

Office:
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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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THE PERSIAN CRISIS. HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mohammed Ali Shah, the Persian ruler who has been forced to abdicate by the triumph of the Nationalist leaders, came to the throne in February 1907, just after his father Muzaffer-ed-Din had granted a constitution to Persia. The National Assembly—or Mejlis—proved much too liberal a body for the new Shah, and the following eighteen months were a time of constant friction between Parliament and the reactionary Court party. In December 1907, the Shah made his first attempt to destroy the Constitution by force of arms. The attempt was unsuccessful, but in June of last year he successfully carried through his second coup d'état. Seizing the opportunity afforded by a violent quarrel with the Mejlis, he ordered his Cossacks to attack the Parliament buildings and disperse the assembly. For reasons which have yet to be explained, little or no resistance was offered in Teheran itself, and the Nationalist leaders were imprisoned or exiled. The city of Tabriz, however, which is the capital of the province of Azerbaijan, and perhaps the most important town in Persia, openly rebelled. Under the leadership of Sattar Khan, the inhabitants drove out the Royalist governor and fortified the town. The Shah thereupon despatched his uncle, the Ained-Dowleh, to reduce the rebellious city. But Ained-Dowleh's so-called army deserted en masse to the revolutionists, and the Shah was obliged to fall back on Kurdish tribes whom he induced by promises of heavy pay to serve him. Tabriz, however—in spite of starvation—held out until the beginning of April this year. By that time matters were so desperate within the city, and the Shah's supporters outside so little to be trusted with the lives of Europeans, that the Russian Government despatched a force under General Snarsky to raise the siege. Since the Russian occupation at the end of April the inhabitants have been disarmed, and Tabriz has ceased to count for anything in the constitutional struggle.

Meanwhile in Teheran the Russian and British representatives had been urging upon the Shah the necessity of pacifying the country by restoring the Constitution. This he promised again and again to do, but on every possible occasion broke his word. At length when the Shah realised that Russian troops had actually invaded Persia he made a formal restoration of the Constitution and appointed a so-called Liberal Cabinet. The Nationalists, however, with good reason declined to accept his protestations of sincerity, and the two Nationalist leaders, the Sardar-i-Assad and the Sipahdar, closed upon Teheran from the south and the north and finally, as we previously reported, entered the city and thereby brought about the abdication of the Shah, which was announced from the Russian Embassy at the close of last week as soon as the late ruler had taken refuge under the Russian and British flags. The Sardar-i-Assad, whose family name is Haji Ali Kuli Khan, is the brother of the present *Ilkhani* or Chieftain of the Bakhtiari, a people who inhabit a mountainous district in the south-west of Persia. Ali Kuli Khan is described as the diplomatist of his tribe and has lived for the greater part of his life in Teheran as the representative of the Bakhtiari at the Shah's Court. He has travelled in Europe and speaks French fluently. When his brother the *Ilkhani* rebelled against the Shah early in January the Sardar-i-Assad was in Europe, and so late as the middle of last January was staying in London. He returned to Persia, however, by way of Bombay and the Gulf and joined his brother in April at

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Ispahan. On June 17th he set out at the head of the Bakhtiari forces for Teheran. The change of the ruler's title from Shah to Sultan is proof positive that now the Nationalist leaders have gained the day, they are determined to keep their monarch's power within defined limits. The new Sultan if he is to enjoy a smooth reign will have to steer between the Scylla of extreme Nationalism and the Charybdis of reaction. His every move will be closely watched by both parties, and a false step in either direction may bring his career to a swift close. As the Nationalists have demonstrated that the balance of power lies, temporarily at least, within their hands, the young Sultan will be well-advised to study their wishes more considerably than those of the practically impotent reactionary party. It is to be hoped that the new order of things will mean a resumption of commercial and industrial activity in the country, and the safety of the large European element whose lives have been in extreme peril on more than one occasion during the course of the revolution.

Teheran, July 19.

It is reported from Ardebil that an artillery engagement has occurred there between Government troops and revolutionaries which caused but slight damage to the town; but that the Government troops as well as the revolutionaries were going through the streets plundering and burning. The Russian Consul had therefore warned his countrymen to bring their valuables to the Consulate and to hoist the Russian flag on their houses.

