

Office:
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1755.

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AMERICA AND JAPAN.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 5.

There are times when the most peace-loving among rulers and statesmen are confronted by a series of circumstances apparently brought into being by malignant energy and threatening to develop into the hurricane of war willy-nilly. In moments such as these the honeyed speech and suave platitudes of humanitarians fall on deaf ears; the dogs of war strain fiercely at the leash, and no man can tell when and whence may come the knife to set them free for the carnage. A synthesis of events—each in itself innocuous, but deadly poison in blend—quietly but persistently taking definite form and meaning, is even now causing the thunder clouds of war to hover ominously on the Pacific horizon,—no bigger than a man's hand is that sinister cloud-bank today, but its very presence connotes a highly charged atmosphere. While the Mikado's representatives are uttering unexceptionable sentiments of peace and goodwill at Tokyo, and while at Washington President Taft and his war-abhorring Cabinet have no policy other than a pacific one, the forces over which neither Government has control are beginning to operate. The last echo of Togo's devastating guns had barely died away at Tsushima before men whose experience lends weight to their speech were prophesying freely of an American-Japanese conflict. The reasons they adduced have been ably set forth a score of times, and there is no occasion for a repetition here. Summed up in a nutshell the case is one of opposing interests, chiefly commercial. Now in this era commercial rivalry is one of the bitterest and most potential causes of international friction. Self-aggrandisement and empty ambitions for glory are obsolete and discarded. Nations today will not fight for visions, but for markets. Trade is the life-blood of our twentieth century universe, and a nation will take up arms for its trade where fifty years it battled for its "honour." That is the backbone of contention between the United States and Japan, and it overshadows all the minor issues such as yellow immigration, the increase of the latter country's naval and military armaments, and so forth.

The recrudescence of the friction prophesied by far-seeing publicists is to be found in the recall of Mr. Takashira, Japanese Ambassador at Washington. His recall is bluntly attributed to his inability to patch-up the immigration trouble; and, in spite of his diplomatic assurances that he is simply going home for a vacation, there is little probability of his return. The reason that Japan wants to see this troublesome little business decided is because she recognises the growing irritation of American business interests at her stealthy absorption of the Manchurian market, irritation that may find a vent through any convenient crevice. The amount of pressure which the business element is able to bring to bear at Washington may be gauged from today's announcement of the pending despatch of the Pacific Fleet to the Philippines. This move indicates Uncle Sam's determination to take his fists out of his pockets and have them ready if any punching is to be done. His eagle eye is fixed intently on the golden possibilities of the Chinese market which he not unjustly regards as peculiarly his own. Japan, on her part, believes possession to be nine points of the law. She, too, is not blind to the lucrative nature of the Chinese pasture, and she lost no time in putting up signs to warn intruders off the grass. But Japan's mistake lies in the fact of her having bullied the sleepy old Colossus a little bit too much. America has played the game better

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by gentle treatment, and has infinitely more favour in the Celestial Empire than any other foreign Power. Not one Chinaman in a hundred likes the Japanese, but nine in ten have a solid friendship for the United States. Thus the stake is the open door in China,—open, that is, to Americans, and to any others slick enough to slide in at the same time. Japan wants the open door too, but open only to the Japanese. Uncle Sam has his shoe inside, however, and his shoulder is quite ready to follow it if the self-appointed Japanese door-keeper turns rusty. Meanwhile the Fleet is going to Manila, and there is much heart-searching at Tokyo.—W. B.

THE UNREST IN PERSIA.

Teheran, July 14, morning.

Reuter reports that in the course of the fighting which began yesterday and continued all night, the Nationalists, in their attacks on the positions of the Shah's Cossacks, succeeded in occupying a garden close to the house in which Colonel Liakoff, the Commander of the Cossacks, lives. Here they were exposed to a concentrated fire of Colonel Liakoff's infantry and Artillery.

Teheran, July 14.

Reuter reports further that Sipahdar and Sardar as-Sad have sent a message to the British and Russian diplomatic representatives at Gulhak that, in spite of the fact that the Russian flag is flying over Colonel Liakoff's house, the Nationalists are obliged to fire on the house because Cossacks are posted in it.

