

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.

No 1,037.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

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NEW RAILWAY ROUTE FROM MUNICH TO TRIESTE.

The tunnel opened on Monday last by the Emperor Francis Joseph forms part of a new railway through the Alps. This railway, says the *Morning Post*, is a matter of no small importance to traders and to travellers, especially to those of Austria and of Germany. The new route runs from Munich to Trieste by Salzburg, Gastein, Spittal, Villach, Rosenbach, and Assling. The distance by this route from Munich to Trieste is about 338 miles, so that Trieste is now the nearest seaport to Munich, to which it is nearer than Venice, distant by the Brenner route 355 miles. Trieste therefore becomes eligible for the trade of a considerable area of South Germany, including the valley of the Danube from Regensburg to Passau, and the whole region between Nuremberg and Stuttgart, including the important cities of Augsburg and Ulm. The industrial region of Saxony will also henceforth have its shortest route to the Mediterranean by the new line, which will enable Trieste to compete with Genoa for the traffic of the whole country to the north of a line from the Lake of Constance to Mainz. This means a great addition to the trade of Trieste and, what is more, it makes Trieste a sharer in the trade of Germany, which hitherto could reach the port only by the great circuit through Vienna or by the Italian line passing through Ponteuba. The new line is not entirely new. It has been made by tunnelling the Hohe Tauern above Gastein, the length of the tunnel being rather more than five miles from near Gastein to Malnitz on the southern side of the range. The summit level is as high as 3,800 feet, so that the working expenses of the line will be considerable. But as it joins places hitherto hardly connected with one another except by very circuitous routes, and opens a way through a great Alpine area not hitherto penetrated by any railway from north to south, it will attract not only goods but passengers. The shortening of the distance from Munich to Trieste will bring Trieste within practicable distance of Western Europe and make travellers going to the East from England consider the question of taking steamer at Trieste rather than at Marseilles, Genoa, or Venice. This consideration will with many German travellers be much more weighty and will add to the importance of the Austrian Lloyd Fleet. Trieste has hitherto been an almost purely Austrian outlet, Hungarian traffic being sent by preference to Fiume.

The most interesting effect of the Alpine railways is perhaps their influence on sea traffic. The railways through the Western Alps have revived the trade of Genoa, and the Brenner line has done something to postpone the lingering decay of Venice. The Gastein tunnel will give a fresh impulse to Trieste, which will, however, find a formidable rival when political conditions admit of full use being made of the route from Belgrade to Salonika, the greatest natural North and South route that exists between the valley of the Rhone and the Bosphorus. The railway opened on Tuesday will give a stimulus and offer a new channel for German eastward enterprise, which already has more pathways than British observers fully realise. For German trade and German travellers have long been moving not only through the plain of Hungary to Bucharest and Sofia, but have the advantage of a great through railway on Austro-Hungarian territory along the north of the Carpathians to the Rumanian port of Constanza, whence there is a line of fine steamers to Constantinople.

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THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Although two highly contentious amendments to the Tariff Bill have yet to be disposed of by the Senate, Mr. Aldrich is confident—according to the New York correspondent of *The Globe*—that the Bill will go through by the end of this week. One of the amendments referred to provides for an increase in the internal tax on tobacco, which the Trust is fighting strenuously, while the other is directed against the establishment of a Customs Court, which also is being opposed by very powerful interests.

President Taft is said to be directly responsible for the proposed new legal tribunal, and he is accused of a desire to provide comfortable berths for certain prominent supporters in this city. American business men as a whole welcome the suggestion as affording a prospect of putting an end to a system which causes endless delays in the settlement of Customs disputes. An effort was made on Saturday to impose upon the President an obligation to appoint an equal number of Republican and Democratic Customs Court judges and officials, but this was defeated by decisive majorities, and it is pretty certain that the clause will be accepted as drafted. The proposed increase in the internal tobacco tax is also likely to go through, for it cannot be denied that the Trust can well afford to pay the additional impost, its profits being prodigious. Mr. Taft is greatly pleased at the decisive majority, just two to one, by which the Senate has passed the clause authorising the President, after ninety days' notice, to apply the maximum tariff rates against any country deliberately discriminating against the United States. He believes that this reserve power will be of immense use in future commercial negotiations.