Reuter reports that difficulties have arisen as to the disarming of the Silkhori soldiers, some of whom are quartered in Zergendeh, a place that is under the jurisdiction of the Russian Embassy. It is said that the Nationalists have requested the Embassy to allow them to deal with these men, who are a constant menace to public order.

The appointments of Mustaf el Mamelik as Minister of Finance, and of Firman Firma as Minister of Justice, have been announced.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

London, July 19.

In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons today, whether the proposal to hold an international Congress with regard to various points of the Balkan problem had been definitively abandoned, a representative of the Government said the proposal had not been abandoned, but the critical questions of the Balkan problem were being settled in an amicable sense; negotiations were still in progress on one or two points of minor importance connected with Article 29 of the Berlin Treaty.

EIGHT BRITISH DREADNOUGHTS IN ONE YEAR.

London, July 20.

The Government has decided, according to reports in several journals this morning, to commence the construction of the four extra battleships of the Dreadnought type during the current financial year. This means that altogether eight such vessels will be put in hand for the British Navy between April 1st 1909 and April 1st 1910.

DEATH OF DON CARLOS.

From Rome comes news of the death of Prince Charles of Bourbon, pretender to the Spanish throne, following on a stroke. The death took place at an hotel in Varese, where the prince was sojourning with his family. The body was laid out in a chamber, for conveyance to Trieste. Two Catholic sisters performed the death watch. The Courts of Vienna and Madrid were at once advised by telegraph of the prince's decease. The funeral is fixed for today at Trieste.

Don Carlos was in his 61st year. Since the autumn of 1868 he represented the Carlist movement under the title of Duke of Madrid. He has lived abroad ever since the abortive rebellion in Spain from 1873 to 1876, when he made a bid for the throne and assumed the title of King Charles VII. His first wife, née the Duchess of Parma, bore him a son who was acclaimed as Heir Apparent, but who died in 1893 at the age of 23. His second wife is still living, and was formerly Princess de Rohan.

His daughters were anything but a joy to Don Carlos. One of them, the Princess Elvira, eloped with the Italian artist Signor Folchi with whom she lived for several years, in spite of the protests of her family. A son and two twin daughters were the result of this irregular union. The second daughter, Princess Alice, left her husband, Prince of Schönburg-Waldburg, and fled with an infantry officer, by whom she had a child. The third daughter of Don Carlos, Princess Massimo, created a very painful sensation in Rome some years ago by attempting to commit suicide by drowning in the river Tiber.

FRIENDLY RIVALRY IN AERONAUTICS.

Metz, July 19.

The brothers Kapferer, the pilots of the "Ville de Nancy," have arrived here, visited the "Zeppelin's" shed by permission of the military authorities, witnessed an ascent of the airship and admired its handiness and capabilities, and finally proposed a meeting of the "Zeppelin" and "Ville de Nancy" on the frontier.

Aix-la-Chapelle, July 19.

Professor Reiss of the Technical High School has made two flights with a kite of his own designing. The first flight was a complete success; in the second a steel tube was bent.

CROSS-CHANNEL FLYING.

Paris, July 20.

M. Bleuriot, the aviator, announces this morning that he will make an attempt on Thursday or Friday of this week to cross the English Channel on his aeroplane.

Calais, July 19.

Mr. Latham has informed a reporter that he was obliged by the failure of his motor to descend by a skimming flight to the surface of the sea 11½ miles from the French coast. His aeroplane was floating on the water, and he was seated in his place at the tiller when the French destroyer "Hapon" came up. The apparatus was damaged while being hoisted on board the tug.

THE "METEOR" TO RACE AT COWES.

Cowes, July 19.

The Kaiser's new yacht "Meteor" has been entered for all the races during the Cowes Week.

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.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, has discussed with Secretary of State Knox informally what the tariff situation between Germany and the United States will be after the new tariff becomes a law. The results appear to be that although the existing agreement will be terminated after due notice, it will not be necessary to negotiate a new one, since if Germany treats American imports as favourably as she does those of other countries, Germany will automatically profit by the minimum American rate. It is not considered likely in official quarters that the United States will object to certain frontier preferences which Germany grants to Austria especially and to some others of her nextdoor neighbours.

