

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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AERIAL TRESPASSERS.

A SUGGESTION FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.

The increased activity of aeronauts in the last few years has suggested various legal questions, though careful consideration of them has been practically unnecessary. When, either by accident or design, injury is done to property by an airship, the owner of the vehicle should be held responsible, though apparently no attempt has been made to assert the principle until very recently. A case of this kind, which is said to be the first on record, was tried in an English court a few weeks ago. The anchor of a balloon having come in contact with some telephone wires, repairs costing 84 were needed, and the offender was obliged to pay the bill by a magistrate to whom a complaint was made by the Postmaster General.

Several years ago an English judge, in what was probably a hypothetical case, compared the movement of a balloon overland to the flight of a rifle bullet, which did not actually touch the property. Doubts were expressed whether either could be prohibited if no damage was likely to be inflicted. *Engleering*, however, editorially emphasizes the legal doctrine that the ownership of land extends upward as well as downward from the surface, with its logical sequence that a man has as good a right to keep intruders from travelling through the air above his land as to eject them when they set foot on his soil without permission. Extravagant as this application may seem, it is probable that the courts will ultimately have to determine whether or not aeronauts who sail over private property are trespassers.

The writer of the above paragraph, for which we are indebted to the *New York Tribune*, seems to have forgotten that the area of a State comprises, not only the surface of its territory—in the literal sense of the word—the space underlying it, and the air-space above it, but also the sea bordering it. Now it is a recognised legal fact that the bordering sea belongs to the respective State for a distance of three miles out. This limit was fixed by the Anglo-French treaty of 1867, on the basis of the distance which firearms can carry, or rather could carry then. It seems obvious that the air should be treated like the water, and that, therefore, the jurisdiction of a State should extend only as far as that State is able to protect itself against hostile invasion of that air-space—from land, of course. The case of war it is naturally needless to consider, for then a State will object to any observation from above, and that with all means at its disposal. But in times of peace it should be internationally recognised that any craft—airship, aeroplane, or what you will—should be allowed to cross over a foreign State at an altitude securing it from being brought down by a missile discharged from the territory of that State. The air-space beyond that altitude should be free, and in view of the rapid progress of aeronautics, it is desirable that an international conference should be called at an early date to discuss and agree upon some such basis as suggested in the above.

We cordially invite our readers to vent their opinions on the subject in our columns.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 13.

Clause 2 of the Finance Bill was passed today by 302 votes to 114, after five days' debate. The Bill has already occupied 11 days of the time of the House, and the sittings have lasted sometimes till 4 o'clock in the morning.

London, July 14.

Clause 3 of the Finance Bill, containing the regulations for the levying of the tax on increments of value was passed today by 148 to 57 votes.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 14.

The Emperor Franz Josef started this morning for Ischl.

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NO CONSCRIPTION FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 13.

Earl Roberts' Bill in the House of Lords in favour of compulsory service in the territorial army was thrown out today by 123 votes to 103. The Duke of Northumberland's amendment, recognising the necessity of a strong territorial army, was adopted. Among the speakers, the Earl of Crewe and the Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the Bill, while Lord Curzon and Lord Milner supported it.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

London, July 13.

A meeting of members of the International Arbitration and Peace Society held here today passed a resolution earnestly requesting the British Government to communicate with the German Government with the object of putting an end to naval competition and of establishing a cordial understanding similar to that existing with France.

THE INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA.

Washington, July 14.

The State Department has received a telegraphic report from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Bogotá that order has been restored at Baranquilla. The blockade of the town has been raised and the traffic on the Magdalena river resumed.

A NEW EXCHANGE PROFESSOR.

New York, July 14.

The Göttingen Professor Karl Runge has been appointed the exchange Professor for Columbia University next year.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, July 13.

In spite of the decision of the Senate, in favour of allotting two regiments of Artillery to each Army Corps, the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has resolved to recommend that the number of regiments shall be three.

A later telegram of the same date states that the Chamber has passed Article 1 of the Bill for the reorganisation of the Artillery by 447 votes to 35, after fixing the number of regiments for each Army Corps at three.

THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

THE ITALIAN PRESS ON PRINCE BÜLOW.