The Shah's troops are endeavouring to enter the town from the North.

Teheran, July 14.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency reports that the Shah is fortifying himself in Saltanabad. Prince Naib es Saltaneh and Prince Izz ed Dauleh have taken refuge at the Russian Embassy. Saad-ed Dauleh is staying at Gulhak. Simahdar and Sardar as-Sad have informed the official of the Russian Embassy who was sent to Teheran to procure the safety of Russian subjects, that the abortive mediation of the British and Russian Ministers has induced them to appear in Teheran in order to obtain compliance with their demands; but that they will be prepared in any case to receive further instructions from the Embassies. Both leaders assured the official that no danger threatens the subjects of Russia or other foreigners, or the Russian officers of the Cossack brigade and their families, and that they, the two leaders, would take upon themselves the responsibility of any incidents that might happen.

Teheran is generally quiet. Now and then shots are heard, or the explosion of a bomb. The streets are placarded with notices declaring the peaceable objects of the revolutionaries, who have no intention of taking aggressive steps against the Cossacks fortified in their barracks, unless compelled to do so by the Cossacks.

Cologne, July 14.

A telegram published by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, dated 4 o'clock p.m., runs: "The Cossacks and volunteers who are fighting for the Shah have occupied more blocks of streets and are gaining ground towards the West and South, chiefly by their artillery. The Telegraph Office of the Indo-European Cable Company, around which fighting is going on,

has barricaded its windows with cases full of sand. Two of the Company's lines have been cut. The Nationalists are plundering the houses of the best known of the Shah's adherents, but fraternising with the rest of the inhabitants.

The same journal publishes another telegram from Teheran dated 6.45 p.m. as follows: "A party of 200 Solacharis, coming from Saltanabad, have made their way into the town and are attacking the Parliament building. The Shah's volunteers are beginning to plunder the houses of the Armenians, and the houses of several foreigners have also been cleared of their contents. The foreign flags are no longer respected. At long intervals Creusot shells come from the northern side of the town, aimed at the Parliament building. The Nationalists are planning a decisive attack; tonight they will make an attempt to blow up the Cossack barracks and Colonel Liakoff's house. Reports say that 2,000 Bakhtiari have arrived before the South gate of the town.

Teheran, July 15.

Reuter reports that there was no cessation of the fighting during the evening. The Persian Cossacks kept up an incessant artillery fire. Some of their shells struck the houses of Europeans in a street near the British Embassy, probably because some other houses in that street were occupied by Nationalists who fired from the roofs. The Shah's troops bombarded the Parliament building from outside the town. The British and Russian Ministers have again urged the Shah to come to an understanding with the Nationalists, but the Shah has refused.

It is reported that, towards sunset a Secretary of the Russian Embassy went to the Parliament building and, in the name of Colonel Liakoff and his Persian Cossacks, made overtures to Sipahdar and Sar as-Sad in which guarantees were demanded in case of their surrendering. The revolutionary leaders are said to have replied that, as soon as the Cossacks laid down their arms, they would be free to go home or to remain neutral in their barracks. The Cossacks would be permitted to take service under the Constitutional Government. Safety would be guaranteed to all.

Teheran, July 15.

Reuter reports: The Cossacks have not fired a shot during the last two hours, and it is rumoured that Colonel Liakoff has given orders that firing is to cease. The rifle fire between the Shah's troops and the Bakhtiari, and the artillery fire of the Nationalists, have all but ceased. The Shah's troops attacked the north-east gate of the town yesterday evening, but were driven back by the Nationalists with great loss.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, July 14.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at a dinner of the Chambers of Commerce today, emphatically asserted the necessity of providing more shipbuilding facilities as soon as possible, since Germany was now able to turn out yearly ten large battleships with full armament against England's seven.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND BOLIVIA.

Buenos Ayres, July 14.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from the Argentine Minister in La Paz that he will not leave La Paz, as the Bolivian Government has promised to give satisfaction. This news has been received here with great favour.

