

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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DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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THE LARGEST WIRELESS STATION IN THE WORLD.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 3.

Reports from Washington last month indicated the great activity of the Navy Department in regard to wireless telegraphy, and details are now published in the naval press relative to the plans under consideration for the establishment, in the immediate vicinity of Washington, of a naval "radio-graphic station" destined to be the most powerful and comprehensive in the world. As is well known, the French Marine Ministry has for more than a year been using the Eiffel Tower as a station for wireless communication with its ships in Atlantic, Channel, and Mediterranean waters. Some fifteen months back the British Admiralty, too, installed a gigantic apparatus on the roof of their bureau at Whitehall, and since then has been in constant and facile communication with British men o'war in the North Sea and Atlantic and English Channel. But, unless the specifications fall short, the proposed new station in the vicinity of Washington will exceed both the central British and French stations in power and radius, and will allow of the Navy Department's keeping in touch with the Atlantic Fleet as well as with detached units in all parts of the North Atlantic Ocean, and bring Cape St. Roque, Brazil, the Cape Verde and Madeira Islands, possibly even Gibraltar and Liverpool, and the Northern transatlantic merchant steamer tracks within daily reach of the U.S. Government at Washington. The station's radius of power will, I am assured, be so large that it will be able to transmit messages to vessels at sea anywhere within 3,000 miles of Washington, giving that city direct wireless communication with American warships as far south as Callao on the western coast of South America, at Magdalena Bay, and at San Francisco. Unless this station fails sadly in what it is confidently expected to accomplish, both ends of the Panama Canal and vessels within that waterway will be brought into direct wireless communication with Washington.

Radius Of 28,000,000 Square Miles.

Needless to say, ten years ago such a proposition would have met with ridicule and been regarded as impossible as the holding of those heart to heart talks with our neighbours on Mars which certain eminent scientists are waxing so enthusiastic about. Today its success is not only considered possible, but so certain that, as I learn, a contract has already been signed for the manufacture of the wireless equipment, and plans are in preparation for the construction of the phenomenally lofty tower that is to serve as a staff for the wires which will radiate from its apex to the ground. As the radius of this station's activity is to be guaranteed at 3,000 miles, it follows that the circle of land and water which it is to serve will be not less than 28,274,400 square miles! One of the difficulties of present wireless systems is the fact that messages can be sent better at night than during the day. Several causes have been assigned for this, and experiments were recently conducted on an extensive scale by the German Government for the purpose of ascertaining the reason for this phenomenon. One of the conditions of the contract under which the proposed American high-power naval wireless station is to be established provides that it shall be capable of sending messages both day and night, under all weather conditions, barring thunderstorms and other contin-

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gencies such as sometimes interfere even with the working of submarine cables.

The present plans for the tower provide for the erection of a circular structure of steel and concrete, 600 feet in height, and from 50 to 80 feet in diameter at the base. Plans for several different types of tower have been submitted to the Bureau of Equipment for consideration. While the type has not been definitely decided, steel-concrete material will undoubtedly be used, since that is considered both structurally and electrically. From the summit of this tower wires will radiate toward the ground, like the ribs of a half-closed umbrella, at an angle of 45 degrees. There will be at least four such wires, one at each cardinal point of the compass; and perhaps more will be used. Each of these radial wires will extend from the apex of the tower to within 150 feet of the ground, to which they will be connected by patented strain-taking cables. It is believed that by the use of a high tower and the radial arrangement of the wires greater sending capacity can be obtained than through any other wiring arrangement.

Contract And Site.

The contract for the electrical installation for this tower was let to the National Electric and Signaling Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. When completed, the apparatus will be sent to the company's experimental station at Brant Rock, Mass., to be tested by representatives of the Navy Department. It is expected that the apparatus will be ready for its preliminary inspection next week, and if successful, the work of constructing the tower at Washington should start early during the coming fall. The exact site for the station has yet to be determined. The original intention was to place it in the city of Washington, but President Taft and members of his Cabinet thought it would detract from the Washington monument and generally mar the beauty of our capital city. Among places under consideration for the tower are the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Government reservation belonging to the army at Fort Meyer, across the Potomac river from Washington, where the Wright brothers are now carrying out their aeroplane experiments. The test at Brant Rock next week will be made on a 400-foot experimental tower already erected there, and final decision as to the height of the tower to be used will be deferred until after the experimental tests have been completed, since it may be found that a 400-foot tower will be high enough. Congress has already appropriated money for the tower and its equipment; but no cash is yet available for the site, and Government territory will be used, unless private ground at some satisfactory point is donated to the Navy Department. At least one such offer from a private individual is understood to have been tentatively made already. — W. B.

