

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
Telephone  
1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## PEACE IN BARCELONA.

Numerous telegrams from Barcelona and other points which arrived on Sunday and yesterday conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the deplorable outbreak of anarchy and rapine in the province of Catalonia has practically ceased, and that the authorities are once more masters of the situation. For seven days Barcelona, the industrial heart of Spain, was in the throes of revolution. The streets ran red with blood, and a striking feature of the turmoil was the intense anti-clerical spirit displayed by the proletariat, which found vent in the cold-blooded butchery of many helpless nuns and priests. Spanish public opinion was unreservedly against this treasonable revolt, inspired by the anarchist element at a moment when Spain needed all her energies to prosecute a desperate campaign in Morocco. However much we may condemn the impolitic haste with which Spain rushed into that military adventure, we have no sympathy for the unscrupulous men who sought to overthrow the domestic tranquillity of their country in the hour of need. If the Spanish Government is wise it will take immediate steps to root out the nest of professional agitators and hired assassins who, under high-sounding names such as "saviours of the people," "Socialists," etc., have their permanent headquarters in Barcelona. It is in that city that most of the plots which have kept Spain in a condition of perpetual unrest have originated. It was there that the would-be murderer of King Alfonso on his wedding-day got his orders for the bloody deed, and it was there that his confederates found sanctuary when the hue and cry was raised. Official repression is never an easy or agreeable duty to be performed in a civilised country, but for those wretches who deliberately place themselves without the pale the most drastic measures are needed.

The situation during the week-end is explained in the following despatches.

*Barcelona, July 31.*

Regular troops to the number of 8,000 have now succeeded in improving the situation here. It is hoped that further reinforcements will shortly arrive, with the help of which it will be possible to restore complete order.

A Paris telegram of the same date mentions a report from Perpignan that the Captain-General of Barcelona has officially informed the Governor of Gerona that tranquillity has been completely re-established.

*Madrid, August 1.*

King Alfonso yesterday inspected several regiments departing for Melilla. Señor Maura, the Premier, states that conditions at the front have improved, and that peace and order have returned to Barcelona.

The *Correspondencia de España* publishes today the first despatches from Barcelona, according to which order has been restored there. The newspapers will all appear again tomorrow. Provisions are extremely scarce, and such as do reach the city from the sea are being sold at enormous prices. The Governor of Catalonia has informed the Government that further reinforcements will be unnecessary.

## FRENCH NEWSPAPERS BANNED.

*San Sebastian, August 1.*

The Civil Governor of this city has prohibited the sale of French newspapers in the streets, and declares that if necessary he will confiscate all such journals at the frontier, owing to the fact that they contain inaccurate or exaggerated reports of the war in Morocco.

A Cerbère message states that the situation in Palamos and the vicinity is disquieting, and fears

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are entertained for the safety of the foreign colony. Rumours are circulating that, contrary to official messages, the troubles at Barcelona are still serious. Trains run only as far as Gerona.

## RIOTERS HANGED WITHOUT TRIAL.

*Cerbère, August 1.*

The last news from Barcelona is to the effect that forty revolutionists, including the ringleader Iglorias, have been hanged in the Montjuich fortress without trial. Sanguinary fights still continue.

## TSAR AND PRESIDENT.

### THE VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

The Tsar of Russia arrived at Cherbourg on Saturday accompanied by an escorting squadron of Russian warships, and was received by President Fallières with great ceremony. After the usual complimentary visits had been exchanged, a State banquet was held on board the Russian Imperial yacht, during which speeches asseverating the traditional friendship between Russia and France and the solidity of the alliance between them were exchanged by the two rulers. In conversation with a reporter of the *Matin* (says a Paris telegram), M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, made the following statement in regard to the meeting:—

"The most noteworthy feature of this meeting has been the inversion of popular feeling towards it. Formerly there was a tendency to seek for ulterior motives, and every endeavour was ingeniously made to find some one or some nation against whom this drawing together of the two nations could be directed. Today the friendly and peaceful character of this meeting is recognised by everybody. The fact that the Tsar of Russia will visit King Edward after meeting President Fallières causes disquietude nowhere. Whatever questions are discussed between the President and his Imperial guest are all in the interests of peace. We all know that the unanimous desire of the European peoples is for peace; and it is permissible to say that each of the European Powers is satisfied with the present balance of power, because it represents a guarantee of international stability."

