlin representative by Dr. John D. Wilson and published in our issue of Friday. Dr. Wilson, it will be remembered, drew attention to the heavy fees charged American students taking courses in Berlin, and said that under present conditions these students would be likely to give Berlin a wide berth and take up their residence in Vienna, where the fees are much lighter and the courses quite as efficient.

"In regard to the opinions expressed by my predecessor, Dr. John D. Wilson, of Philadelphia," said Dr. Jackola, "I should like to say that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Dr. Wilson has gone to Vienna because he thinks that he can get equally desirable courses in Vienna for more moderate fees than in Berlin. Many other American medical men have done likewise, for similar reasons.

"While I have not lived very long in Berlin, I have met some American medical men who have expressed themselves as preferring Berlin to Vienna, in spite of higher fees, because of the better character of the courses offered here. Personally I am very deeply sensible of the kindness and good fellowship of the medical men of Berlin. I am profoundly impressed with the facilities offered by the clinics and laboratories of this great city for the study of all branches of medicine.

"As secretary of the Anglo-American Medical Association I shall do my utmost to bring the most desirable courses within reach of the American medical men who come to study abroad with limited means. When the new Year Book of the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin is issued we anticipate that the fees charged here will compare favourably with those demanded in Vienna for similar courses. The University of Berlin has about 1,000 medical students, and Berlin will continue as a great medical centre as long as the medical men of Berlin continue to contribute such marvellous work for the advancement of the science of medicine as they have done in the past. The monetary question has been a secondary and very minor consideration in the development of science and scientific medical men."

The Anglo-American Medical Association held a most enthusiastic meeting Saturday evening at the Heidelberg Restaurant; President Dr. Walter B. Swift presiding. Dr. W. Karo gave an exceedingly interesting and instructive address on "The Specific Treatment of Renal Tuberculosis," which proved an unusually delightful discourse, as Dr. Karo speaks the English language very fluently and read a paper on the same subject at the International Anti-tuberculosis Congress, last October, in Washington, D.C. It was like a message of hope and good cheer from home.

Dr. Karo, on behalf of the clinic of Prof. Lazarus, invited the Association to meet at the clinic some Saturday evening in October, to take a dinner with the clinical staff, who will present a number of interesting cases, and Dr. Karo will address the Association in English on any subject that will most interest the members. It is superfluous to state that such an exhibition of kindness, hospitality, and good fellowship was enthusiastically received by the Association.

President Swift added to the felicity of the occasion by giving a delightful explanation of what the Association had in view for yesterday, July 5, when it was to take part in the Independence Day celebration of the American Colony at Grünau on the Spree.

Ten new members joined the Association, which is just the number that were taken in during the whole month of June. These new members are:—

- Dr. Wm. T. Watson, Baltimore, Md.
- Dr. Wm. Preston Miller, Hagenstown, Md.
- Dr. Bernhard Fantus, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. Wm. Grey Miller, New Castle, Pa.
- Dr. Edgard B. Findenwald, Baltimore, Md., formerly of Charleston, W.Va.
- Dr. Alexander Greeg Anderson, Aberdeen.
- Dr. Edwin Jugsmith, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Dr. Chas. P. Cook, New Albany, Ind.
- Dr. W. J. Leach, New Albany, Ind.
- Dr. Robert Eschlueter, St. Louis, Mo.

The Secretary of the Association is Dr. John Jackola, Charité Str. 9.

### THE UNREST IN PERSIA.

Teheran, July 4.

Sirdar Assad arrived yesterday with 1,000 men at a point 12 miles from Shahabad, and intends to unite with Sipahdar. The Sirdar is reported to have told an envoy of the British Minister that he would take no steps against the Shah, and that his objects were peaceful.

### 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. Fav, 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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### AMERICAN

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### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Gosden, 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 Theater	Moral . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre	Die Welt ohne Männer . . . 8
Comic Opera	O diese Lieutenants . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Der fiesche Rudl . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard . . . 8
" " Charlottenburg	Der Biberpelz . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Trompeter von Säckingen . . . 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Sünde des Priesters . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern von Messina . . . 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Sawitri (Gura Opera) . . . 7.30

### Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend . . . at 8
New Theatre	Der Hoteldieb . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Sprudelfee . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Poies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur . . . 8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theater	Sicilianer Sänger . . . 8
Berl. Prater Theatre	Man lebt ja nur einmal . . . 8

Some of the Americans who are visiting in Berlin complain that the letters and postal cards which they despatch from the ship just after leaving New York, and which should be taken back to port by the pilot boat, never reach their destinations. Mr. Ash, of New York, said to the *Herald* correspondent: "On two occasions—last year and this year—my wife and I have been annoyed by this state of affairs. What becomes of the letters, and specially of the postal cards, is more than I can understand. A few of them get through to the persons to whom they are addressed, but most of them are never heard of again. The matter is of considerable importance, because, in addition to the many good-bye letters and those that are written to friends who have sent flowers and other presents to their departing friends, many serious business letters are written while the boat is going down the bay, the general understanding being, of course, that they will be safely carried back to the city and sent to their various destinations."