A restless soul, driven hither and thither in a vain search for peace, chanced one day upon a vine-clad beautiful isle on the Grecian border of the Adriatic Sea. Upon such a shore had Nausicaa frolicked with her maidens and here the toil-worn Ulysses had recounted the sorrowful story of his wanderings. The olive and the cypress groves were haunted by shades of the long-ago, while the soft breezes of the southern sun wafted abroad the fragrance of the hillsides. The restless spirit paused awhile and listened to the siren voices of the enchanted land and the hope arose that here at least peace might be found.

So Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, seeking relief from implacable memory, chose a great ridge overlooking the blue waters of the Adriatic and summoned the Neapolitan Cardito to erect thereon a villa which should rival in beauty even the isle itself. This villa she named the Achilleion, after the hero Achilles, the embodiment of all that was great and noble among the ancient Greeks. Hither she brought treasures of ancient and modern art, and called to her aid all the alluring beauties of nature. Nothing was left undone that might appeal to the senses and obliterate harassing care.

Statues, as pure and unmarred as though they had been exposed to the sun and tempest but yesterday instead of seventeen years ago, line terrace and peristyle, feathery palms and towering cypresses transplanted bodily shade the gardens and the seaward slopes; fountains gush with sparkling spray from unexpected sources, and marble dolphins spring from translucent pools.

The private apartments of the Empress open upon the garden of the Muses. Nine glistening white statues of the Muses front the nine ivy-twined pillars of the peristyle. Below this garden lies a grotto backed with mirrors that reflect a second vista of plants, flowers and statues. Upon a marble terrace overlooking gardens of more than Oriental splendour, a great stretch of plain, and the white houses of the town of Korfu, with the sea beyond, reclines Herter's exquisite statue of the dying Achilles, all the pleasures of earth at his feet, in his eyes the agony of despair.

In the garden of the Muses is a semi-circular marble seat, tipping the edge of a cliff, above which an Aeolian harp once sang to the breeze. This was a favourite spot of the Empress, and here tradition says she frequently took her simple breakfast and gazed upon the ever-changing waters of the fickle Adriatic. It was at night, however, that she sought most often the soothing spell of her beautiful palms. But how relentlessly her sorrows pursued her even here. Just one year before she built the Achilleion her only son met a tragic and mysterious death. Even the glories of the past and of the present that she had gathered about her could not assuage the bitter mother grief. Empress she was, but rank and wealth were as naught to her. She was only a woman, true and inexpressibly noble, but with all the ideals of her youth crushed and shattered.

What a story those palms might whisper, could they reveal the lonely vigils of this woman beneath their somber shadows. During five years or more, for months at a time, Elizabeth of Austria sought oblivion in her Korfu palace. In vain,—torturing thoughts or failing health drove her upon her wanderings once more, until in 1898, at Geneva, whither she had gone to visit a friend, the brutal hand of an assassin bestowed the peace that had been so long sought.

The Empress willed the Achilleion to her eldest daughter, but last year it was sold to the German Emperor for about one-sixth of the cost of its construction.

A visitor to the Achilleion who knows the life story of the Empress Elizabeth, that is as far as the outside world can ever know it, from its happy girlhood, through its pathetic womanhood, to its tragic close, must needs feel the charm of her presence in those fairy gardens where in the solitudes of the night she often communed with her soul.

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Theatre business in Berlin is reported to be bad. The financial troubles of the Hebbel Theatre are the latest in the chapter of tribulations. Expenses are high and receipts are low, according to current report, in the profession.

One of the theatre men said to the *Herald's* correspondent: "I can tell you where the fault lies. You know we have here in Berlin a custom of depositing with the tobacco shop proprietors big bunches of theatre tickets, which are given free to customers. These tickets are presented at the theatre, and the holder gets a front seat by paying about 1 mark 50 pfennigs, or next choice for 1 mark. As the seats in Berlin theatres are generally 8 marks for a fauteuil, 6 marks for an orchestra seat, and 5 marks for the parquet, you can see where the profit goes in distributing these tobacco shop tickets.