THE INCOME TAX IN AMERICA.

Washington, July 12.

At a conference which took place at the White House today between President Taft and the members of the Senate Committee appointed to consider the amendments introduced into the Tariff Bill, it was resolved to reduce the new tax on the net income of trading companies from 2 to 1 per cent.

CONSCRIPTION FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 12.

In the House of Lords today, Earl Roberts moved the second reading of the Bill for making service in the territorial army compulsory for all males within certain limits of age. His Lordship said the present system did not offer a sufficient guarantee against danger that might threaten Great Britain. Lord Lucas, Under Secretary of the War Office, said Lord Roberts' plan would be immoderately expensive. The present system answered the national requirements.

The debate was then adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, July 12.

In the House of Representatives today a resolution was passed affirming that the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to empower the Federal Congress to tax personal incomes should be laid before the State Legislatures.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Washington, July 12.

The State Department learns that a truce has been arranged for the purpose of negotiations between M. Helguin, the Vice-President of the Colombian Republic and Gonzales Valencia who has been elected by the insurgents.

COAL STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

New York, July 12.

Eighteen thousand miners employed in the pits of the Pittsburg Coal Company have resolved to cease work on Thursday. The Company is one of those which supply the Steel Trust.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND BOLIVIA.

Buenos Ayres, July 12.

The Government has telegraphed instructions to M. Fonseca, the Argentine Minister at La Paz to return from Bolivia, unless he receives immediate and full satisfaction for the demonstrations in La Paz against the Argentine Republic.

BOLIVIA AND PERU.

La Paz, July 12.

The disturbances are increasing. The people demand that war shall be declared against Peru. Leading politicians disapprove of the Argentine President's decision, and demand its revision. The plundering of Peruvian and Argentine property continues. The military authorities are endeavouring to keep the people under control, but it is feared that the soldiers and police will fraternise with the people. The people demand the dismissal of the Minister of Finance. President Montez paid a visit to the Argentine Minister yesterday, and expressed his regret for what had occurred. It is stated on good authority that the Government has resolved not to accept the award of the arbitrator.

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.

As a sequel to the base-ball game played at the recent Fourth of July celebration, when the American Colony beat the American doctors of Berlin by 9 to 2, the Doctors have challenged the Colony to a further test. The Colony has taken up the challenge, and a post-season game will be played during August on the Mariendorf Sportplatz, the proceeds to go to the benefit of the American Woman's Club.

Owing to the circumstances of the challenge, extreme interest is likely to be taken in the results of the game. Dr. Reinherz, the Captain of the Medical Association's Nine, declares that the umpiring of the recent game at Grünau was weak, if not distinctly unfair. He asserts that chiefly for this reason, and also because the Medical Association's nine did not line up in full, the game of the Fourth of July was no fair test.

Dr. George Edison Matt, with whom the challenge has been lodged, has given his views upon the subject to the *Daily Record* correspondent. Dr. Matt maintains emphatically that the game was won on its merits. Speaking for the Colony nine, he states that they will be glad to meet the Medical Association again at any time, under any conditions. The Colony will even leave to the Doctors the privilege of choosing their own umpire, and of reorganising their line as they choose.

The reason for the doctor's downfall on the "Fourth" has been the subject of much heated discussion. Some of the doctors maintain that they lost because they filled up the gaps in their line with Colony players. The Colony maintains that this is only an added proof of their superiority, since they were not only able to win the game for themselves, but to give the doctors a helping hand into the bargain.

Dr. Matt, who organised the base-ball game for the benefit of the American Woman's Club last summer, pointed out that 500 M. was then cleared. 1000 M. is the ambitious sum which Dr. Matt and his supporters hope to pour into the coffers of the American Woman's Club as the result of this season's game.

On behalf of the U.S. Government, a National Waterways Commission, with Senator Burton at its head, will arrive in Berlin about the end of August to investigate the magnificent internal waterways system of Germany. The Commission will tour various Continental countries, but will concentrate their attention chiefly upon Germany. They will make study-tours up and down the chief canals and waterways.