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, Rosenholmer Strasse 28, W. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Strasse 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 cricket match played on the Tempelhofer Feld on Saturday, July 9, between the British Colony Team and the B.F.C. Preussen, was a well-contested game. Unfortunately the match could not be finished, on account of bad light, and had to be broken off at an interesting moment. The results are appended.

It is fair to point out that while on the Preussen side the players were all in practice, on the Colony side men like Mr. Hayman, Mr. Emmet and Mr. Schofield have not played cricket for the past fifteen years. Mr. McPherson as wicket-keeper was first-class, stumping through the innings against Dutton Jr., who bowls very fast, and not giving any byes.

British Colony Team, 1st Innings		B.C. Team, 2nd Innings	
Dutton, jun.	c. Shippers b. Herbst 3	l.b.w. b. Shippers 16	
Russell	c. Kluge b. " 0	c. Shippers b. Volker 0	
Dutton, sen.	b. Volker 5	b. Herbst 5	
McPherson	b. Herbst 7	not out 0	
Hayman	b. Volker 1		
Lush	b. " 7	retired hurt 12	
Emmet, sen.	b. Herbst 2	b. Shippers 3	
Schofield	not out 1		
Marsden	b. Herbst 0		
Emmet, jun.	b. Volker 0	c. Volker b. Herbst 6	
Extras	2	Extras 3	
Total 28		Total 45	

for 5 Wickets

1st Innings B.F.C. Preussen	
Anderson	b. Dutton, jun. 2
Herbst	b. Marsden 5
Shippers	b. Dutton, sen. 10
Kluge	b. " 13
B. Volker	b. " jun. 9
M. Schmidt	st. McPherson b. Dutton, sen. 0
O. Volker	b. Dutton, jun. 3
Unger	b. " 1
Lorber	c. Marsden b. Dutton, sen. 2
Möller	b. Dutton, jun. 2
Schuckert	not out 0
Extras	0
Total 47	

The news of the death of Mrs. Walter Cady, wife of the Professor of Physics at Middletown, Conn., came as a great shock to the American Colony. Mrs. W. Cady was the eldest daughter of Professor W. D. Miller, whose death two years ago was so sudden. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Miller as well as for Prof. Cady, who took his degree here a few months before his marriage.

Bishop William Burt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is in Berlin in connection with the regular Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Mr. Charles L. Freer, the well known American art-collector of Detroit, Michigan, left Berlin on Thursday after a several days' stay at Hotel Adlon, and is now en route to China, via Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Freer's splendid private collection of Oriental art has already been presented to the U.S. Government, and will at his death pass into the permanent keeping of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which represents the American National Museum of Art as well as Science.

Mr. Freer is first and foremost a student of Oriental Art, regarding which he holds some peculiar theories. He places the finest art-works of the East and the Far East absolutely on a level with the highest art of the Western world. He is prepared to name Chinese, Japanese and Indian artists whose works, in his opinion, are fit to rank with those of Phidias, Michael Angelo, and their like. He considers that the army of American tourists and art-lovers who come to Europe to study Greek and Italian and other European masterpieces are neglecting their education and their opportunities by leaving Berlin for the South before they have exhausted some of the possibilities for Eastern art study in this city.

Mr. Freer, through the columns of the *Daily Record*, urgently advises Americans in Berlin to at least make time for a visit to the amazing collection of Turkestan art on view in the Museum für Völkerkunde. These masterpieces,—marvellous evidences, he says, of the universality of art,—were only lately discovered in Turfin, Turkestan, by Drs. Grünwedel and Le Coq. They represent a magnificent outgrowth of Greek art, as adopted and developed by the Buddhists. When people fully wake up to the significance and beauty of these discoveries, says Mr. Freer, they will flock from all parts of the world to study them. The influence exercised upon modern art is likely to be tremendous—even greater than that exercised upon artists of the West, including English and Americans, by Japanese art twenty years ago. Guide-books will be revolutionised, and tourists will find themselves within the next five years crowding to study these works which they are neglecting now.

Professor Allen D. Severance, of Cleveland, who is well known in the American Colony, left for Leipzig on Monday morning after a short stay in Berlin.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. N. H. Holmes, of Pittsburg, who have been staying for three weeks at the Hotel Bristol, left on Wednesday for Eisenach.