"Moreover, there is a big drawback even before the theatres are in operation. That is to say, by police regulations, theatre managers are obliged to guarantee actors' salaries by cash deposits in advance. Again, billboard advertising in Berlin, which is a monopoly, is expensive. Add to these items those of salaries, authors' rights of from 6 to 10 per cent., as well as running expenses of various kinds, and you fail to find very much left.

"Yes, theatre men lose money, in spite of the fact that at the outset most of the theatres are nearly rent free. Suppose a theatre manager pays 60,000 marks a year as rental. He reimburses himself on that score by sub-letting the "garderobe" at 25,000 marks, the restaurant at the same figure and the programme at 10,000 marks. In spite of these conditions, which look favourable, he loses money."

The average person, in calculating that in Berlin actors' salaries are not high, while prices for seats are, wonders why the theatrical business here is not more profitable. "Too many free tickets" is the cry of many managers, and an effort is to be made to abolish a system which spoils the public. It is an old story that the man who once gets a free ticket never wants to pay again, and it would seem that his "family" is very large in Berlin. The truth is the theatre-going public in Berlin gets more for its money than that of many other cities. In the Berlin theatres the seats are comfortable, the aisles are wide and the exits are large, as well as being always plainly visible by means of illuminated signs. The theatres in Paris cynically furnish their customers with the reverse of these conditions, but they make money, while the Berlin theatres lose.

One of the theatre men said that not more than three or four playhouses in Berlin are making money. Of these are the Kleines Theater, the Metropol (music-hall) and the Residenz Theater, and it may be of special interest to Frenchmen to know that only French plays are being produced at the Residenz. "Kümmere dich um Amélie" ("Occupe-toi d'Amélie") has been running there about six months with very comfortable box-office receipts. This fact might bring another thrill of pride to the "fidèle abonné" of a certain Parisian newspaper, who discovered in Germany that French plays and Frenchwomen were held in the highest esteem, and who reported that at the Schauspielhaus in Leipzig "on joue tous les soirs 'Bibi.'"

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	closed.
Royal Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Ketten at 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Berliner Theatre	Hotel Amor 7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Moral 8
Comic Opera	O diese Leutnants 8
Lustspielhaus	Famille Schmek 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Biberpelz 8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Il Trovatore 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Was eine Frau kann 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse 8
Urania Theatre	Die Insel Rügen 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Tristan und Isolde (Gtra Opera) 6.30

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend at 8
New Theatre	Sündenregister 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
Reichshofen Theater	Winter-Tymian 8
Reil Preter Theatre	Man lebt in nur einmal 8
Schweizer Garten	Spezialitäten 5
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8

TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 19.

The deputation of representatives of the Turkish Parliament, consisting of 19 gentlemen, were received at the Foreign Office this morning, and in the afternoon by the King.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Washington, July 20.

M. Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, will proceed to Japan next month to take part in a Conference which will be engaged in revising Japanese commercial treaties with European States. The Ambassador has stated officially that the question of his return to Washington will be decided at Tokio.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Madrid, July 19.

Fighting began near Melilla yesterday and, according to official accounts, assumed a fierce character. The enemy renewed their attacks last night, and kept them up till dawn this morning. The Spanish losses are said to be serious; including three superior officers—a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and a Captain—killed.

In yesterday's fighting the Spanish loss was 15 killed and 22 wounded.

Madrid, July 20.

The commandant of Alhucemas reports that the chiefs of the neighbouring tribes of Kabyles, 5000 in number, are assembling their men in contemplation of an attack on the position of General Marina, the Spanish commandant.

Further advices from Melilla state that the Spanish losses in yesterday's combat were 12 dead and 21 slightly injured. In the evening a heavy rifle fusillade was in progress.

Melilla, July 20.

The fighting reported yesterday lasted more than twelve hours, 2,000 Spaniards being opposed to 6,000 Moors. The Moors fought with reckless bravery, and showed great tactical skill, taking full advantage of the cover afforded by the ground and successfully averting attention from their main attacks by vigorous feints. Their most determined onslaught was reserved for nightfall, beginning at 9 p.m. In spite of the murderous fire of the Spanish guns, the Moors then forced their way, with utter contempt of death, through the wire entanglements of the main Spanish position and fought hand to hand with the Spaniards even among the guns. General Marina was all the time in the foremost front and cheered on his troops to keep up the defence. Not till daybreak, 3 a.m., was the attack finally repulsed.