A note issued by the semi-official *Agence Havas* on Sunday night says: "The meeting between the Russian Tsar and President Fallières is another proof of the solidity of the bond which unites France and Russia. In the course of the naval review the Tsar repeatedly expressed his admiration of the good appearance of the crews and the handsome aspect of the warships, and asserted that the development of Franco-Russian military power was to be desired because it was a guarantee of peace. MM. Pichon and Isvolski conversed together on more than one occasion, and unanimously agreed to follow in regard to various questions of the day a mutual policy of peaceful and friendly solution."

## THE STATE SPEECHES.

At the dinner on board the "Verité," President Fallières proposed the toast of the occasion in the following terms:—"Sire! It is a sincere pleasure

to me to welcome your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress on the occasion of the third visit which you have paid to our country since your coronation. France and her Government are deeply grateful to your Majesty for the tokens of true attachment and undeviating friendship which they receive from your Majesty. Your presence in the harbour of Cherbourg today is a new proof thereof; it gives to the alliance which unites the two Governments and the two peoples—and, if rightly regarded, is a guarantee of the peace of the world—a sanctity that permits the expectation of no less happy effects from it in the future than those it has caused in the past. With the expression of the feelings of attachment which France entertains for Russia, I raise my glass in honour of your Majesties, of her Majesty the Empress Maria Fedorovna, and the whole Imperial family, and I drink to the greatness and the welfare of the Russian Empire, allied and connected by friendship with the French Republic."

The Emperor Nicholas replied: "Monsieur le Président! The words of welcome which you have just spoken have deeply touched the Empress and myself. I land every time on the coast of France with feelings of sincere pleasure. The impressions of our former stays in your beautiful country are deeply graven on our memory. Apart from the warm sympathy which I personally feel for France, I am—like yourself, Monsieur le Président—firmly convinced that the alliance between our two countries implies a valuable guarantee of general peace, and that the close bonds of friendship between Russia and France will make their beneficent effects felt in the future as in the past. As it was permitted me to admire the French army in the camp at Betheny, so it affords me real satisfaction today to be able to testify my esteem to the magnificent fleet which I have just reviewed and which made a great impression upon me. Animated by feelings of cordiality and of unchangeable constancy that are shared by the whole of Russia, I raise my glass to your health, M. le Président, and to the greatness of France our ally and friend, and I drink to the welfare of the brave French Navy."

The Russian National Anthem was played after the President's speech, and the Marseillaise after the Emperor's.

*Paris, August 2.*

M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed a representative of the *Echo de Paris* that the Tsar will visit Italy and Turkey in the autumn. His Majesty will go direct from the Crimea to Italy and return by the Bosphorus.

*Paris, August 2.*

Several newspapers publish a report from Cherbourg that a Russian and a Swede had been arrested there. The Russian, who was entirely without means, told the police that he had come to Cherbourg from Le Havre and had been robbed on the way by two Germans.

## THE TSAR LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning the Imperial yacht "Standart," escorted by the Russian and French warships, steamed out of Cherbourg harbour amidst the salutes from forts and ships and shaped her course for England. She was due to arrive at Cowes, Isle of Wight, yesterday afternoon, where the meeting between the Tsar and King Edward had been arranged to take place.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

*Washington, August 2.*

President Taft yesterday signed the Patent treaty between the United States and Germany; it will come into operation at once.

## 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. Robert John Wynne, American Consul-General to London, has been spending a day or two in Berlin, stopping at the Hotel Continental. He has been here on private business in the course of a summer vacation, "enjoying the simple life in Europe," as he told the *Daily Record* correspondent. Consul-General Wynne's retirement from the London consulship was recently announced, but has not yet taken effect. When it does, Mr. Wynne will devote himself to business enterprise of a nature that will give him a good excuse to come to Europe two or three times a year.

Consul-General Wynne's opinion of London, after four and a half years' residence there, is somewhat mixed. He pronounces it delightful in summer, but entirely unpronounceable in winter. Notwithstanding London's fog and soot, however, which he reports to have proved disastrous to Mrs. Wynne's wardrobe and to his own temper, the Consul-General is willing to give a verdict, on the whole, in favour of life in the great British metropolis.

Mr. Wynne expected to leave on Tuesday night for Paris. He will visit Munich before leaving Europe.

Miss Mary Smith Garrett, head of the well known Philadelphia home for teaching deaf children to talk before the school age, left Berlin on Saturday for London after a few days' stay at the American Woman's Club. Miss Garrett will spend a few weeks in the country in England before returning to the States.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has left for Göttingen after filling the pulpit of the American Church throughout June and July. Mrs. Hall left Berlin about three weeks ago.