Mrs. MacDunnough, Matron of the American Church, and her daughter left on Tuesday morning for a month's holiday in Scotland.

Dr. James MacDunnough sailed by the "Cleveland" on Wednesday for America.

Mrs. Charlotte Raschig, long the soprano of the American Church, was lately married at Indianapolis to Mr. Lalaporte.

Mr. Bernard Heyn of New York, a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, spent last week in Berlin in the course of a Continental tour. After a visit to his brother, Mr. E. T. Heyn, at Reichenberg, he goes on to Vienna and thence to Paris.

The wedding is announced of Miss Helen Virginia Berger, of Colorado, a former member of the American Colony, to Mr. Williams Jennings Bryan, Jr., son of the American politician. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Alexander Berger, at Grand Lake, Colorado.

Mr. Alexander Berger, Miss Helen V. Berger, and Master Sam Berger spent a winter in Berlin two years ago.

Mrs. Arthur Nevin expects to leave shortly for Denmark, on a summer visit to Madame de Hegemann, wife of the Danish Minister to Germany. Mrs. Nevin has abandoned her intention to sail for America this month. Mr. Nevin will also probably change his plans and sail for Europe within the next few weeks. His early return to this side seems advisable in connection with the forthcoming production of his opera "Poia" in Berlin.

Mr. Adolphus Busch, of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, is expected in Berlin before long, at the Hotel Adlon. Mr. Busch recently arrived at the Hotel Bristol in Carlsbad, with three automobiles.

Mr. Busch's generosity towards a German-American institution while in Germany last year will be well remembered. Through the instrumentality of Ambassador Hill he donated a large sum towards a new building for the Germanic Museum at Harvard.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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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	Familie Schmeck 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Biberpelz 8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das Nachtlager von Granada 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Was eine Frau kann 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse 8
Urania Theatre	Die deutsche Ostseeküste 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lohengrin (Gura Opera) 7
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend 8
New Theatre	Der Hotelier 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	Siedlener Sängler 8
Berl. Prater Theatre	Man lebt ja nur einmal 8
Schweiser 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 13.

Quiet Nooks.

Paris abounds in public parks, open spaces, and particularly in tiny oases of green amidst vast deserts of brick and stone. These pleasant little retreats, which constantly appear in unexpected places, greet one with a sense of refreshing coolness. The heat and dust and din here are so abnormal, and these little gardens are so picturesquely inviting, that one is glad to turn aside for a few moments and, seated beneath a bower of leaves, make the most of the City's compromise with Nature. It is not easy, from Paris, to reach the true country. There is practically no suburban life as we know it in England and the United States. I venture to think that a first generation of American or English people, condemned to lead the entirely urban life of the average Parisian, would end its days in an asylum or a premature grave. To us, frequent lungfuls of pure air and glimpses of broad horizons are as necessary as canned beans and morning newspapers. Paris has compromised on Nature's charms by the wholesale introduction of trees and shrubs into the city streets, and has substituted the long views of the open country with the magnificent perspectives of the boulevards.

One of the pleasantest of these cultivated nooks is that enclosed by the main blocks of the Louvre buildings,—a group of closely-packed trees and bushes, circling a small green mound, on top of which is a fine equestrian statue of Lafayette, the famous general,—"Guerrier, Homme d'Etat, Patriote,"—who rendered such signal service to Washington and the American forces in the War of Independence. This statue was erected out of funds subscribed by the school children of the United States, and many American tourist, who, in the days of his infancy, contributed his small share and has forgotten all about the incident, is smitten with glad surprise as his roving eye falls on the inscription at the base of the statue.