BRITISH COLONY FUND.

Those members of the British Colony who were present at the recent celebration of Empire Day at Wannsee, and have not yet paid their subscriptions, as well as others who desire to be enrolled on the British Colony List, are kindly requested to forward their contributions as early as possible to the Honorary Treasurer:

Mr. Louis Hamilton, Joachim-Friedrich Strasse 40, Halensee, Berlin.

The first list of subscriptions and donations was published in our issue of June 5, as follows:—

Table listing names and contribution amounts in marks for the British Colony Fund. Includes names like Professor and Mrs. Delmer, Dr. Roman, Mr. Tilly, etc.

Later Contributions.

Since the publication of the above list the following further subscriptions and donations have been received:—

Table listing names and contribution amounts in marks for later contributions. Includes names like Miss Leggett, Mr. Digby C. H. d'Avigdor, etc.

DRESDEN

Between Sunday night and Monday morning, July 4th-5th, some miscreants succeeded in obtaining an entrance into All Saints' English Church through the coal cellar window, which they broke open and forced away the iron bars. The traces of their operations in the Church Vestries prove them to have been extremely unscientific and unintelligent thieves.

It will no doubt interest many in Dresden to learn that Mr. Albert Mallinson, Choirmaster and Organist of All Saints' English Church, together with Mrs. Mallinson has completed a successful concert tour in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Mallinson is once more back again in Europe and in September next takes up his official duties at the English Church which have meanwhile been ably conducted by Mr. E. Farrar, of the Royal College of Organists.

The recent flare-up in the Reichstag and the contemporary dust-up in the English Parliament, both due to the money matters, are striking symptoms of the universal flabbiness which is characteristic of national money-bags today.

But I fear me that when a nation is hard up it is a much more serious matter than an individual

LOST, Sunday afternoon, a Skye terrier, female. If found, return to the American Consulate General, where a reward will be paid.

Ratskeller Meissen, renovated interior well worth seeing, with white cellars. Sheltered verandah. First class wine and cuisine. Moderate prices. Telephone 91. R. Klubler.

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.

case. It must indeed be a pathetic sight to see the bowed forms of millionaires tottering along Unter den Linden or Park Lane, sobbing bitterly at the thought of their country's poverty.

A paragraph in the Zittauer Nachrichten of yesterday reports the finding of the nude body of a man about 30 years of age, with the hands tied behind the back, on the bank of the Lausur at Gross-Schönau.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to date number 5,032; and at Bad Elster up to July 1st, 5,805.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the Fundamt (lost property office) of the Königliche Polizeidirektion, Schiess Gasse 7.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Museums, etc.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, 1. (Cosel-Palais) In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.

Advertisement for H. 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.

## 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, July 3.

### Parisian Waiters.

Waiters, "roughly speaking," (as Mr. Lloyd-George says when he is juggling with millions), may be divided into two classes,—those who wait, and those who keep one waiting. To the credit of the huge army of Parisian café-attendants, let me at once add that 99 per cent. of them belong to the former class, although I must admit that I have met some of the exceptions. But a more intelligent, more deft-handed, more willing body of servants, it would be very hard to find. They are almost all over-worked and under-paid, but their energy seems untiring and their cheerfulness hardly less so. There must be some attraction in a waiter's life because, as a body, their standard of respectability is fairly good. There is an impression amongst us that to become a waiter is one of the steps in a downward career, something like "listing for a soldier," but one meets very few social wrecks or ne'er-do-wells in their ranks. "Ich Dien" is a motto which they loyally observe. Most men would shrink from an occupation which requires duties of such abnormal length, Sundays and holidays included. Probably there is a type of mind to which the busy life of the cafés, so keenly in touch with the world of pleasure,—ever cheerful, changing and interesting,—makes a strong appeal as a means of employment, and possibly, also, on the principle that every soldier may have a field-marshal's bâton in his knapsack, each waiter hopes some day to become a café-proprietor himself. Little Saint-Yves, for instance, the French Marathon runner, who was a waiter here last year and has recently earned such distinction in America, is returning to Paris with his gains to start in the café-business. The tipping system is invariable throughout Paris, and a pourboire of two sous upwards must always be reckoned in the price of the refreshments. Wages, of course, are very low; in many places the waiters depend entirely on the tips they receive and, in a few others, they actually pay for their situations by yielding to their employer a percentage of their tips. There seems something iniquitous about this system, but it is not for a foreigner to judge adversely,—as he is apt to do.

Parisian waiters, as a rule, are honest, but the statement requires some reservation. To express it charitably, I should say that they were "very keen." You are charged for exactly what you have had, but a general custom exists of placing on the tables things which you have never ordered, trifles usually, and including them in the bill. For instance you may order a café-au-lait, and a small bottle of cognac also makes its appearance, for which you may or may not be charged. Honest, certainly, but the custom requires careful watching.