America possesses the best natural resources in the world for internal waterway traffic. Yet these resources are lying almost entirely idle. Germany, with small natural advantages, has utilised these to the utmost. The German waterway system, as a result, is one of the main sources of the country's industrial success.

The American Government has now fully awakened to the seriousness of the situation, and is about to expend 500,000,000 dollars upon the vast work of reclaiming the American waterways from their present out-of-date and useless condition. The National Waterways Commission is coming to Europe to ascertain the best possible means of investing the money.

In view of the significance of this question in the interests of American industry at the present day, the Waterways Commission is held to be one of the most important ever appointed by the U.S. Government.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. McMurry, of New York, together with Mr. and Mrs. John C. Meyer, of the same city, left Berlin on Saturday after a several days' stay at Hotel Adlon. Mr. and Mrs. McMurry were in their new 18 h.p. Zedel car, and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, with their two daughters and son, in their 45 h.p. Isotta. The party takes a motoring-tour together through the Continent, making their first stopping-place at Munich.

Mr. and Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Chicago, are back at the Hotel Adlon after a two or three months' absence in Zurich, Carlsbad, and London.

Mr. John Warne Gates, the well known New York capitalist, and Mrs. Gates, are still in Berlin, at the Hotel Adlon. They have been awaiting the arrival of their son, Mr. Charles Gilbert Gates, also well known as a New York broker and business organiser.

Colonel J. Watson French, of Davenport, Ia., is stopping in Berlin at Hotel Adlon with his friend Isaac L. Ellwood, of De Kalb, Ill., head of the I. L. Ellwood Mfg. Co., for the production of barbed wire. Colonel French who is also very wealthy has

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acquired the title among his friends of the Count of Monte Christo.

Other Americans lately registered at the Hotel Adlon include:—

C. F. Ahlstrom, of New York, with son, C. F. Ahlstrom, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Max Morehouse, of Columbus, Ohio; R. Melville (merchant), Hamburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Carvachs, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schwab, and maid, of Chicago; Wm. B. Walker, of Boston; Paul Washburn, of Boston; Samuel Jackson, of New York City; Geo. P. Klee, of Rochester, New York.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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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 . . . Die Jüdin . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Was eine Frau kann . . . 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Im Café Noblesse . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Kairo und die Pyramiden . . . 8
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . Der fliegende Holländer (Grand 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
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folies Caprice . . . 3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur . . . 8.15
Apollo Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre . . . Seltener Sänger . . . 8
Berl. Prater Theatre . . . Man lebt ja nur einmal . . . 8
Schweizer Garten . . . Spezialitäten . . . 5

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 10.

The Note-Book Of A Bohemian.

I wonder how far political questions really extend?

In the little town of Nevers there exists a society calling itself "La Corcille." The object of this society is not the upheaval of modern institutions. It is composed of good-natured men, of easy-going and phlegmatic disposition, who pass their time seated by the banks of the Loire, dangling in the water a long line, at the end of which a piece of bait awaits the arrival of problematical gudgeon. In fact, to speak frankly, they are humble fishermen.

One has never been able to ascertain why the Government should have given to this society a subsidy of 370 francs, but one knows perfectly well why this subscription has recently been withdrawn. To speak more correctly one did not know all at once, because the Corcille, deprived of its money, assembled in a state of great alarm and held solemn council, like the famous parliament of animals afflicted with the plague, to discover the cause of the misfortune which had fallen upon them. The author of the trouble was soon found, as suspicion promptly fell upon a bishop, which the society had committed the fault of accepting amongst its members.

It could not be doubted that it was this scaramouch who had brought down the evil. The authorities confirmed it. They could not give a sou to a society into which a representative of the old superstitions had insinuated himself. It was their imperative duty to guard the conscience of the gudgeons who, as everyone knows, are all free-thinkers, and who had every right to be preserved in their last moments from all attempts at religious propaganda. No one could object to this exercise of the higher morality, because if one tolerated an ecclesiastic hanging out his line at the side of that of a good citizen, one might just as well at once admit that a nurse who went to mass could be allowed to give the breast to a republican babe. That, of course, would be frightful.