It is during the lunch-hour that these little retreats receive their fullest patronage. Here come the little "midinettes,"—the pale-faced seamstresses from the huge hives of feminine industry in the Rue de la Paix,—with their modest lunches. A little imagination, I suppose,—and the French are not lacking in that quality,—and the place takes on the appearance of a picnic, except that the garden is so very neat and orderly. The surroundings are hardly wild enough to be "picnicky." Life is not easy for a midinette, and an hour's respite, by trees and grass, from the confinement of the work-rooms, is a boon inestimable. They are all very quiet, unnaturally so, as if the walks of cloistered green imposed a law of silence on all visitors. The British Museum reading-room could not be more tranquil. Many young couples make the place a midday rendezvous and much quiet billing-and-cooing is to be noticed, if you wish to be unnecessarily observant. There is no need to be particularly circum-spect; Paris has never been accused of that and, in any case, workingclass-lovers at the present day are not happily circumstanced for strolls in solitude. Cupid has been forced to resort to shifts and devices—and the public parks.

One of the great attractions of all open spaces in Paris are the sparrows, and other hardy perennials of that "ilk." Like the Mansion House and Bank of England pigeons, in London, they are astonishingly tame, and it is a favourite practice of the Parisians to purchase a sou's-worth of bread and feed the birds in the gardens with the crumbs. With some individuals this pretty custom has become a craze, and these "charmeurs d'oiseaux," as they are called, are known to all the sparrows of the city. One of them no sooner makes his appearance in the gardens than a great flock of the tiny creatures immediately swoops down upon him and flutters round his head, chirping impatiently. It is a strange spectacle to see in a big city. Usually he trains the birds to take the crumbs in the air, and the expert swoop with which they capture the flying fragment is a sight worth seeing. The more courageous birds perch without hesitation on his outstretched finger. The bird-charmers put their pets through this performance every day, all the year round, and many of the men are rough-looking mechanics who, to judge by appearances, could hardly be expected to have such a tender spot in their natures. One may see them during any lunch-hour, in almost any of the public gardens, especially the Tuileries, and they attract considerable audiences.

"Seeing Paris!"

They were not really millionaires, but they were young men visiting Europe for the first time and they proposed to gauge their future reminiscences of the trip by the noteworthy excavation which it had made in their respective banking-accounts. They were passing through Paris on their way from London to the Riviera, in search of some of "the fel-

lows," of whose gilt-edged performances rumours had been wafted up from the Mediterranean. It was their immediate intention, with the help of a powerful car and a friendly guide, to see as much as possible of Paris in one day, leaving the more thorough exploration of the city to their return visit some months hence. I may as well mention that they hailed from President Taft's little community, and that I—well! I was the guide to whom they entrusted the task of parading Paris,—distilled and concentrated,—before their earnest gaze. I left them negotiating for the hire of a car with the manager of an automobile depot in the Champs Elysées,—how that man's eye beamed when he grasped their requirement—and rushed to my rooms to make out a hasty itinerary for this comprehensive day. We assembled for lunch at Meyers' in the Rue Royale. It is one of those places where the amount of the waiter's tip would cover the cost of a fair dinner at an ordinary good restaurant, and where the most impressive circumstance of the bill is the thickness of the silver salver on which it is presented. The appearance of our chauffeur, as we dismounted, was lugubrious in the extreme. It struck us at once and we sounded him on the subject. He looked up at the sky, swept by intermittent cascades of rain, remarked that the day was Sunday, that the weather was not fit for a pig to be out in, and that he would assuredly catch cold if he were left in the rain. He glanced at a comfortable little cabaret on the other side of the street, turned up his collar and snuffled gently, in the fashion of one anticipating catarrhal troubles. A small gold piece swiftly changed hands and, a few seconds later, the door of the cabaret closed upon his disappearing form. Half-an-hour afterwards, as we emerged from the restaurant, he was awaiting us at the post of duty. G. A. A.

GRAND REVIEW IN PARIS.

Paris, July 14.

The review held today in honour of the national fête was favoured with splendid weather and attracted a great crowd. President Fallières, accompanied by his Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau arrived at Longchamp at 8 o'clock, where he was received by the Minister of War. The President passed down the front of the troops and then took up his position on the stand, surrounded by his Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, the members of the Special Embassy from the Sultan of Morocco, etc. During the march past, the charger of the Minister of War shied as its rider was in the act of saluting. The Minister lost his balance and fell, but was unhurt and quickly remounted. The airships "La France" and "Ville de Paris" cruised about over the parade ground during the march past, to the great delight of the crowd.

A BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK.

London, July 15.

An unknown steamer ran down and sank the submarine C 11 off Lowestoft yesterday; the crew were drowned. A second submarine vessel was also damaged, but the crew were saved.

REPORTED INSUBORDINATION ON A BRITISH WARSHIP.

London, July 15.

The newspapers publish a telegram from Plymouth reporting an occurrence of a painful nature on board the cruiser "Sutlej," the flagship of Rear Admiral Burney, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday after the conclusion of the manoeuvres. The report states that on the home voyage the stokers were ordered to muster on the upper deck, and that some of the men refused to obey the order and were punished. A petty officer was disgraced, and other stokers were deprived of their badges. The men whose duty it was to carry out the deprivation order are said to have hesitated to do their duty.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, July 15.

5,000 men in the employ of the Pressed Steel Car Company have struck work, and disturbances took place yesterday afternoon. The police, firing their revolvers in the air, dispersed the crowd. A good many people suffered injuries from sticks and stones. The disturbances were renewed later. About 100 people are said to have been wounded by pistol shots from the police and the missiles of the strikers.

MOROCCAN MARTIAL LAW.

Paris, July 14.

A telegram from Fez, dated the 11th instant, states that the Sheik Rbib, the leader of the insurgent Benimtirs, has been captured, brought in to Fez, and bastinadoed—it is said, to death.

D R E S D E N

The Rev. and Mrs. Denys gave a small musical tea for their daughters Miss Dorothy and Miss Guendolin in the charming garden of the Continental Hotel.

The invitations were restricted to the teachers and pupils of their daughters' school.

Dr. Ashton B. Talbot, of New York, a college friend of Dr. Spring's, is spending a few days in town with his party. On Wednesday they visited the Bastei and the castle at Stolpen, en auto.

The following announcement in the current number of the Esperanto Society's monthly publication shows the earnest spirit in which the study of Esperanto is being pursued. A Swedish teacher at Helsingborg, who gave lessons in Esperanto to children last winter, intends, with the help of the Universal Esperantist Association, to take some of the most diligent of his pupils on a tour through Germany during the holidays, as a reward for their assiduity. The party will consist of the teacher, two female teachers, and about ten girls from 12 to 15 years of age. The visit to Dresden will cover the days from the 21st to the 24th of August; and it is hoped that accommodation may be found for the party in Esperantist families in Dresden, so that they may hear Esperanto, and only Esperanto spoken. Esperantists who are willing to receive one or more of the young visitors are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Society at the above address. A small entertainment, with Swedish national songs and dances, will be given on one of the days named.

From a business point of view, the practical utility of Esperanto is being proved by the increasing number of enquiries received from abroad and referred to Esperantist firms in Dresden for reply. The Secretary of the Society has also been able to give specific legal information to two lawyers who applied for it in Esperanto. One wrote from America, the other from North Germany.

The North German *Marschland*, the home of the brave Frisians, is still a *terra incognita* to most Germans, even in these days of universal travelling; and it is not often that a foreigner traverses the Oldenburg moors and heaths. The Oldenburg section in the Lands and Peoples department of the International Photographic Exhibition shows that those moorlands have a beauty of their own. The low, thatched cottages of the people have also a certain air of comfort; and the furniture within them, the quaint chests and carved cupboards, tell of a taste for art and love of heirlooms. The character of the landscape recalls that of Holland, in the drainage canals, and the dams protecting the fields and meadows from encroaches of the sea. Isolated trees and windmills rather serve to emphasise the loneliness of the prospect; relieved, though this is, by the wheat and barley fields that attest the chief industry of Oldenburg. In *Geestland*, a tract that lies somewhat higher than *Marschland*, turf-cutting may be seen in progress.

In the International Photographic Exhibition a party will be conducted through the Observatory by Herr Heyde, the constructor of the telescope; the time appointed for the meeting of the party, at the Observatory, is 4.30 p.m.

The music today will be supplied by the band of the I. Artillery regiment No. 12. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m., and lasts till 10.30.