Rom, July 13.

The *Popolo Romano*, in an article on the retirement of Prince Bülow, remarks that the toast proposed by the Prince at the farewell dinner exhibits his greatness in a brilliant light. The journal goes on to speak of his activity in the domestic policy of Germany; and to express admiration of his modern ideas, his uprightness, his administrative principles, and his parliamentary adroitness. The article concludes: "We must now declare our gratitude and say a cordial word of devotion to the man who for ten years of international policy has given peace to Europe and performed services which surround his personality with a halo of sympathy that will never fade. Perhaps no country, excepting Germany, owes so much gratitude to Prince Bülow as does Italy, to whom he has always been the warmest, the most convinced, the most sincere of friends. In Italy he spent his holidays, in Rome he will probably make a longer stay; he should be welcomed. The sympathy of the Italians, which accompanied him in his rise to political power, will follow him with undiminished warmth in his retirement into private life."

This tribute to the former chancellor seems to us a fair one, inasmuch as it extols his successful endeavours to maintain and strengthen the peace of Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to appoint as Chancellor of the German Empire His Excellency Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, hitherto Minister of State.

THE NEWPORT DISASTER.

The death-roll in connection with the Newport dock disaster has been reduced by one, as a man reported to be missing, whose name was included in the official list, has now been found. According to a London contemporary, he was working at the bottom of the trench when the disaster occurred. He saw men rushing about for ladders, and, either too surprised or too wise to join the rush, he stood perfectly still in the midst of the ruin. As the timbers tilted over they formed an arch over him. He heard the rattle of the falling earth, the creaking and groaning of timber, but remained where he stood till the movement ceased. When the collapse occurred he was just about to light his pipe, and he kept the box of matches in his hand. At the end of half an hour he struck a match and took his bearings, and began to make his way out. For hours he worked his way upwards, and at last, in the early hours of Saturday morning, practically unobserved, he emerged. He never reported himself, and disappeared till Monday. He has been roaming in a semi-dazed condition, but he turned up on Monday morning, and it is expected that his story will prove among the most interesting features of the adjourned inquest.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S VOYAGE.

Genoa, July 12.

The liner "Cretic," on board which were Mrs. Roosevelt and three of her children, had a rough voyage here from Naples. Mrs. Roosevelt's party landed late last night, and put up at an hotel.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN THE TYROL.

Innsbruck, July 13.

Continuous rain has caused great damage in the Ziller valley. The swollen Alp torrent has washed away a bridge, destroyed protective masonry works erected last year, and flooded fields and meadows.

DEATH OF A TURKISH PRINCE.

Constantinople, July 13.

Prince Suleiman, a brother of the Sultan, died today.

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.

Mr. John B. Jackson, American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia, has arrived from Tehran, and is staying at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. R. S. Bradley, of New York, President of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, left Berlin on Sunday after a several weeks' stay at Hotel Adlon, together with his family and Mr. F. L. Amis, of Chicago.

Mr. Bradley came to Berlin to watch American interests in connection with the proposed dissolution and final re-formation of the German Kali (Potash) Syndicate.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacLennan, of the Royal Opera, are now taking a five days' tramp in the Harz, and intend returning to Berlin on Tuesday. They are expecting a visit next week from Mr. MacLennan's sister, who is coming from Collingwood, Canada.

Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith and Miss Lila Holterhoff entertained delightfully on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Arthur Nevin and Mrs. F. L. Keppler assisted the hostesses, serving tea and ices respectively.

The reception-rooms were thronged between five and seven, the guests including many members of the younger set, among whom Mrs. Goldsmith's popularity is traditional. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Dickie, who had postponed his departure from Berlin on account of the arrival of American friends; Mrs. J. P. Wisser and Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Scholle, of the American Embassy; Miss Worf-folk and Mrs. Howland; Miss Barber; Dr. and Mrs. Walter Swift; Professor Wilhelm Eylau; Mrs. Wm. Alton Derrick, who has lately returned from her holiday in the States; Frau Professor Naumann; Dr. Roman; Miss Adele Morrison, Miss Harriet Behné; Mrs. Fish Griffin and Miss Barnett, of Chicago; Miss Frances McElwee; Mrs. Geo. Lehmann; Miss Katherine Giltanan, of St. Paul; Mr. Archibald Dorman; Mr. Jas. D. Lightbody; Captain F. M. Pundt; Leutnant von Scheffler; Herr Schmidt-Estai, of Chili; Herr Dr. Pfannkuch, of Ostpreussen.