The unhappy fishermen had not thought of that. They had never entertained the idea of submitting their members to an examination and of extracting from them a profession of anti-clerical faith. But a burnt child dreads the fire, and now, to every prospective member, they hasten to put this question:—

"Do you intend to vote for the Government's candidate?" and, if the response is not in the affirmative, they will exclaim:

"Arriere, immediately! There isn't a fish in the river that wouldn't repudiate you!"

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

Itinerant Vendors.

Many dealers in unconsidered trifles are allowed access to the customers in the cafés. Picture-postcard sellers circulate *ad nauseam* and, in previous articles, I have already hinted at the more nefarious side of this business. Vendors of cheap prints also drift in from time to time and there is a constant succession of newspaper criers, especially of *La Presse*, the evening journal which takes particular pride in selecting agents with voices whose raucousness almost splits the tympanum. Some time ago the proprietors of that newspaper offered a prize to the crier who shouted the loudest, and Paris, for one evening, was nearly deafened. Tipsters appear, with sealed envelopes containing the names of infallible winners, and shabby-genteel individuals, who have probably failed as begging-letter writers, offer for sale literary *jeux d'esprit* and abracadabric horoscopes of their own manufacture. Merchants, with nuts of all descriptions, appear regularly, and there is a great trade in shelled "barcelonas" with a coating of sugar or chocolate, to the especial profit and delight of children and dogs. The number of married couples in Paris who, lacking children, lavish their care and affection on ridiculous specimens of the species canine, is truly extraordinary. Dogs, here, play such an important part in the domestic amenities that the registrar-general of the country ought really to devote a special section of his report to them. Dog cultivation, however, is not confined to Paris. A more welcome interlude amongst the small vendors is the book-dealer, with cheap copies of well-established novels, and his store is usually well worth casting an eye over. Translations from the Russian,—Gorki, Tourgeniev, Tolstoi, etc.,—seem very popular for some unexplainable reason. From time to time, a troupe of acrobats appears in front of the café and, clearing a space on the side-walk, lay down their strip of carpet and go through strenuous evolutions. There is no lack of variety and movement in the café-life and all these extraneous things tend to heighten the general gaiety and animation. You need very little imagination to realise what a scene of throbbing brilliance is presented by a big café, highly illuminated, crowded inside and out, with

all this orchestration resound in the regimental groups of Parisian pet com

Other

Game in Angl a highl gether from m of airin and the their cu and dor I have notices game c students chess se of you Régence is quite and it i seems to Social e own lev ly be fo from ab his Wat and Am cafés ov ally lea such as to the thousand in the around café bel of Mon especially ment us grand b the Mac tween v of the R As it is Cook— vards, th patronis know!

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all this tide of business flowing continually by, the orchestra going at full strength, the clink of glasses resounding everywhere, an excited hum of conversation rising like steam from a wash-tub, and a regiment of white-aproned waiters performing extraordinary feats of juggling dexterity around the merry groups of people. We have nothing in England to compare with such a spectacle, but only a seasoned Parisian can stand the continual din, and even his pet complaint is neurasthenia.

Other Café Peculiarities.

Games are not so much played in French cafés as in Anglo-Saxon refreshment houses. The French are a highly gregarious nation. They like to meet together and air their views, and you may take it from me that their views do not suffer from want of airing. Talking is the great national amusement and they give it full play. The cafés do but take their cue from the Chamber of Deputies. Draughts and dominoes, games so popular in English cafés, I have never seen here, although one frequently notices parties of card-players, and a variety of the game called in England "backgammon," has many students. At only one café, so far as I know, is chess seriously played, and this, for the information of your chess-playing readers, is the Café de la Régence, in the Avenue de l'Opéra. In fact there is quite an intellectual atmosphere about this café, and it is curious to note, in passing, how each café seems to acquire a distinctive atmosphere of its own. Social elements, like liquids I suppose, find their own level. There are many fine chess-players at the Régence,—a more formidable crew could hardly be found,—and they are always open to invasion from abroad. Many an Englishman has there met his Waterloo, including the present scribe. English and American residents here do not patronise the cafés over-much and, when they do, curiosity usually leads them into the more extravagant haunts, such as the Café d'Harcourt. But this does not apply to the students, amongst whom there are several thousand Anglo-Saxons, and they gather in force in the big cafés on the Boulevard St. Michel and around the Gare Montparnasse. I may mention the café below the Hotel de l'Avenir, near the station of Montparnasse, as a typical resort of this kind, especially to American students. The tourist element usually distributes itself along the line of the grand boulevards, extending from the Church of the Madeleine to the Place de la République, between which two points is to be found the Paris of the Reputation, the Gay Paree of current allusion! As it is written in the guide-book issued by Messieurs Cook:—"The evening may be spent on the boulevards, the Olympia and Folies Bergères being much patronised by gentlemen-loungers." So now you know!