Tomorrow there will be a grand Children's Fête in the Exhibition grounds.

Arrivals at Bad Kreuznach up to date number 6,643; and at Bad Ems up to July 8th 9,992.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to date number 5,901 and at Bad Elster up to July 8th 6,891.

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.

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

A good Opportunity!

For sale, very cheap: **Gallery portraits on porcelain**, by the famous painter Zapf, lately deceased. To be seen any forenoon. **Moscizsky Strasse 4, I, left.**

Oberhof

Thuringian Forest, 2,700ft. above sea-level. Most renowned Health Resort in North and Central Germany. High altitude. Winter sports. Golf-links. 9,574 guests in 1908. Large tourist traffic. Illustr. prospectus free through the "Kurverwaltung."

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.

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

LATER TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN URUGUAY.

Monte Video, July 15.

The Government has offered prizes for the best plans for hygienic arrangements in 19 towns of the Republic; and has granted a concession to the Transatlantic Pan-American Railroad Company for a harbour at Colonia, near Buenos Ayres, and a railway 375 miles long from Colonia to St. Luis, on the Brazilian frontier. The concession includes a grant of 100,000 acres of land for settlement.

BOLIVIA AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres, July 15.

The Bolivian Government has addressed a Note to the Argentine Government expressing deep regret for the occurrences at La Paz. The Bolivian Government, the Note states, deplored the attitude of the Press, and had endeavoured to suppress the disorders, which would not recur, as Bolivia was filled with respect for the Argentine Republic and its President.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Washington, July 15.

The ratifications of the treaty on patents concluded between America and Germany were exchanged today between the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, and State Secretary Knox.

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 .M 0.50 Mondays 9—1 .M 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 10—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 .M 0.50. Saturdays 9—2 .M 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .M 0.25.

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 GUIDE BOOK.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

At this season of the year, when the vast hordes of Transatlantic globe-trotters are converging from a hundred different steamship routes on welcoming Europe, the guide-book attains an importance that is wholly unjustified by its utilitarian or artistic merits. Its name is legion, but at the head of the phalanx stands the omniscient Baedeker, who has achieved this proud position by the Teuton-like detail and comprehensiveness of his information. The sole objection to Baedeker is his lack of soul (no pun is here intended). You will never have your blood thrilled by his dry columns of statistics, or his no less arid details of historic buildings, great pictures, and greater men whose personality, though their bodies have long since been scattered to dust, still pervades the ruined halls and echoing cloisters of a bygone age. On the other hand, there are so-called guide-books which simply act as vehicles for the pompous verbiage of their authors, from which you derive little information and much astounding English. The happy medium, where really useful intelligence is served up in a chatty, diverting manner, hails with so many other good things from across the "big drink," or herring-pond. But there is, alas! a fly in every pot of ointment, and the insect in this case is the fact that our ideal guide-book is compiled exclusively for the sterner (or feminine) sex. The abject male who in this enlightened age boldly essays to travel without the protection of an Amazon bodyguard deserves all that may befall him as punishment for his audacity. We agree with Mrs. Pankhurst that forwardness should be discouraged in mere men; and that no self-respecting, respectable man should venture forth into the perils of European travel except under the shadow of a petticoat.