The guests of honour, Mr. and Mrs. D. Murphy and Miss Sinnett, of Los Angeles, were unfortunately unable to be present, owing to the illness of Mrs. Murphy. Mrs. Murphy had been taking a cure at Carlsbad for heart-trouble, and after three days' subsequent illness in Berlin at Hotel Adlon, found it necessary to leave for Paris, to consult physicians there.

Mrs. William R. Harper, of Chicago, whose husband was the former well known president of Chicago University, has been spending a few days in Berlin, together with her sons, visiting Miss Worf-folk and Mrs. Howland, at Victoria Louisen Platz 10.

Mr. Charles Welsh, of New York, who has been in Berlin for a few days on business, stopping at the Hotel Adlon, has left for Dresden, Vienna, and Ems. At Bad Ems he will join his family.

Miss Katherine Giltanan, of St. Paul, a granddaughter of Ignatius Donnelly, has arrived in Berlin to study piano during the summer with Levin. Miss Giltanan will be remembered as a student member of the American Colony five years ago.

Dr. and Mrs. George H. Watson, and family, including their guest Miss Shephard, have taken a cottage at Swinemünde for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. McFadden, of Bamberger Strasse, have also been stopping at Swinemünde.

Mrs. William Liddle and her children, Harold and Evelyn, have left Berlin for Reval on the Baltic. Mr. Liddle expects to join them there towards the end of the month.

Mr. Liddle, who is a native of Yorkshire, has been a member of the British Colony here for the past fifteen years. His brother, Mr. S. Liddle, is the composer of the well known song "Abide with me," written for and sung by Madam Kennerley Rumford (formerly Miss Clara Butt).

A fearful accident occurred on Thursday afternoon in the laboratory of the *Rapidin-Aktiengesellschaft* at Birkenwerder, where a substitute for benzene is produced. Herr Steinhard, the Director, was in the act of making an experiment with his apparatus, when he inadvertently opened a valve and, in his alarm at the result, let fall a bottle that he had in his hand. A violent explosion occurred, and instantly the laboratory was filled with suffocating fumes. Herr Steinhard, his fiancée—Frä. Erna Wilzek, of Hamburg—and his little nephew, only three years of age, were dreadfully burnt. Herr Steinhard's skin was quite charred.

Miss Adele Morrison, of Los Angeles, California, who has been an exceedingly popular member of the American Colony, sails for home in August after a nine months' stay, which has included a trip to Italy, Switzerland, and Greece.

Master Frank Keppler, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Keppler, who has just graduated very successfully from the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, near Princeton, has returned to Berlin as usual for the summer vacation.

The Christian Science Reading Room, formerly at Augsburg Strasse 71, has taken new quarters at Bellevue Strasse 4, in the same building as the Choralion Saal, where the services of the Church are held.

Miss Edith R. Abbott, of Boston, Mass., has arrived in Berlin, and is at Pension Ludwig, Markgraf-strasse 39-40.

Latest American arrivals at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louisen Platz 10, include:—

Mrs. D. M. Johnson and Mrs. C. L. Mundy, of Utica, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bogardus, and son, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. M. Schlapp, of New York City; Miss Vera Heiny, of Chicago, Ill.

Recent American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon are: Charles Moore, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Murphy, of Los Angeles; Miss S. Simott, of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Fargo, of New York; Mrs. J. B. Mayer, of New York; Mrs. E. C. Klipstein, of New York; Miss M. Leslie, of Minneapolis; Mrs. P. Pott, of Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Rosenblatt, of New York; Miss Ella A. Rosenblatt, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young, of New York.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.
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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. Thakern, 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
Leising Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver 8
New Schauspielhaus	Moral 8
Comic Opera	O diese Leutnants 8
Lustspielhaus	Der fesche Rudi 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Biberpelz 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Il Trovatore 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Was eine Frau kann 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse 8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Tannhäuser (Cura Opera) 7

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend 8
New Theatre	Der Hoteldieb 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Sprudellee 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Polles Caprice	3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur 8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Säger 8
Berl. Prater Theatre	Man lebt ja nur einmal 8
Schwelmer Garten	Spezialitäten 5

BOLIVIA AND PERU.