It is expected that the Tariff Bill will be signed by the President on July 19th.

FLOODS IN AMERICA.

Denver, July 7.
Inundations in Colorado, Ohio, Missouri, and Mexico have caused damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. So far as is known as yet, three lives have been lost. Pattensburg, in Missouri, and Hidalgo, in Mexico, have been destroyed. Hundreds of people are homeless. Relief trains will endeavour to reach the flooded districts.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Constantinople, July 7.
The joint Note of the four protecting Powers on the Cretan question will be handed to the Porte tomorrow. It is said that the delay which has occurred in the delivery of the Note is due to the fact that the Porte, which knew through its Ambassadors what the contents of the Note would be, requested that certain alterations might be made in it. The British Ambassador and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires had had interviews with the Grand Vizier on the subject.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 7.
To a question put by Mr. Lonsdale, Conservative member for Mid-Armagh, whether the Admiralty had made use of the power given to it in the Naval estimates of this year to order guns and other material, preparatory to the building of four contingent "Dreadnoughts," the First Lord of the Admiralty replied in the negative.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

London, July 7.
At a meeting of Bishops held today, a report was read of the recent visit of British clergy to Germany, and much was said in praise of Germany and German institutions. The Bishop of Salisbury dwelt on the great courtesy and patriotism of the German people. What welded Germany into a patriotic whole was, he said, conscription. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the urgent wish that the bonds of union between the two peoples might be maintained and strengthened; and confidence that the late visit and future proofs of friendship between the representatives of the Christian faith in both countries would contribute in an increasing degree to bring about that happy result.

THE £300,000 FOR NATIONAL OPERA.

The donor of the munificent gift of £300,000 for the endowment of English National Opera reported yesterday is (the *Daily Mail* is informed) Alderman Joseph Beecham, J.P., of St. Helens, son of the head of the firm producing the well-known patent medicine, "Beecham's Pills." Mr. Beecham, on an enquiry being made of him at his residence at Liverpool, would neither confirm nor deny the statement.

THEFT FROM THE GREAT EXHIBITION, BERLIN.

Berlin, July 7.
A marble statuette, about 14 inches high, representing an Imperial eagle, was stolen from the Great Exhibition last night, although it was fastened to its stand with wire.

PRINCE EULENBURG'S CONDITION.

Berlin, July 7.
The condition of Prince Eulenburg had so far improved yesterday evening that he is in no immediate danger. He will soon return to Liebenberg.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Constantinople, July 7.
The Chamber has voted the supplementary credit of £167,000 asked for by Admiral Gamble, the English officer charged with the duty of reorganising the Turkish Navy; and discussed the subject of revising the appointments of officers of the old régime.

THE TSAR TO VISIT KIEL.

Kiel, July 7.
The Emperor of Russia will arrive here on the evening of the 12th or the morning of the 13th instant, on a return visit to the German Emperor.

BERLIN

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

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

The Diplomatic Agency in Berlin will henceforth rank as an Embassy, and M. Nikoforov, hitherto the Diplomatic Agent, has been accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Bulgaria.

Mr. Tom Dutton has arranged a Cricket Match for Saturday, 10th July. Brit. Col. Team v. F.C. Preussen, Students' Team, on the Tempelhofer Feld ground, at 3 p.m. punctually. Englishmen, good players, who will help are invited to do so. Meeting place for players, "Prussen Kasino," Monumenten Str. 20, near Tempelhofer Feld.

All interested in watching the match are cordially invited to attend.

Professor A. T. Clay and family, of Philadelphia, have arrived in Berlin for a four weeks' stay, and are located at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Str. 11. Professor Clay, whose specialty is Semitic languages, has just concluded a trip to the East, including Constantinople. He will possibly later go to Babylonia.

Mrs. Joseph Humphreys, of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. F. W. King at Landshuter Str. 7, has left for Bad Elster to take the cure. She will later accompany Miss Geraldine Farrar and her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Farrar on an automobile trip through Switzerland and Italy.

Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, of Regensburger Str. 26, together with her guest Miss Lila Holterhoff have issued cards for a reception on Monday afternoon to meet Mr. and Mrs. D. Murphy and Miss Sinnott of Los Angeles.