THE TURKISH MINISTRY AND THE YOUNG-TURKS.

Constantinople, July 19.

The young-Turks demand the retirement of the Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha, after the Constitution festival.

Salonika, July 19.

The Central Committee of the Young-Turks here has addressed a circular to the British, French, Italian, and Russian Governments requesting that the sovereignty of Turkey over Crete may be acknowledged, not only formally but emphatically.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 19.

Since noon yesterday 36 deaths from cholera and 68 new cases have been reported. The number of cholera patients under treatment is 852.

MUNICIPAL GRAFT IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Tribune* comments sarcastically on the enormous cost of municipal administration in that city, and says:—

"Sad, indeed, are these exhibitions of petty jealousy between fellow servants of the public in New York! Birds in their little nests agree, and there is every reason why gentlemen who draw municipal salaries should all sing in the same key. As one Tammany brave remarked, it is all right for disgruntled associates to make pointed remarks to each other in private, but when it comes to facing the public the concert should be so well trained that there would not be a hitch in the music from start to finish. In these days, when elections in New York are being decided more largely than ever before on the basis of the actual number of legal votes cast, it is extremely unwise to let the impression get abroad that there is a rift in the lute.

"And it all came up over the matter of automobiles. Just why there should be haggling upon so minor a point as the purchase of a couple of automobiles is not apparent, unless it be on the principle that if the aldermen cannot have city automobiles they will play the dog in the manger and prevent others from having them. A city which can afford to pay two prices for a bridge of half capacity cannot be in such a financial condition as to make it a serious matter whether warrants are drawn on the treasury for a couple more touring cars, amounting to a miserly total of \$8,500. Yet when one departmental head asked for these expensive trifles a battery of question marks was trained on him, and some of the suggestions made were annoying, to say the least.

"There is a lamentable lack of consideration shown by the individual who, in his official capacity, will ask a street commissioner whether there is any occasion for cleaning the streets of New York in the vicinity of Garden City after dark. The question of Sunday labour, too, was up for discussion. The impertinent inquisitor also wanted to know if there were deputy commissioners of the feminine persuasion. Then the suggestion was made that a car used for business purposes only need not be designed for large seating capacity, as one inspector is perfectly capable of determining the conditions of the streets, provided, of course, he makes his tours of inspection during daylight hours.

"All of which goes to show that things are not what they used to be. There is a strange lack of harmony where good will ought to gush out in streams. The master hand must be absent from the helm. The dwindling powers of the local statesmen may be responsible for the lack of zest now and then displayed in the game. The idea of getting nasty over picayunish automobiles! Where will it end? What a shock to the municipal ideals of the country if there should develop a purpose to manage the affairs of the city for the benefit of the city and hold public employes to a strict accounting! A new textbook on municipal ethics would have to be prepared to meet the changed conditions."

SHOE EXHIBITION IN BOSTON.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 11.

The first Shoe and Leather Exhibition of the world is being held at Boston. One of its chief attractions is a shoe factory in full operation. Here the visitor may see all the stages in the making of a pair of shoes. The factory turns out three hundred pairs a day. The fact that the German shoe manufacture is represented in this Exhibition is much discussed in American leather circles. It is asserted, for instance, that German shoe manufacturers have great advantages over the American, inasmuch as the former buy their machinery and materials more cheaply, and pay lower wages, than the latter. German competition seems therefore to be feared. The American Consul in Erfurt, Mr. W. L. Lowrie, has lately made a report on the shoe industry in Germany.

COMMUNICATING WITH MARS.

It is probable that the director of Harvard University will shortly make an attempt to communicate with the planet Mars by means of the reflected rays from huge parabolic mirrors. In the course of this month the relative positions of the earth, the sun, and Mars will be the most favourable for making the signals. Later, we are told, an American astronomer will watch for any responding signals from a balloon furnished with apparatus for receiving the ethereal vibrations.

D R E S D E N

Baron N. Charles Rothschild, of London, has arrived in Dresden, and taken up quarters at the Hotel Grand Union.