Lima, July 13.

The Peruvian Government has decided to address a protest to the Bolivian Government against the attacks made on the Peruvian Embassy at La Paz and on Peruvian inhabitants of Bolivia.

La Paz, July 13.

The Bolivian Government has decided to refuse to accept the award of the President of the Argentine Republic in the matter of the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia. In some quarters this refusal is regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war. The disturbances continue. The Peruvian inhabitants are beginning to leave the country. The Peruvian and Argentine Ministers await instructions from their Governments.

La Paz, July 13.

The foreign merchants have lodged protests with the Government against the plundering to which their stores have been subjected. The Government has proclaimed martial law throughout the whole Republic. The Peruvian and Argentine Ministers will leave La Paz today, as they are convinced of the inability of the President to protect them from insult.

Buenos Ayres, July 14.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram that the demonstrations in La Paz continue. The wife of the Argentine Minister has taken refuge in the Artillery barracks.

Buenos Ayres, July 14.

The Bolivian Minister in this city has addressed a Note to the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining the reasons that led him to absent himself from the official delivery of the arbitration award. The Bolivian Government considered it necessary to ascertain the reasons of the arbitrator's decision before accepting it. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied in a Note that simple politeness, and the necessity of taking official cognisance of the award, demanded that the Bolivian Minister should comply with the invitation.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

St. Petersburg, July 13.

The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency reports that, in view of the withdrawal on the 27th inst. of the military contingents of the four protecting Powers now stationed in Crete, the diplomatic representatives of those Powers at Constantinople have today handed to the Porte a Note containing, *inter alia*, a declaration that the Powers do not regard the present state of things in Crete as a final solution of the question; and that they reserve to themselves the right to negotiate with Turkey at a fitting moment as to the future fate of the island.

In a proclamation issued by the Powers to the authorities of Crete it is notified that the decision of the Powers to withdraw their troops from Crete is based on the conviction that the Cretan authorities are in a position to maintain order on the island and to guarantee the safety of the Mohammedan population. The Powers give an assurance that they will take future benevolent action in the Cretan question and that, in case of disorders occurring on the island, they reserve the right of adopting such measures as they may consider necessary.

Constantinople, July 13.

The Note of the protecting Powers handed to the Porte today has caused unmistakable disappointment in official circles. The Minister of Foreign Affairs says the Government will negotiate further with the Powers. The Grand Vizier has had interviews with the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine with regard to Crete.

Athens, July 13.

The representatives of the protecting Powers, in handing to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs copies of the joint Note, informed him that their Governments relied on the proved wisdom of Greece to accept the situation loyally and to recognise that any change which could be construed as a challenge to Turkey would be less favourable to Crete and Greece than the present state of things.

Athens, July 13.

The communication of the Powers has been received in official quarters here and in Crete with lively satisfaction.

THE UNREST IN PERSIA.

Tabriz, July 13.

It is reported from Urmia that the town is quiet. The new Turkish Consul has sent the Turkish soldiers to their former quarters in the surrounding villages. The Consul has expressed his firm intention to cooperate in the maintenance of order in the town, and to prevent any violation of the rights of the Persian Government and people.

Constantinople, July 13.

According to telegrams received here in Persian quarters, the Shah's troops are surrendering to the Bakhtiariis.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Paris, July 14.

It is reported from Rome that Monsignor Montanini, who remained in Paris after the breaking-off of the relations between France and the Vatican, and who was expelled from France some years ago, has been entrusted provisionally with the conduct of ecclesiastical affairs in the Vatican State Secretary's department.

THE CASABLANCA DESERTERS.

Paris, July 14.

According to the *Journal*, the Government intends to remit a portion of the sentence passed on the seven soldiers of the Foreign Legion who deserted at Casablanca.