G. A. A.

KINDNESS SHOWN THE AGED.

Paris, July 13.

The official gazette notifies that the Minister of Education is empowered to allow aged, ill, and poor members of congregations to remain for a while in the former congregational buildings. Where necessary, the liquidator is to be obliged to provide shelter for such people in case the congregational buildings are not available.

THE FLIGHT ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

Calais, July 13.

Mr. Latham made a trial ascend with his aeroplane this morning, remaining in the air for 15 minutes. In descending, the machine received a slight damage, which will require at least a day for repairs.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Constantinople, July 12.

The Chamber today voted almost unanimously in favour of the principle of at once making non-Mohammedans and Mohammedans hitherto exempted from military service liable to serve in the Army; and resolved that, if the new law of conscription should not be adopted, the old law should be used with the addition of a clause making it applicable to non-Mohammedans. The Chamber also passed the provisional budget, fixing the maximum of expenditure at £2,250,000. The sitting was then made secret, for the discussion of the Bill relating to the autonomy and administration of Yemen.

JEWES AND THE CABINET.

For the first time in Anglo-Jewish history a conforming Jew occupies a seat in the inner circles of Government (says the *Jewish Chronicle*). It is 50 years since Jews were admitted to Parliament; and the fact that it has taken half-a-century for a Jewish member of the Legislature to reach Cabinet position is a little surprising. The promotion which he has received is, of course, a further testimony, if any were needed, to the absolute freedom of British Governments from the taint of racial or religious prejudice.

DRESDEN

The following visitors are staying at the Hotel Europäischer Hof: Her Highness Princess Josephine von Lobkowitz, Waldstein-Lieblitz; Countess Christiania Thum, Prag; Countess Auersperg, Teplitz; Countess Fürstenberg, Schloss Stammheim; Countess Olga von Strachwitz, Schloss Labaud i. O.-Schles.; Countess Ingenheim, Schloss Reisewitz; Baron Röthschild, Paris; Count Casimir Zundzill, Grodna near Warschau.

We note with pleasure the progress of the local Esperanto society. The groups into which it is divided, according to the localities in which the members reside, are now to have numbers as well as local names. For instance, the East group is numbered 1, the West 2, the Central 3, the North (Neustadt) 4, and so on. Several foreigners joined the Society last month, including the Swedish Government Commissioner at the International Photographic Exhibition, Herr Langlet; and M. and Made. Motard from Nice. M. Motard is the President of the Esperanto Red Cross group at Nice. Many English, French, and Austrians have expressed their pleasure at seeing the Society's flag flying in Prager Strasse, and regret that time did not allow of their visiting the groups. In Wernigerode, in the Harz mountains, a "Villa Esperanto" has been erected for the accommodation of Esperantists on tour. A party of U.E.A. tourists started for Scotland yesterday from Hamburg.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today, parties will be conducted through the department "Photographic im Dienste der Rechtspflege," and the Reproductions pavilion. For the former the time of meeting, in the department itself, is 4 o'clock; for the latter 5 o'clock, in the pavilion. From 5 to 7 o'clock practical explanations and demonstrations will be given in the Korn tele-photograph section.

There is a very interesting programme at the "Ernemann Kino" (cinematograph theatre) this week, including the following select sets: Blossoming of the great water-lilies, Victoria Regia and Queen of Night; what a drop of water contains (a micro-cinematograph); the honey-bee at work; various birds on their nests and feeding their young; the manufacture of a giant cannon; the making of bamboo huts in tropical countries; the silver sands and splendid surf; Ceylon and its people; elephants at work in the primeval forest.

The music today will be furnished by the Residenz orchestra, conducted by Herr Brenner. The concert lasts from 4.30 to 10.30 p.m.

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, coats, 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.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

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 "Depositkasse B" of the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.