Mrs. K. S. Tyner, of Massachusetts, after a trip to Russia, Norway, and Sweden, and a fortnight spent in Copenhagen, has arrived at the Hotel Adlon for a few days' stay, after which she goes to Carlsbad.

Mrs. A. M. Thackara and Miss Eleanor Thackara have returned to Berlin much bronzed from a nine-day canoeing trip in the Spreewald, accompanied by Dr. Veeder, of New York, and Mr. William Gabain, an English friend from Havre. The party made a variation on the usual Spreewald trip, inasmuch as they "paddled their own canoe" all the way out to Spreewald with the exception of the stage between Wannsee and Lichtenfelde.

Mr. Thackara is supplementing his trip to America by his usual Sunday excursions on his wheel. Last Sunday week he cycled out to Mittenwalde, a distance of 49 miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Abell are taking their summer holiday this year in instalments. Recently they also went to Spreewald for the week-end, and had an unusually favourable view of the famous *Kirchgang* at Burg. The christening of a child of one of the wealthier Wendish peasants was in progress, giving occasion for an uncommonly brilliant display of gaudy petticoats, silk aprons, and high Elizabethian collars—this last a feature of the national costume worn only on rare festival occasions.

Miss Carla Abell, who is well known as a charming little dancer, donned the becoming Sunday costume of one of the peasant children for several hours, doubtless making a very graceful young Spreewälderin.

A photograph of considerable interest to Berlin-Americans, is, by the way, on view at one of the Spreewald water-side restaurants. It represents Herr Alexander Heinemann, the celebrated Berlin baritone, with two of his former American pupils, Miss Letta Grimm and Mrs. North.

Both Mrs. North and Miss Grimm, who will be remembered as exceedingly attractive Americans, are attired in the Spreewald costume, and are gracefully posed standing in the canoe, each with a long canoe-pole in her hand. Herr Heinemann is seated in the boat, looking up admiringly at his fair companions in their Wendish costumes.

Mr. Sam. Gompers, the well known President of the American Federation of Labor, has arrived in Berlin in the course of an European tour, taking up residence at the Europäischer Hof. Mr. Gompers expresses high gratification at Berlin's institutions for the working-classes. He was strongly impressed by the attractive and hygienic working-men's dwellings, which, he says, forcibly prove the good results achieved by the Trades' Union movement, which has brought about shorter hours and higher wages for the working-classes. Mr. Gompers inspected with a good deal of interest the rest-shelters established in connection with the labour unions. One point about them in particular appealed to him, viz. that the "poor fellows" that come there to rest are not

put through any preliminary catechism as to their name and occupation and the rest of it.

Mr. Gompers reiterates what so many have said before him—viz. that Berlin would be a remarkable city if only for its lack of slums. There might be hunger in Berlin, he said; no doubt there was hunger everywhere. But that wretched, abject, hopeless kind of poverty such as was found in London and in Amsterdam seemed to have gained no sort of foothold in this city.

On Saturday night Mr. Gompers spoke in the Trades' Union Building on "The Trades' Union Movement in Europe and across the Atlantic."

The following students of Institut Tilly, Gross-Lichterfelde, West (Berlin) passed the examination for the German Diploma of the Association Phonétique Internationale (examiner Prof. Viëtor of Marburg University). We add the mark each received. Mr. C. L. Buckle, B.A., King's College, Cambridge (good to very good), Mr. W. F. Stevenson, Oxford (good), Miss L. A. Marple, Philadelphia, Pa., (good to very good), Miss W. M. Ellis, Nairn, Scotland, (very good), Mr. P. Abson, B.A., Sheffield (very good).

On Saturday night, between midnight and a quarter to 1 o'clock, a burglary was committed in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, and property valued at 10,000 marks was stolen. The property consisted of gold, silver, and copper bars; two gold chains with pendants, from Southern Russia and of medieval date; a gold dish of the XII. to XIII. century, found in Tiflis; and a silver dish. These articles were taken from the rooms 9, 10, and 15, where they were kept in different glass cabinets which had been broken open with chisels. The burglars had undoubtedly had designs on the very valuable gold coins in room 16; but the steel blinds with which the cabinets are protected had resisted their efforts, and the thieves had been obliged to content themselves with articles of less value. The culprits suspected are two lads of about 20 years old who were seen by the watchman Nowack on the Museum ground under the city railway. Nowack spoke to one of them there, but did not arrest him because he said he had brought his tools from the shop where he had been working, and voluntarily showed the chisels. The other man had been let out of the place by the watchman Heil, who closes the door of the small Museum. Rewards of 1,500 marks in all are offered—500 marks by the police for the finding of the thieves; and 1,000 marks by the authorities of the Museum for the production of the stolen property.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