Miss Louisiana Durant and Miss Anne Waters, who have spent the winter in Berlin at Kleist Str. 11, have been taking a trip to Weimar and Eisenach. Miss Waters will go on to Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Patton and sons Hamilton and Robert, who have been in the pension of Frau Professor Naumann for a year, left July 6th en route to Switzerland. Mr. Hamilton Patton, who has been extremely popular among the guests of the pension, as well as among the young people of the Colony, will be greatly missed.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacLennan, of the Berlin Royal Opera, are sending cards of greeting to Berlin friends, from Hotel Fürstenhöh, Schierke i. Harz.

A Dresden contemporary states that the late Professor Joachim's valuable Stradivari violin has passed by bequest into the hands of his nephew, Professor Harold Joachim, of Oxford. The violin was a gift presented in St. James' Hall, London, on the 15th of April, 1889, to the great master by a number of his English admirers in honour of his artistic jubilee, the 50th anniversary of the commencement of his career. The instrument cost over £1,200. Attached to the handsome case was a small metal plate bearing the following inscription: "To Joseph Joachim, to keep alive the memory of the 50th anniversary of the day on which he played in public for the first time, and as a testimony of the high admiration and great appreciation of his English friends. 15 April, 1889." The violin formerly belonged to Viotti, "the father of modern violin-playing."

The Eulenburg trial has again been postponed. In looking back upon the last few months, from the time that the aged prince, although being charged with perjury, was able to leave Germany unmolested and take up his abode in Austria, many observant minds will have had their silent thoughts on the subject of the equality of all before the law. Let us refresh our memories again before we dismiss this unsavoury affair from our minds, once for all. Eulenburg is charged with perjury. He cannot follow the proceedings in court and is kept in custody in the police hospital, until the doctors declare that he will not be able to attend in court for a very long time. He is allowed then to go home and enjoy the luxuries of his station in life. Who else under a similar charge would have the same opportunities? The prince recuperates in the course of a long time, and finally is advised by his medical attendants to go to Gastein to improve his health. He has hardly arrived there when the Berlin authorities awaken to the fact that their bird seems to have flown; so they send detectives after him and intimate to him that, unless he increase his bond to half a million marks, he will be taken into custody and kept there. His Grace is able to return to Berlin—making the journey without a break—and on his arrival here late at night to take a pick-me-up at one of the cafés. The doctors examine him and declare him to be in a fit state to attend in court. Proceedings begin a day or two later, and the accused walks into court supported only by one of his sons. Proceed-

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ings are opened and—postponed. Why? His Grace has suffered a severe heart-attack, and another medical examination shows him to be unable to defend himself, and shows, moreover, that he will not be able to do so for some time to come.

Our readers will agree with us if we call this a—. Well, after all we don't think we will call it anything. But we will express our regret at the unfortunate condition of the prince's health, unfortunate because these heart-attacks always come on with such vehemence while he is in court, the only place where he can hope to have the grave suspicion attaching to his honour dispelled.

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. Pie, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
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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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Fiedrich 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
Comic Opera	O diese Leutnants 8
Lustspielhaus	Der fiesche Rudi 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard 8
Charlottenburg	Der Biberpelz 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Oberon 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Was eine Frau kann 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Don Juan (Grand Opera) 7.30
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend at 8
New Theatre	Der Hotelraub 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Spradellee 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Follies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur 8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Sietliner Sanger 8
Berl. Prater Theatre	Man lebt ja nur einmal 8
Schweizer Garten	Spezialitäten 5

HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

The final plans are now being prepared at Twin Falls, Idaho, of what the engineers claim will be, when completed, the highest bridge in the world. It will serve to carry the tracks of an electric road across the Snake River Canyon at a point a short distance below the Great Shoshone Falls of that river. The under side of the bridge will be 700 feet in the clear above the water.

KING EDWARD AND THE "TERRITORIALS."

Liverpool, July 7.

King Edward was present at a parade of the West Lancashire territorial troops at Knowsley on Monday afternoon and, in reply to an address from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, said he hoped in God that no opportunity would occur for calling out the troops for active service; but preparation for defence was always the best security for peace, and he was convinced that the citizens of Liverpool would spare no pains in seeing to the defence of the country.