Baroness von Rosenberg gave a delightful garden fête on Monday at her home in Bonnewitz, the occasion being Baron v. Rosenberg's 75th birthday. It came as a complete surprise to him, we hear. The house and grounds were brilliantly and tastefully illuminated, and a military band was in attendance, which played, among other appropriate numbers, the Austrian National Anthem and some of the Baron's own compositions. An interesting programme of tableaux and music was rendered, followed by supper and dancing. About fifty guests were present, including several members of the family from England.

Mrs. Chas. C. Whitacre, the Misses Whitacre, and Mrs. Harlow, who have been the guests of Miss Ford, Werder Strasse 9, are now making a short stay in the Harz mountains.

The need of a universal language such as Esperanto is made plain by the ever-increasing modern tendency to appropriate in more or less mutilated form expressive words and idioms foreign to the tongue in which they are employed. We all know how such "English" phrases as "Rosbif," "Bifteck," "Lawn Tennis," "High Life," "Five o'clock tea" (frequently served at four o'clock, or, as I have seen announced, "at all hours"! etc. have come into general use on the Continent. The trouble is that such phrases are often adapted to wholly incongruous circumstances; and no amount of argument will convince the user that he is wrong. Who does not know those trade-catalogues to be found everywhere on the Continent, whose perusal evokes Homeric laughter? "Our specialities must be used of everybody" reads one passage; "the shirts and collars ironed and starched tip-top," says another enterprising native; "Of englisch suits and nobbie american sacs are here: a big selection," and "Redingotes made for the fit" are two frequent sartorial exhortations.

One stands and marvels at the magnificent and heroic self-confidence which impels these people to hang out signs in a foreign tongue before submitting them to expert inspection. That perhaps is why certain Continental nations are pushing forward so rapidly nowadays, and unprogressive England lags behind. Can you conceive of an English tradesman hanging out a German sign without first showing it to a German for correction? He would as soon think of standing on his head on the counter. Then, again, the phrase "all right" crops up in most unexpected places, and is often used without the least regard for opportunity. "Oyees olright!" is a familiar form of address which creates a feeling of homesickness in the breast of John Bull abroad. Acquaintance with that mystic phrase apparently justifies the legend: "english here is spoken."

No doubt the native is equally diverted by the lingual floundering of Anglo-Saxons on holiday bent. In his "Three Men on the Bummel" Jerome recounts the experience of a friend who sallied forth alone to purchase a cushion at a store in Dresden. He walked boldly into the shop and demanded "Ein Kuss" from the rosy-cheeked Fräulein behind the counter and laid down a 20-mark piece. After some parleying he was greatly surprised when the fair maiden, giggling and blushing, imprinted a chaste salute on his cheek and then fled back to a coign of safety. Too confused to seek an explanation he departed, and only learned the truth of the matter when his friend explained the slight difference between "Ein Kuss" and "Ein Kissen."— P.

Those who are interested in palmistry will find in the International Photographic Exhibition a good deal to attract them. It will be seen, for instance, what progress has been made in recognising persons from their finger marks. In the Anthropology department the anatomical institute of the Lund University has contributed some photographic studies of hands. Here the contrasts between fleshy and bony hands are emphasised; one sees also how different the course of the veins is in different hands, and how peculiarities that are prized as beautiful may be exaggerated even to unsightliness. On the whole, a study of these photographs will tend to strengthen the faith of those who believe in the judging of character from the hand.

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.



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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.

Pension von Oertzen

old established house

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

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

Schacke's Heliopathic Institute

Struve 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.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY REICHS-APOTHEKE

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST

DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10. CLOSE TO THE HAUPTBÜHNENSTRASSE

In the room devoted to plant geography the *Westafrikanische Pflanzungsgesellschaft "Bibundi"* shows the growth of the cocoa bean in a number of excellent photographs. A large area of forest or jungle has first to be cleared; inasmuch as the plants must be set 15 or 20 feet apart, and then require a good deal of moisture which must be supplied artificially. The first fruit is gathered in the fifth year after planting, and the cost of the planting is not recovered until the twelfth year. The ripe fruit, when gathered, is buried for a few days, during which a natural fermentation takes place; it is then dried in the sun until fit for export.