Schacke's Heliopathic Institute

St. uve Strasse 9, first floor.

Excellent results achieved in cases of rheumatism, gout, epilepsy; affections of the heart, nerves, head, throat, lungs, stomach and abdomen; assimilation disorders; irregular circulation, etc. Patients treated only after examination. Newest system of examination and treatment according to the power of reaction in the various organs and systems, and the natural peculiarities of the individual; therefore great and proved successes attained. Many letters of thanks.

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

LATER TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN PERSIA.

As was already predicted in our columns a few days ago, affairs in Persia have rapidly come to a head. The news given on page 4 has been supplemented by later telegraphic dispatches, as follows:—

Teheran, July 13.

Dsipahdar and Sarcarassad have occupied the Medshlis. Many of the cossacks have gone over to the Nationalists. It is expected that the Nationalists will attack the quarter occupied by the cossacks with full force. The populace is enthusiastic in their encouragement of the Nationalists. This morning sharp firing was heard in the vicinity of the British Embassy. The Nationalists have had but few losses.

Later.

The northern section of the town is practically in the hands of the Nationalists, who are patrolling it. They maintain excellent order.

London, July 13.

Reuter hears from Teheran that the Europeans there are in no immediate danger. The Nationalists have taken possession of a telegraph station. This must be the Persian station situated about a mile from the offices of the Indo-European Company who are keeping up their work with great difficulties.

CLOUDBURST IN MEXICO.

New York, July 13.

A devastating cloudburst swept parts of Orizaba, Mexico; it is feared that over 100 people have lost their lives.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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.

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.

H^{ch}. W^m. 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 FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, July 12.

In the course of a discussion of interpellations on general policy, the Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, said the Ministry had never pursued a policy of suppression. The choice of his Socialist friends M. Briand and M. Viviani as his colleagues was a sufficient indication of his political views. M. Clémenceau went on to speak of the campaign carried on by the parties of the Right against Parliamentary government, accusing the Conservatives of want of capacity and certain Socialists of want of Republican feeling.

M. Compère-Morel, of the party of United Socialists, strongly protested against the accusations of the Prime Minister.

(Here the noise in the Chamber was so great that M. Clémenceau left the tribune; on his reascending it, he was loudly cheered.)

Continuing his speech, the Prime Minister asserted that the Socialists were advocates of force, which they condemned in theory but excused in practice. He then pointed out that the Government had carried out several reforms; the old age pensions for workmen would be passed before the end of the legislative period, or he would be no longer in office. Franchise reform could only be effected after a reorganisation of the administration. He further blamed the Socialists for having given up working with the groups of the Left, and invited M. Jaurès to resume his former place. M. Clémenceau concluded with the words: "I have devoted myself wholly and solely to the French Republic, and I will continue to tell the people the truth, as I am convinced that that is the best way to serve them." (Long continued applause.)

The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, July 12.

In the adjourned debate on the reorganisation of the Artillery, the Senate rejected the counter-proposal of General Langlois, that each battery should number six guns instead of four as proposed by the Government, by 221 votes against 73. The Senate then resolved to create 11 Foot Artillery regiments; and 42 Field Artillery regiments, being two to each Army Corps. The latter resolution was adopted by 147 votes to 124. The Bill was then passed and the Senate adjourned.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Nürnberg, July 12.

On the 1st of August a regulation will come into force, forbidding the wearing of ladies' dresses with trains in the streets of Nürnberg.

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

Bern, July 7.

Mr. Percy Shannon, of London, fell on Sunday between Kandersteg and Adelboden. The rescue party arrived too late, owing to thick fog, fresh snow, and the great danger of avalanches. Mr. Shannon's brother remained standing by him 14 hours, notwithstanding the fearful weather; he dared not sit down, because any movement might involve danger.

THE UNREST IN PERSIA.

Tabriz, July 12.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency reports that the town of Ardebil is in the hands of the revolutionaries, who are terrorising the inhabitants. The Governor is powerless. Outside and all round the town robbers are pillaging and murdering the people. Goods traffic on the roads has ceased. It is impossible for the people to reap the harvest, therefore starvation threatens.

London, July 13.