### GRAVE MILITARY SCANDAL IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, August 1.  
Senator Garin, who was entrusted by the Tsar with the revision of the Military Supplies Department, has discovered a system of bribery distributed over the whole of Russia. What was the discovery was a domiciliary visit paid by the Tsar to M. Alafusov, the Director of a Russian insurance society and proprietor of one of the largest firms of Russian army contractors. It appears from the documents seized that, for a number of years, a regular payment of bribes has been made to almost all the influential officials of the Military Supplies Department. The officials in St. Petersburg, Moscow, the Caucasus, Siberia, and Kasan, and several military and naval officers, are seriously implicated.

### KING EDWARD AND HIS FLEET.

London, August 1.

In splendid weather yesterday afternoon King Edward inspected the assembled fleet in the Solent, which included ships of the Home and Atlantic Fleets. The warships formed a line about eighteen miles long. Unfortunately, a somewhat serious accident occurred to mar the review. While firing a salute in honour of the King four men were injured on the new battleship "Temeraire" by the premature explosion of a cartridge.

### KING EDWARD AND EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF.

MALICIOUS REPORTS DENIED.

London, August 1.

The Foreign Office declares the report published by a newspaper of proceedings alleged to have occurred at the meeting of King Edward with the Emperor Franz Josef at Ischl last year to be untrue and entirely unfounded. The sole object of the King's visit was to accentuate the friendly relations which had so long existed between the two rulers, who bade farewell to each other in the most cordial manner. Neither the naval armaments question nor Balkan affairs were mentioned during the visit. It is not King Edward's regular habit, on his journeys to Marienbad, to pay a visit to the Emperor; he would not disturb the Emperor's rest unless he received an invitation from his Majesty.

### THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

Washington, August 1.

The following details are given as to the new tariff rates for iron, steel, etc. A reduction of the Dingley Tariff rates has been made: on iron ore, from 40 cents to 15 cents per ton; on pig-iron, from 4 dollars to 2½ dollars; on scrap-iron, from 4 dollars to 1 dollar. Various schedules of iron and other ware have been reduced by 50 per cent., including steel rails; while small increases have been marked for manufactured building steel, razors, and various kinds of pinners.

### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

New York, August 1.

The United States Senate has authorised a grant of \$100,000 for the promotion and advancement of commercial relations with China and the South American Continent.

### MURDER OF A VICE-CONSUL.

New York, August 1.

Mr. Lukwing, Chinese Vice-Consul in New York, was attacked in his office yesterday by another Chinaman, who discharged a revolver at him. The unfortunate official succumbed to his wounds today. His assailant was arrested while leaving the building.

### ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, July 31.

Another earthquake was felt here this afternoon, but beyond shaking a few houses it did no damage. The number of persons killed by the earthquake last week was more than 500. The damage done in this city is greater than was at first reported. The celebrated cathedral has been so seriously shaken as to render it unsafe for further use.

Mexico, August 2.

A telegram received here from the American Consul at Acapulcos states that the earthquake on Saturday entirely destroyed the town. Thousands of people are homeless, and there is a dearth of provisions. The earthquake was followed by a tidal wave that flooded the lower parts of the town.

A later despatch (sent off yesterday from Mexico City) stated that at Acapulco the violent shocks continued over Sunday. The most powerful disturbance took place on Saturday afternoon, when the waters of the harbour receded thirty-three feet and returned as a tidal wave, pouring over the wharves and wrenching away piers. Many of the damaged houses have been blown up by dynamite, as they constituted a danger to passers-by.

### ZEPPELIN'S TRIP TO COLOGNE.

Cologne, August 2.

In expectation of Count Zeppelin's arrival with his airship the city is lavishly decorated with flags. Large crowds throng the streets, and it is noticeable that an unusually large number of foreigners, mostly English and Americans, are here. A light west wind is blowing; the sky is dull, and flecked with passing clouds. A message from Bingen says the airship was sighted there this morning at 11.30, and that it executed several manoeuvres while passing the town. At 12.15 Bingen was left behind, the vessel sailing in the air above the Rhine. Gürzenich, between St. Goar and Boppard, was passed at 1 p.m.