Some of the wonders of Australia are depicted in photographs in the International Photographic Exhibition: its shadowless acacias and eucalyptus trees, its sandy wastes in which streams and rivers disappear without leaving any trace, its immense sheep pastures that lose themselves in the distance. Neither the great seaport towns nor the sea coast are picturesquely beautiful. The broken coast-line of Rough Bay is an exception to that description, and the Blue Mountains, with their deep gorges and valleys, form a labyrinth that has been only partially explored, in spite of the comparatively low altitude of the "mountains." Of the manners and customs of the aborigines there is little to be said; a large dance-mask, in the form of a child's kite, a few war-masks, spears, and boomerangs, are the only native curiosities here shown.

For many years past some ornithologists in Vienna have paid special attention to the migration of swallows, and collected information on the subject from all parts of Europe. The result of thousands of observations so made and compared is the knowledge that the migration of swifts southwards begins almost simultaneously throughout Europe on July 26. After August 1 only young and invalid swifts are to be seen flying about. It will be interesting to observe whether these birds keep to that date this summer, which has been so unusually cold, wet, and stormy so far. Bird-lovers are earnestly requested to send a note of their observations of the dates of the departure of the swifts from their neighbourhoods, and later of the start of the swallows on or soon after September 8, addressed to the Schwalben-Dörfler, Wien, XVII., Kalvariengasse.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to July 18th numbered 6,669.

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.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly winds of varying force, changeable skies, showers in places, cool.

Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co., Bank.

Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

PAYMENTS ON ALL LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Exchange of Circular-Notes.

Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates.

Postal Orders. English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

A NEW ENGLAND BALLAD.

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIREECK.

He saw the drab and dreary town Upon the mirthless Sabbath day.

Through joy-deserted streets He trod, The church bells tolling mournfully.

Barred in His name the magic power Of mimic play and kings that seem.

But through a gate obscure and small, He watched a pale-faced stripling crawl

And right across the house of guilt Where sweet young lips were made all-wise

And buzzing like a swarm of bees Around the church's open door,

Upon a cross of ebony He saw His image painted bleak

"My God, Thou hast forsaken Me!" Such was the symbol of their faith,—

There was no incense in the air, Never a sweet-faced acolyte,

Beside the tabernacle stood, Choked with things hateful that destroy,

And when his curses poured like showers, Upon all things that men hold fair,

The weazened parson, deaf and blind, Proceeded of God's wrath to tell,

There having felt temptation's spur, Forgave one in adultery taken

And still the parson cursed and whined, And thus he spake to womankind:

"I am who through the bigot's pride Of righteous fools is crucified.

"Men of the New World, heed Me, bliss And all God's good gifts are your gain.

And like mysterious music died His accents on the shivering air,

The truly remarkable poem published above first saw the light in that progressive little periodical entitled The Bang, which is devoted to the interests of American journalism.

from an aesthetic point of view is its extremist tendency, albeit there is no lack of reverent spirit and artistic phrasing.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 10.

Hitherto Mr. Andrew Carnegie has founded 1,800 public libraries and given 51,596,903 dollars for library purposes.

Table with 4 columns: Countries, Libraries, Branch libraries, Amount dollars. Lists countries like United States, Canada, England and Wales, etc.

College Libraries 1547 . . . 311 3,653,753 Total Dollars 51,596,903

MANUEL II.

Although King Manuel of Portugal is the youngest Sovereign in Europe, it does not follow, observes a Paris contemporary, that he is the most idle, and in proof of this assertion we are informed that His Majesty rises generally at seven o'clock.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

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. tomorrow (Thursday).

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.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York July 13. Tomorrow (Thursday), by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York July 14.

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.

DRESDEN

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



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 Mählig.

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

JUL. BLÜTHNER

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

Hotel de France, Dresden, Wilsdruffer Str.

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

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

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. Mallam, M. A. Cambridge.

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 11, I.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

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

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).

A COSTLY DIGNITY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 11.

The Mayor of New York, Mr. McClellan, has had to spend 83,000 dollars on lawyers' fees in defence of his official position, his yearly salary being 15,000 dollars. Soon after his election four years ago his opponent, Mr. Hearst, who had polled only a few thousand votes less than Mr. McClellan, demanded that the votes should be counted again, on the ground that bogus votes had been reckoning in the counting for McClellan.