FOREIGN POLICE ORGANISATIONS IN PARIS.

Paris, July 14.

It is reported in Parliamentary circles that M. Jaurès will call attention, at tomorrow's sitting of the Chamber, to the disclosures concerning M. Harting, the head of the Russian secret police in Paris, and move a resolution calling upon the Government not to tolerate foreign police organisations in France any longer. The *Matin* says that the Government will accept the resolution.

Paris, July 14.

M. Bleuriot yesterday won the prize of 10,000 francs offered by the French Aero Club, by flying from Morigny, near Etampes, to Chevilly, near Orléans, a distance of 47 kilometres (30 miles), in 45 minutes, on his monoplane.

NORWAY AND BRAZIL.

Christiania, July 13.

The Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Brazilian Ambassador signed today an arbitration treaty, under which all cases of dispute between Norway and Brazil will be referred to arbitration. The treaty, which is to be valid during five years, will be ratified as soon as possible.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Constantinople, July 13.

The Turkish fleet has sailed for the sea of Marmora; its destination is probably Salonika.

GREEK BRIGANDAGE.

Salonika, July 13.

As the Greek bands are increasing daily, the military authorities have received strict orders to deal summarily with all brigands who refuse to surrender.

SPANISH MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Melilla, July 13.

General Marina has kept up a fire on the duars almost all day. It is reported from Alhucemas that a great meeting of Kabyles that was held at Souk yesterday was attended by the Marabout Massian, who endeavoured to induce the tribes to wage universal war against the Christians. The majority is, however, openly against war. Another meeting is to be held today.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FEZ.

Madrid, July 13.

The *Liberal* publishes a report from Ceuta that, according to a letter received there from Tetuan, el Roghi had made an attack on Fez at the head of numerous tribesmen and forced an entrance into the city, though with heavy loss. The shopkeepers, whose shops were plundered, fled to Mekinez. The fate of Mulai Hafid is unknown, as is also the final issue of the fighting.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows. (1) March, Soldiers in the Park, Monkton. (2) Overture, "Hallerer in Aigler," Rossini. (3) Virgo Maria, Overture. (4) Waltz, "Am Wörthersee," Koschat. (5) Prelude, "Lohengrin," Wagner. (6) Trombone Solo, "Lilanel," Schubert. (7) Tonbilder, "Rigoletto," Verdi, by request. (8) Overture, "Das Thal von Andorra," Healey. (9) Filiation Waltz, Steck. (10) Oriental Procession, Blon. (11) Gallop, "Schwamm drüber," Millöcker.

DRESDEN

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The Rey. and Mrs. F. Ward Denys and the Misses Denys are at the Hotel Victoria, Oberhofen, Lake of Thun, for the summer.

Miss Josie G. Danzig, of New York, is spending a few days in Dresden.

Mr. Hernando de Soto, American Consul at Riga, has arrived in Dresden on a visit to his mother, after a stay of a few weeks in America.

It will be remembered by our readers that a theft was committed in All Saints' English Church during the night between Sunday and Monday, July 4-5. Since then, various rumours have been going the rounds among the British colony, all more or less accurate. We are now in a position to state the following absolute facts. The theft was discovered on Monday morning by the sacristan, and immediately reported by him to the Chaplain, who sent a report at once to the police. The criminal department quickly sent three detectives to the church. It appeared that the thief had—after vain endeavours to enter the church by way of one of the cellar doors which he had tried to force open, but without success—entered through a cellar window after breaking the glass panes and wrenching the iron bars away. No clue was forthcoming that day. The next day the sacristan, by instruction searched the church carefully and found all the missing articles, which aggregated in value over seventy pounds, excepting one dozen collars, the personal property of the unfortunate sacristan. The same evening the Chaplain received a letter, written in German, and calling on him to pay 100 marks in exchange for the secret of the hiding-place of the missing articles. A few days later another letter was received by the Chaplain, this time written in English and posted in Bodenbach; and in this letter the thief described the hiding-places of the things missing. It was all very mysterious, until a few days ago another theft was committed in the Verzinshaus on Zinzendorf Strasse. The detectives secured a man who seemed to know more than he ought to about this new affair, and soon found that they had got the man who had broken into the

church. Being faced with proof positive, Alois Lewandowski,—for such is the thief's name—who says he was born in 1878 at Adlershorst near Bromberg, and describes himself as a labourer, confessed the deed and described its perpetration, his description tallying exactly with the theory of the police.