Reuter reports from Teheran this morning:—The Nationalists have entered the town by three gates at 5 o'clock this morning. The Cossacks are occupying a square in the centre of the town. There is fierce fighting going on in the streets. It is generally believed that the Shah will take refuge in one of the foreign embassies.

Retsch, July 12.

A battery of Artillery and part of the Infantry belonging to the appointed strength of the Russian detachment at Enseli arrived there yesterday.

THE NEW TRAIN FERRY TO SWEDEN.

The new steam ferry from Sassnitz to Sweden, which was opened last week, is copied from that which has been in operation for the last six years on the route from Berlin to Copenhagen; that is to say, the trains, on reaching the coast, are run on board specially built steamers that convey them to the place of landing, where they are again run off the ship on to the railway. The Sassnitz-Trelleborg ferry steamers are the largest that have yet been built.

DRESDEN

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

JUL. BLÜTHNER

Warehouse of the Imperial and Royal Court piano factory. Instruments for sale and hire. Repairs executed. Tuning. Mason and Hamelin organs. Prager Strasse 12, Dresden. Telephone No. 6378.

Pension Petereit, Nürnberger Platz 5, I.

Quiet, open situation.

Large sunny rooms, balconies.

Highly recommended.



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.

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary. Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters. Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

Pension von Oertzen

old established house

Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.

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

Hotel de France, Dresden, Wilsdruffer Str.

Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking. Helles Culmbacher, best beer in Dresden.

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

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 11, I. 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).

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

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I.

Most beautiful location in the city. 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.

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, generally fair and bright, warmer.

A LITERARY EDUCATION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 2.

Dr. Charles Eliot, for more than thirty years President of Harvard University, and one of the foremost of American scholars, set himself the benevolent task of choosing, out of the fulness of the literature of all kinds in all countries, the works that, if duly studied, would form, for the average English-speaking man, the groundwork of an all-round literary education. He is the designer of "the five-foot book-shelf," to contain the most classical of classic books, 35 volumes in all. Dr. Eliot declares his sincere conviction that a quarter of an hour a day devoted to the study of those 35 works would ensure to any one the essentials of a general education. The first book on Dr. Eliot's list is "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin"; the second, "The Journal of John Woolman"; the third, "Fruits of Loneliness," by William Penn. Then come: Bacon's "Essays," Milton's "Areopagitica" and "Treatise on Education," and Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici." The other 28 works stand in the following order: Plato's "Apologia," "Phaedon," and "Criton"; "The meditations of Marcus Aurelius"; Webster's "Duchess of Malfy"; Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy"; The "philosophic discourses" of Epictetus; Middleton's "Changeling"; Dryden's "All for Love"; Shelley's "Cenci"; Browning's "Blot on the Scutcheon"; Tennyson's "Becket"; Goethe's "Faust"; Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"; Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus"; "Letters" of Cicero and Pliny; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"; Burns' "Tam O'Shanter"; Walton's "Complete Angler"; Biography of Dr. Donne and George Herbert; Autobiography of St. Augustine; "Plutarch's Lives"; Dryden's "Aeneid"; Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"; Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ"; Dante's "Divina Commedia"; Darwin's "Origin of the Species"; and The Arabian Nights. Thus the Bible and Shakespeare are not mentioned; and Germany is represented by Goethe only. The list is much discussed in American literary circles; no other similar American list omits the Bible or Shakespeare. Few of the books on Dr. Eliot's list are asked for by the great mass of readers. In the month of April the public libraries of New York were visited by 755,808 readers; yet only three of the works recommended by Dr. Eliot were enquired for, viz. Franklin's Autobiography, Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"; and Bacon's "Essays." As soon as Dr. Eliot has completed his list, if he intends to add to it, Colliers will publish the set of works in a handsome uniform edition, which will just fill a five-foot book-shelf.

EUROPEANS MURDERED BY MOROCCANS.

Colomb-Bechar, July 12.

Three European workmen were killed by Moroccans, and their money and thirteen baggage animals taken, between Buanum and Syed-Safsaf.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

July 17—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York July 23. Letters must be marked "Via England" and with name of steamer, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday).

July 20—Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York July 27. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 19th inst.

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 (Wednesday), by the S. S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York July 6.

On Friday, July 16, by the S. S. Lucania, left New York July 7.

On Saturday, July 17, by the S. S. Savole, left New York July 8.

On Monday, July 19, by the S. S. St. Paul, left New York July 10.

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.