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

New York, July 7.

News has been received from Colon that the revolution which has broken out in Hawaii proves that all the political parties have united to overthrow the Government of President Reyes, who is now in London.

THE FRENCH NAVAL PARADE.

Paris, July 8.

At the naval parade which is to take place at Le Havre on July 17th, the British fleet will be represented by H.M. battleship "Jupiter."

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, July 7.

In the resumed debate on the report of the Committee of Enquiry into the state of the Navy, M. Michel, the reporter, said, the evils from which the Navy suffered were want of combination, mutual suspicion, and too much writing. He begged the Minister of Marine to utilise all the capability and good-will that existed in his department, and so to awaken new hopes of a brilliant future for the Navy.

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

Cologne, July 7.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a report from Teheran dated today, to the following effect. The Bakhtiari under Sardar as-Sad, with Nationalists from Kaswin under Siphadar, have united at Keredsch. Colonel Liachev has sent all the troops that are in any degree trustworthy to Shachabad. The safety of capital is entrusted to the Hamadan regiment. The British Minister says the report of the landing of Russian troops is incorrect, and that England would never consent to Russian troops coming to Teheran.

Teheran, July 7.

The British and Russian Embassies have resolved to break off communications with the military leaders of the Nationalists.

GREEK PERSECUTION IN TURKEY.

Athens, July 7.

The system of extortion and persecution to which the Greek population is exposed in many places in Turkey is watched here with great anxiety. The local Greek authorities strive in vain to appease their countrymen; their efforts are foiled by the intolerable behaviour of the Turks. The Press and public opinion are so excited as to cause grave anxiety in official circles.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Tangier, July 7.

According to native reports, the mahallas collected for the defence of Fez have been dispersed. El Roghi is reported to be before the city gates. Mulai Hafid is about to march into Mekinez.

Paris, July 8.

Le Matin reports that a few days ago a Kaid arrived at Udja, accompanied by a brilliant suite, and informed General Liauthey that he was a brother of Mulai Hafid, who had instructed him to assume the command over the tribes around Udja. General Liauthey, however, sent the Kaid back without ceremony, on the ground that the Sultan Mulai Hafid had omitted to come to an understanding with the French authorities concerning the recognition by France of a Kaid designated to become the commander of a frontier district, such as the agreements between France and Morocco called for.

ABDUL HAMID'S PRISON.

Salonika, July 7.

The Government has now bought the Villa Allatini from the Société Immobilière d'Orient for £20,000, and the villa has been taken over by the military authorities.

THE LONDON DECLARATION ON NAVAL WARFARE.

London, July 7.

Reuter learns that the newspaper report of the Government having altered its views as to the ratification of the London Declaration of February 26, resulting from the Conference on maritime warfare, is incorrect. The attitude of the Government with regard to the ratification has not changed, and the postponement of the discussion in Parliament is attributable solely to the pressure of business in the House.

MILITARY REVOLT IN COLOMBIA.

New York, July 8.

A telegram from Bogota states that part of the troops in Barranquilla rose on the 4th of July against the Colombian Government, and summoned Gonzalez-Valencia to be President. The police were driven out of the town. Several steamers on the Magdalena river were seized. General Perdomo, with 3,000 men on board six steamers, proceeds today from Honda to Barranquilla.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, July 7.

The number of deaths from cholera since yesterday has been 36 and the number of fresh cases 90. There are 692 cholera patients under treatment.

FOR MATHEMATICAL READERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Dear Sir,

Accepting "Buj." system the solutions for... are as follows:—

$$\left(\frac{4}{4}\right)^{\sqrt{4}} - 4 = \text{No. 77} \quad \left(\frac{4}{4}\right)^{\sqrt{4}} + \sqrt{4} = \text{No. 83}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{4}\right)^{\sqrt{4}} - \sqrt{4} = \text{No. 79} \quad \left(\frac{4}{4}\right)^{\sqrt{4}} + 4 = \text{No. 85}$$

and using the Binomial Coefficient:

$$\frac{\binom{41}{\sqrt{4}}}{4} = \frac{\binom{24}{2}}{4} = \frac{24 \cdot 23}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{276}{4} = 69 \text{ (three fours)}$$

the missing numbers

$$69 - \sqrt{4} = \text{No. 67} \quad 69 + 4 = \text{No. 73}$$

$$69 + \sqrt{4} = \text{No. 71} \quad 69 - 4 = \text{No. 65}$$

$$\text{No. 69} = \frac{\binom{41}{\sqrt{4}}}{\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{4}}$$

Very truly yours,

The mathematical reader.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8 .A 0.50. Mondays 9—1 .A 1.50.

Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoologica and Anthropologica-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.

Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 11—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9—2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.25.

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

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee .A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

DRESDEN

Major William H. Allaire, U.S. Army, Military Attaché at the American Embassy in Vienna, and Mrs. Allaire, are in town for a few days, and are staying at Mrs. Gunther's, Lukas Strasse 6. Major Allaire, The Right Rev. Monsignor F. H. Wall, and the Right Rev. Monsignor Murphy, both the latter gentlemen from New York, were the guests of Consul-General Gañey in an automobile excursion to Meissen yesterday.

Mr. Conrad M. von Gerichten, who is well known to the members of the American colony, arrived here yesterday from Munich.

Fraülein Charlotte Huhn, formerly one of the first artists on the Dresden Royal Opera stage and now resident at Cologne, has been offered and has accepted the coveted post of head of the department of singing in the Grand Ducal School of Music at Weimar, which is under the supreme direction of Herr Waldemar von Bausnern. Since leaving Dresden, Fraülein Huhn has been very successful as a teacher of singing at Cologne. She will enter upon her new duties at Weimar in September, but will remain free to accept engagements to appear on the stage or in the concert hall.

Miss Alice Lounsbury, a former very popular member of the Dresden American colony, gives the following impression of a visit to Schiller's house at Loschwitz:—

When the traveller has delved for days in the galleries and buildings of Dresden, it is pleasant to set apart an afternoon to drive along the right bank of the Elbe to Loschwitz, since the route shows many villas and monuments, and the side hills are most entrancingly vineclad. The conventional tram-car also runs to this spot, a quieter place than Blasewitz, its opposite neighbour, to which a flourishing Schiller-Garten attracts, through the warm weather, throngs of pleasure-seeking visitors.

It is at Loschwitz, however, that the traveller finds, after mounting a long, tortuous hill, the miniature house in which, from 1785 to 1787, Schiller lived and worked on his first drama, "Don Carlos." The house is entered from the street, running at its rear and along the side of the hill. As the traveller passes through it to the veranda, he finds himself almost precipitated into a vineyard. Indeed, from this side the house has the appearance of being perched in the trees. It consists of but the veranda and one room, and although the latter contains a few things that were used by Schiller, and a corner fireplace that once perchance gave cheer, it has, at present, the air of being sadly deserted and barren. A caretaker shows the traveller about, although, in truth, her explanations are futile, as the whole place can be absorbed at a glance.

It is not difficult to believe that it was on the veranda, in the soft evening light, that Schiller's imagination ran rife in dealing with the love of Carlos, the son of Philip II. of Spain, for his young stepmother, Elizabeth of Valois. Some authorities assert, nevertheless, that he finished the tragedy in Dresden in the home of his friend, Körner. But who is so wise as the custodian showing the landmarks of Europe? The young German girl in charge of the miniature house told us in good faith that it was the sole abiding place of Schiller for three years. We felt her regret in not being able to assert that it was as well his cradle and his grave.

A good snap-shot was taken under her protestations, since, at her disposal, she had a flood of language about the forbidden things of her land. Still it was done too quickly for much resistance. As we descended the hill the impression of remoteness and rest remained with Schiller's summer house.

The Circus Schumann continues to draw crowded audiences, and the programme is excellent throughout. The performances of the splendid horses trained by the Director, Herr M. Schumann, and Herr Ernst Schumann junior, do all credit to their trainers. The clowns are irresistibly droll. But the great "draw" is, of course, the pantomime; and a very brilliant and exciting affair it is: its subject an "American abduction story" which ends at the island of Heligoland—at the time of its being handed over to Germany—with salutes of cannon and international parades and, to crown all, a happy marriage. The music and the marching and the bright costumes are most exhilarating. At last the arena is turned into a sea with people bathing in it, the whole scene

Dr. phil., German, wants to take **lessons in conversation** (especially on hist. of engl. lit.) from a well educated Englishman. Address: **R. 196,** Daily Record office.