We do not hesitate to express on behalf of the colony, their grateful appreciation of the smart and careful work done by the Dresden police.

As in previous years, the U.E.A. is organising Esperanto parties from the different countries of Europe to the annual Congress, which is to meet this year at Barcelona. The party which the Dresden contingent will join at Erfurt leaves Moscow on August 26; and travels via Warsaw, Berlin, and Erfurt to Frankfort o. M. There the arrival is timed for the evening of the 28th of August. On the 29th there will be an Esperanto fête in the ILA (International Aerial Exhibition), and the Dresden party will be joined by Esperantists from North-West Germany and Austria-Hungary. The journey will then be resumed via Basle, Lucerne—here there is a break for a steamer trip on the Lake—and on to Geneva, so as to arrive there on the 30th of August. In Geneva another Esperanto fête will be held. The journey on to Marseilles will be by Lyons, Avignon, and Tarascon. Before embarking for Barcelona, there will be time either to see the sights of Marseilles or to make an excursion to Nice and Monte Carlo. The actual voyage to Barcelona by steamer will begin and end on September 4, being a matter of only a few hours.

For the return journey after the Congress several projects have been mooted. One important consideration is that the reduction of 50 per cent. allowed by the French and Spanish railways is conditional on the return journey being made over the same lines as the outward journey. A ticket (U.E.A.) costs 180 marks, and the shortest possible journey from Dresden to Barcelona occupies 48 hours. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the *Gesellschaft Esperanto Dresden*, Waisenhaus Strasse 20.

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NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in **The Daily Record** Struve Strasse 5,1.

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THE SUFFRAGETTE RAID.

MAGISTRATE'S REBUKE AND SENTENCES.

The suffragettes, in England at least, have lost their dignity as women, and we do not think that the clemency shown them in the police court is in place. True, we allow the weaker sex privileges and allow that privileges are their right. But the behaviour of the ladies who were arraigned before the police magistrate in London on Monday was inexcusable, and inconsistent with the requirements of an orderly State, and an end should be put to the patience of the unfortunate policemen who have up to now dealt so considerably with these ruffians in women's clothing.

The following account of part of the proceedings in the police court on Monday last, for which we are indebted to a London contemporary, reads:—

Sir Albert De Rutzen sat specially at Bow-street, on Monday, to dispose of cases in which thirteen women and one man were charged with wilfully breaking windows on the evening of the 29th ult., immediately after Mrs. Pankhurst and ladies associated with her had made their unsuccessful attempt to interview the Prime Minister at the House of Commons.

Mr. Herbert Muskett prosecuted.

Mrs. Eugenia Bouvier was the first defendant. Police-Sergeant 33 W stated that at 8.30 on the night in question, when Whitehall was full of people, the defendant, who was accompanied by several ladies, took a stone from her pocket, and hurled it through a small window at the Privy Council office. He took her into custody. When she reached Cannon-row Police-station, the defendant produced a piece of flint from her pocket, and said, "This is another I meant to have thrown." On going inside the Privy Council office witness found eight stones which had been thrown through the window.

The defendant (who spoke with a foreign accent) said she had no questions to ask. On the night in question she went to Whitehall, accompanied by other ladies who thought that the time had come for more militant action on the part of those who wanted votes for women. They waited until nine o'clock, and then finding that Mrs. Pankhurst's peaceful mission had failed, she broke a window as the police officer had described. She claimed that it was a political offence.

Mr. Muskett stated that in February, 1908, the defendant was convicted of obstructing the police, and ordered to find sureties.

APPEAL TO HISTORY.

Sir Albert De Rutzen said it was a lamentable thing to see respectable women behaving in the same way as hooligan boys in the street. There could be no justification for such conduct. It was disgraceful for women to parade the streets armed with stones for the purpose of breaking the windows of public offices. The defendant would be fined £5. She must also pay the damage, 2s. 6d., or in default go to prison for one month in the second division.