### Lightning Calculators.

They are all adepts at simple addition, and the speed with which they tot up an account temporarily paralyses one. It sounds suspiciously like the "nineteen-pence-one-and-ninence-and-no-bread-two-shillings!" swindle. There is a story told of a customer who discovered an error in his dining account. The waiter admitted the mistake and apologised, saying, "I assure you, Sir, that I should not have gained a penny out of it. All would go to the proprietor!" "That," said the customer, who had had some experience of waiters, "removes your last shred of excuse!"

His memory, too, is astounding. To watch him take the orders called to him from a dozen crowded tables, bawl them into the kitchen speaking-tube in one magnificent blast, and subsequently distribute the dishes with unerring precision, forcibly reminds one of H. G. Wells' lunar specialists, who were utilised by the community as storehouses of facts, which it was their sole duty to memorise.

To any foreigner casting a reminiscent eye over his residence in Paris, there must assuredly spring up the form of some familiar waiter,—Alphonse, Gustave or Henri,—for they all acquire something of personality,—(they are all "types"),—which in many cases becomes the principal attraction of the café to which they belong, and gives them an unforgettable niche in one's gallery of acquaintances. They receive the confidences of all, and many an appetising secret is stored in their sagacious heads. No man can be wholly a mystery to the waiter who daily attends on him and studies his idiosyncrasies, and they are adepts at estimating a character. To each customer his mood and a certain degree of familiarity or deference,—instinct and experience tells them the precise blend! Behind the impenetrable mask of service there must surely be mines of knowledge worth the working. Why does not someone write, in the manner if not the style of "Mr. Dooley," the experiences of a café waiter? In these days of autobiographies and memoirs, I expect to see published, almost any day, the "Recollections

## :: DRESDEN ::

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.

On Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays there will be

2 GRAND PERFORMANCES 2

at 4 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

**Pension Kosmos** DRESDEN-A.  
Schnorr Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbhf.  
Elegantly furnished rooms  
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Anglo-American Family Home. English cooking. English conversation.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets.

Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers

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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

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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.

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old established house

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

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preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,

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Boarders received.

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

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Most beautiful location in the city.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse

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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),  
Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.

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

Communion service is held every third Sunday in January,

March, June and October.

The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident:

Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff, Esq.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul:

H. Palmé, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p

American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, changeable skies, no heavy showers but thunder probable, temperature little altered.

of Alphonse," with a sub-title of "Forty Years a Waiter." What has Mr. Upton Sinclair been doing lately that he has not grasped the possibilities of this idea?

### A Bohemian's Note-Book.

I hear rumours everywhere of the discovery of a new Patti, but I place little faith in them because, at the present time, we can no more expect to have a new Patti than a new Racine or a new Rossini. Who could imagine, today, a representation of "Britannicus" at the Theatre Français? The very doorkeepers would laugh in his face! Fortunate is it for Rossini that he was not born in 1870, because he would have been obliged, doubtless, to take up cooking in lieu of composing, and to consecrate his energies exclusively to the preparation of ices and macaroni.

Cookery has this superiority over music, that it survives all revolutions. A good dish is always a good dish, whilst the opera which brings such renown to its author is regarded, at the end of half a century, by the really cultured people, as simple rubbish.

These really cultured people are terrible. The world trembles before them. Once they have decided that that which was good enough for our fathers is no longer good enough for us, everybody is suddenly struck dumb and we all cork our ears rather than let them be charmed by a work which the cultured ones have condemned. For instance, they decreed a long time ago that singing was not music and whoever found pleasure in it was an ignoramus,—ignoramusissimus,—so that the roudades and ballads, joys of the old-time pleasure-seekers, have been completely banished from our theatres.

The actual rôle of those who continue—I don't know why!—to call themselves "singers," and of those others who christen themselves "cantatrices," is to recite interminable dialogues under cover of the chords—or discords—(pretty much the same thing!)—of a quantity of instruments so enormous that it is impossible to hear the Almighty thundering. That, today, is "music." They say that it is more "natural," that the trombone is natural, but not the human voice. It is no use contradicting, because really cultured people have said it.

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

### LAUNCH OF A FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

Brest, July 4.

The battleship "Danton" was successfully launched this afternoon.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

July 8.—*Amerika*, from Hamburg, mails due in New York July 17. Letters must be marked "Via Hamburg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

July 10.—*St. Louis*, from Southampton, mails due in New York July 17. Letters must be marked "Via England" and with name of steamer, and be posted not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst.

July 10.—*Campania*, from L'pool, mails due in New York July 17. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queensdown per Cunard Line," and post as per preceding steamer.

July 13.—*Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, from Bremen, mails due in New York July 20. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 12th inst.

July 14.—*Majestic*, from L'pool, mails due in New York July 22. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of vessel, and post as per preceding steamer.

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. *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, left New York June 29.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., by the S.S. *Lusitania*, left New York June 30.

On Friday, the 9th inst., by the S.S. *La Provence*, left New York July 1.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., by the S.S. *George Washington*, left New York July 1.

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.