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 Ulland and Reichenbach Strasse.

- MATCHES:**
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. Without handicap: | B. With handicap: |
| 1. Gentlemen's Doubles for the Championship of Saxony. | 8. Gentlemen's Singles. |
| 2. Gentlemen's Singles for the Championship of Dresden. | 9. Ladies' Singles. |
| 3. Gentlemen's Doubles for the Championship of Dresden. | 10. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. |
| 4. Gentlemen's Singles for the High School Championship. | 11. Gentlemen's Doubles. |
| 5. Gentlemen's Singles for the trophy of the "Ausländer Verein," of Dresden. | 12. Ladies' Doubles. |
| 6. Ladies' Singles. | |
| 7. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. | |
- ENTRIES received by the Tournament manager, Herr H. Lemerle, Helmholtz Strasse 2, II.
ENTRY LIST will be closed on Monday, July 5, at 10 a.m.

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.



FIRST EXHIBITION

Künstlerhaus, Albrecht Strasse
... PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE ...
ARCHITECTURE, GRAPHIC ARTS.
Open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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 "Depositenkasse 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.
On Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays there will be
2 GRAND PERFORMANCES **2**
at 4 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

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

illuminated by a search-light. The title of the pantomime is "Heligoland, or ebb and flow."

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.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys etc., which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

Hch. 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.

A FRAGMENTARY EXPERIENCE OF NATURE LIFE IN N.Z.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Only within the last few years have the two small islands "underneath the world" been in any measure appreciated for their exquisite natural charm and scenic beauty—so far unspoiled by civilisation. But the casual traveller in New Zealand, absorbed by the soul-satisfying pleasure derived from this single point of view loses much of the particular and unique aspect of civilisation, "in the making" as it were, afforded those who allow themselves further contact and direct intimacy with the Maories,—a people possessing endless interest and fascination in their less civilised state and much quaintness in their adoption of European customs and such luxuries as appeal to them.

They are now represented in Parliament, and, realising the enormous extent to which Europeans have profited by them in the past, are beginning to demand more adequate compensation in all their dealings. This attitude frequently results in protracted litigation, and in many instances they cheerfully expend their entire worldly wealth in suits offering the remotest hope of eventual success; if victory is ever theirs, every acre they possess is so heavily mortgaged that, for mere existence, they are forced to lease the land for half its value to this very people they have been so strenuously fighting—excellent indeed for the lessees and the lawyers!

To this newly-awakened enthusiasm for their rights I owe my acquaintance with an intensely interesting personality on a delightfully picturesque occasion.

It was after lunching one day at the house of one of the cleverest lawyers in the country, with a remarkable understanding of the Maori, his language and its legends—a man, too, beloved of every Native; we were assembled on the lawn discussing heatedly some particularly modern ideas—about the Bernard Shaw production of the evening before—when, with the aggressively prosperous air a huge motor always seems to wear, there appeared at the end of the drive, a great pale yellow car picked out and upholstered in a delicious shade of green—the whole effect suggestive of summer and a fitting background for charming femininity. The chauffeur immediately drew our attention; a type indeed one often sees in the young Maori, but such a perfect Adonis must always call forth one's extreme admiration, turned out in an exceedingly smart livery.

As the motor stopped we waited awesomely for the owner to emerge, which, in due course, with courtly carriage and perfect self-possession she did. The quaintest vision I have ever beheld descended—an old lady of seventy, her pose suggesting one's childhood idea of a "tall grenadier." Beneath a Panama hat with two huia feathers stuck jauntily on one side, short thick white hair was visible, her features were slightly aquiline and her fine eyes, full of kindness at the moment, looked as if they could shoot wrathful glances, if such was the will of the lady. A huge crimson rug was thrown round her shoulders, over a bright all-overish patterned golden coloured blouse, and she wore the most loyal of Royal-blue velvet skirts—altogether a figure of barbaric splendour. She possessed beautiful feet and hands, and showed the whitest and strongest row of teeth in an all-embracing smile, as she majestically subsided on to Mother Earth.