The defendant repeated that she had only committed a political offence. She had not been actuated by the same motives as the small boys referred to by the magistrate. In breaking windows because she was dissatisfied with the law she was only following a time-honoured custom. Men acted in the same way at the time of the Reform Bill; it was done when the Duke of Wellington's house was attacked; it had been done at Winchester, and the miners of Staffordshire had recently acted in the same way to show their displeasure at the way in which the Miners' Act was administered. She hoped she would be sent to the first division as a political offender.

Sir Albert De Rutzen: No; I do not consider it is a political offence.

Mrs. Lillian Dove Willcox was charged, with a similar offence. It was stated that she took a flint from a paper parcel and threw it through the Public Prosecutor's office window. When she was arrested she said, "I have thrown two. I am sorry I had not time to throw a third." She had in her possession a stone wrapped in paper.

The defendant said she was not in the habit of throwing stones for amusement. She acted from a political motive, and claimed to be treated as a political prisoner. Miss Woodlock, a lady of her acquaintance had had three months' imprisonment for doing nothing, and to show her indignation she threw stones at a building which she knew to be unoccupied at that time of night. There was, therefore, no risk of anyone being injured.

AMOUNT OF DAMAGE.

Sir Albert De Rutzen said that, at the risk of repetition, he said that it was lamentable to see respectable women following in the footsteps of the ill and disorderly persons who were taken before him day after day. There was no distinction to be made. The defendant must pay £5, and 2s. 6d. damages; in default, one month in the second division.

The same penalty was imposed on Mary Allen, who had broken one of the windows in the Public Prosecutor's office.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Prevalent southerly winds, no rain, bright and warm.

In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Muskett said that the total damage done to Government buildings on this occasion was about £30. Some of the windows were small, while others were large and valuable.

We will refrain from inflicting on our readers the monotonous recital of the examination of the rest of the defendants, and their still more monotonous replies. We cannot but approve heartily of the firmness of the magistrate who, on their counsel asking whether they might not be treated as first-class misdemeanants, replied:—No, in the second division.

The magistrate's decision was greeted with cries of "Shame!" from some of the women in the Court.

None of the defendants paid the fines imposed, and during the afternoon they were taken to Holloway Prison, in default.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WEAR NUMBERS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 2.

Policemen, tram-car men, and other classes are distinguished by numbers; why not also school children? This is going to be done in New York. In accordance with a new law, the Commissioner of Police in New York is to take a census in the autumn of the children of school age in the City, and to give each one a number, for the purpose of facilitating the control of truants, and other children who cannot attend school owing to their being compelled to help their parents at home. When this numbering is an accomplished fact and the numbers are duly worn or carried, any and every policeman who sees a child in the street during school hours will be able to "take its number" and report the matter, as ordered by the law. This control of school children will cost the city 10,000 dollars the first year, and 5,000 dollars the second year. There are very nearly a million (998,000) school children in New York, and a special Children's Bureau will be established. The legislators assume that, after the numbering, the parents will take care that their children attend school regularly. But many people complain of the police being made to watch over the virtue of the children, instead of attending to their proper duty of discovering and suppressing the vice of criminals.

"DECADENCE" OF ENGLAND.

At Feltham, on Monday last, when James Mason, who was summoned for assault, was asked if he consented to be placed on probation and would sign the pledge, he hesitated, and then said: "It means, I suppose, I must not drink any more four ale." The Chairman: You must not take any drink. Will you sign? Defendant (after another pause): How long is it for?—The Chairman: One year. Defendant (pausing again): And if I don't?—The Chairman: Then you go to prison. Defendant: Then I suppose I must if I can't get out of it now. But this is a funny country now. It's not Old England at all.—Having been bound over for twelve months on probation, he turned to the Chairman and asked, "Can't I drink beer anywhere in England?" The Chairman: No; nor in Scotland or Ireland either.—Defendant left the Court looking sad.

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

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Tomorrow (Friday), by the S.S. Lucania, left New York July 7. On Saturday, July 17, by the S.S. Savoie, 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 pgs. 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.