Our guide-book—which, for the information of the uninitiated, is called *European Travel for Women*—scorns conventional guide-book principles and consequently becomes interesting. Passing cautiously and hurriedly over the first section, devoted to divers mysterious articles of attire necessary to the European-bound Amazon, we are treated to a highly absorbing dissertation on *mal de mer*, and put wise as to the best means of avoiding the scourge. We regret to observe that the author neglects to mention the one proved specific, viz. total abstinence from the sea. England is dealt with first, and we are informed—remember, oh indignant American ladies, that the author is an American woman—that "the beauty and the jewels of English women are unrivalled!" Then comes France, and thirdly Germany, while Italy apparently finishes up Europe so far as the author is concerned, since she makes no mention of any other countries. The German section is a jewel-store of diverting and informative paragraphs. Apropos of the coinage, the author says: "Pfennigs sounds so like 'pennies' that an American is tempted to think that the little nickel piece marked 'five pfennigs' is worth five cents instead of only one—which to a railway porter is a very harrowing error." And again: "You can go second-class everywhere on the railways; indeed, there is a German saying that only 'princes, fools, and Americans' travel first-class." Speaking of Dresden, she says: "Reigning families of other countries have frequently had the inclination to collect, but to all of them there has come a time of revolution when their bronzes were melted into pennies, and their royal garments degraded to vulgar backs. Dresden has never been taken by siege from without, nor looted from within; so in her Johannum you may see not only a noble collection of armour, but an infinite variety of little traps and utensils which seem to bring Court life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries very close." And how is this for an unconventional guide-book: "If every woman is at heart a rake, you will be interested in some very fine clothes, once part of the wardrobe of Augustus the Strong, the handsomest and most dissolute man of his day, whose son, Count Maurice of Saxony, was the lover of Adrienne Lecouvreur." Summing up her impressions of this country, the author concludes: "In a very different way, Germany has as much to offer the student or the tourist as France, and the fact that the same person rarely cares equally for both, helps to explain why the two great nations seemed destined to remain intimate enemies." Now, imagine dear Baedeker venturing upon an original proposition like that!

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE TYROL.

Bozzen, July 14.
News of damage by floods and threatened inundations is continually coming in. The fresh snow on the mountains is yards deep.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, July 14.
Since noon yesterday there have been 43 deaths from cholera and 102 fresh cases. The number of patients under treatment is 814.

☒ :: DRESDEN :: ☒

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

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.

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.



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.

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 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, July 18th. 6th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and
12.0 m. d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon
6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.I.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse

Sunday, July 18th. 6th 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. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,

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

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident:
Arthur 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-easterly winds, clearing up, fine
warm weather.

WRIGHT AEROPLANE TESTS.

Washington, July 12.
Mr. Orville Wright made a successful flight late today at Fort Myer, making six complete flights round the drill-ground and part of a seventh in a stiff wind, and landing successfully.—Reuter.

A NOVEL DONATION.

Vienna, July 14.
Baron Rothschild senior has appropriated a sum of 10,000 Kronen for the benefit of the poor who do not beg on the occasion of his son's funeral today.

ESCAPE OF FEMALE PRISONERS.

Moscow, July 14.
On Wednesday night twelve women undergoing imprisonment for political offences, and one woman under sentence for a criminal offence escaped from the Women's Prison. A female warder went with them.

AN ADVENTUROUS LOVER.

Palermo, July 14.
An exciting scene of an ultra-romantic character occurred today in the public high way leading from the harbour to the town. As Signor Domato, a deputy of the Italian Chamber, was driving with his daughter in a *vettura* to the town, the carriage was run into and upset by an automobile in which four men were seated. The four men jumped out and endeavoured to carry off the Signora; but she threw herself on the ground, her father defended her, a gendarme appeared, and the four men fled. The would-be abductor was a student, a former lover of the young lady.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

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.
July 21.—Oceanic, from Southampton, mails due in New York July 29. Letters must be marked "via England" and with name of the steamer, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 19th inst.
July 24.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York July 30. Mark letters "via England," and with the name of the ship, and post in Dresden and Berlin not later than 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd inst.
July 27.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, mails due in New York August 3. Mark letters "via Bremen," and post in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday the 26th inst.
July 28.—Teutonic, from Southampton mails due in New York August 5. Letters must be marked "via England" and with the name of the ship, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 p.m. on Monday the 26th inst.
July 31.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 7. Mark letters "via England," and with name of the ship, and post in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 p.m. on Thursday the 29th 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.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. *Lucania*, left New York July 7.
Tomorrow (Saturday), 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.
On Wednesday, July 21, by the S.S. *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, left New York July 13.
On Thursday, July 22, by the S.S. *Mauretania*, left New York July 14.
On Saturday, July 24 by the S.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, left New York July 15.
On Monday, July 26, by the S.S. *New York*, left New York July 17.
On Wednesday, July 28, by the S.S. *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, left New York July 20.
On Friday, July 30 by the S.S. *Campania*, left New York July 21.

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.