We gazed in frank amazement, but without preliminaries of any kind and taking not the slightest further notice of us, the ancient person plunged into business with our host, barely giving him time to satisfy our un-voiced curiosity, by explaining that his visitor, universally called "Princess" Arihi (which is Alice in English) though only chieftainess of a minor tribe, was one of his most moneyed clients, worth some £500,000. The motor was apparently a new treasure; she took her pleasures singly; last year it had been a thoroughly modern billiard-room, such as one might see in any large country-house, a strange addition to the old lady's barbaric looking carved wooden "whare"; before that she had imported a gramophone and pianola.

(To be continued.)

PRINCESS BEATRICE OF SPAIN.

Beatrice, one of the names of the little princess of Spain, awakens glorious memories in the hearts of Spaniards. According to a Paris contemporary, Beatrice was the name of the last wife of Alfonso IV. of Castile; of the daughter of Sancho IV., who married Alfonso IV. of Portugal, and was the mother of Donna Maria, wife of Alfonso XI. of Castile, and of Donna Leonora, wife of Pedro IV. of Aragon. The mother of Alfonso X. the Wise was also a Beatrice. Moreover, the name recalls that of the illustrious cameriste of Isabella the Catholic—the friend and patron of Columbus—whose deep learning is seen in her Commentaries of Aristotle and her Latin poems. The name is also that of the little princess's grandmother on the mother's side.

☒ :: DRESDEN :: ☒

Pension Kosmos DRESDEN-A. Schoner Str. 14. I. & II. close to Hauptbhf. Elegantly furnished rooms with exc. board 4. M a day. English cooking. English conversation.

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

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.

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

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



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 plague of dust.

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

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I. Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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 Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse
Friday, July 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, July 11th. 5th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, July 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 16th. 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 11th. 5th 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.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. 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. WIGHT, 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, less cloudy, no heavy showers, somewhat warmer.

THE FEMALE FRANCHISE IN AMERICA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 27.

The agitation of the female advocates of the Rights of Woman, for securing votes for women and a political status equal to that of men, has stirred the public mind of America intensely for some years past. As yet these ladies have found but little favour in the eyes of the leaders of the other sex. On the contrary, their political demands have in many cases been severely condemned. When Senator Root was State Secretary, he repeatedly expressed himself strongly against votes for women. In the course of last winter the State Legislature of New York was flooded with petitions for the female franchise, poured in by successive cohorts of women but received by the legislators without any indication of reciprocal enthusiasm.

The front rank of the opponents of these suffragists has now received a weighty addition in the person of Cardinal Gibbons. In an address to the graduates of St. Joseph's College at Emmitsburg, Md., the highest dignitary of the Catholic Church in America said: "I am entirely against the female franchise; not because I hate women, but because I love them, and wish that they may fulfil the mission that God has laid upon them. Women are nowhere so highly honoured as in the United States, and they must preserve their dignity. Would they have more than the protection of man? If they descend to the political arena, they will be covered with political dust. If they try for too much, they will lose all. Their mission lies in domesticity. If they will adopt a religious life, that is a great mission; but as Sisters they must not preach to those who pursue the ordinary ways of life. In the Church the woman must be silent. That is not our fault, but that of a man of old named Paul. But there are other places in which she must not be silent. Woe to Society, if it depended only on the male sex. The whole world would go to the devil."

The female suffragists now issue a monthly journal called "The American Suffragette"; its chief editor is Mrs. Sophie Löbinger.

SIR CURZON WYLLIE'S LAST WARNING.

Leut.-Col. G. R. Hadaway, writing to the *Times*, states that on Thursday a few hours before the tragedy, he was lunching at the club with Sir W. Curzon Wyllie. "We talked about India, and he told me that in his opinion matters are in a very serious state. He said, 'Goodness knows what may happen there during the next five years,' and laid stress upon the imprudent language too frequently employed in the House of Commons. Also, in reference to Mr. Keir Hardie's tour in India, he remarked that by no other nation would such incendiary proceedings be permitted. Verb. sap. Perhaps this shocking murder may waken the British people to the fact that so-called freedom of speech may have terrible consequences, the trend of which it is difficult to foresee."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. La Provence, left New York July 1.
Tomorrow (Saturday), 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.