Neuwied, August 2.

The "Zeppelin II." passed over Neuwied at 2.50 p.m. The airship had to contend with a heavy thunderstorm and rain. From the manoeuvring of the ship, it is believed that a landing at Neuwied was desired.

**THE WAR FEVER IN SOUTH AMERICA.**

*Lima, August 1.*

The *Commercial Journal* published yesterday telegrams which had been exchanged between the Bolivian State Department and the Ministry in Santiago, according to which Chili declares her readiness to support Bolivia in case of war with Peru. This supposition has since been officially refuted.

**BLERIOT'S CHALLENGE FOR £5,000.**

*Paris, August 1.*

M. Blériot, the Channel monoplaneist, has stated in reply to questions that he had accepted an offer by the Yukon Exhibition authorities, and was willing to compete with the Brothers Wright in flight for a stake of £5,000, but that he doubted whether either of the Brothers Wright would agree to the match.

The *Matin* says that the German Crown Prince has sent the following telegram to M. Blériot:—"I heartily congratulate you upon your flight across the Channel.—(Signed) Wilhelm, Kronprinz."

In reply, M. Blériot expressed his thanks.

Mr. Orville Wright's cross-country flight on Thursday five miles out and home, with a passenger, was of a most interesting character. The machine rose gracefully, and after encircling the Fort Myer drill ground three times, soared away in the direction of the turning point. The average height maintained was 200ft., but at one point a valley was crossed at an altitude of 500ft. On arrival at the turning point the aeroplane went a little out of its course, but Mr. Wright threw over the lever, and the machine, answering its helm, turned the mark beautifully and headed for home, which was reached without mishap.

Mr. Wright, who received a vociferous greeting from the assembled crowds, declared that flying in a straight line was easier than carrying out evolutions in a circle.

**GREAT FOREST FIRE IN THE TYROL.**

*Innsbruck, August 1.*

Since 2 o'clock this afternoon the whole mountain mass of the Lischens glacier and the Pik Ajaz in the lower Engadin has been enveloped in flames. The immense fir and pine forests of the Schuls and Sent communes are burning. The firemen from all the communes are striving in vain to arrest the conflagration.

**GREAT FIRE IN JAPAN.**

**13,000 HOUSES DESTROYED.**

*Tokio, August 1.*

A fire broke out at Osaka at four o'clock yesterday morning, and threatened to destroy the city. The conflagration continued, and thousands of buildings have already been ruined. Many people perished. The world-famous Buddhist temple is demolished.—(Later.) The fire has now been got under control. No fewer than 13,000 houses have been destroyed.

Osaka is the commercial capital of Japan, and one of the three "Imperial" cities. It is situated at the head of a gulf of the same name, at the mouth of the river Todogawa, and covers an area of eight square miles. It is intersected by many canals and river branches. The chief public building is the handsome castle, built in 1583, with its enormous walls of huge granite stones. Till 1868 the castle contained a palace, described as the finest structure in Japan. The large Buddhist temple—mentioned as being destroyed—covered an immense area, and had a fine pagoda. There were also two other conspicuous temples, but these have been converted into a hospital and a public school by the Government. Osaka has been rapidly developing manufactures on a European scale, being one of the chief seats of the rapidly-rising Japanese cotton industry, and manufacturing as well woollen goods, felt and straw hats, glass, soap, and iron and copper wares, in addition to the old native products of paper, etc. The chief thoroughfare was one of the busiest and gayest in the Empire. The traffic is mostly inland, the harbour only admitting small craft. There is a dry dock for the iron works and a railway.

**PERSIA AND RUSSIA.**

*St. Petersburg, July 31.*

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency has received the following message from Teheran: "Contrary to the reports from Teheran published in some newspapers, the fact is that the attitude of the new Persian Government towards Russia is the reverse of hostile; while among the non-official Nationalists a party has been formed to bring about a rapprochement with Russia. The Teheran Committee of that party has issued strict instructions to the Enjumen of the province to stop all anti-Russian agitation. There is no thought of disbanding the Cossack brigade, which is doing duty as usual and enjoying the full confidence and respect of the Government."

**DRESDEN**

The recitation evening given by Baron Carlo v. d. Ropp at the Weisser Hirsch on Friday evening was highly successful from an artistic point of view, and a bright and pleasant incident in the summer season of that popular health resort and suburb of Dresden. The hall was comfortably filled with ladies and gentlemen; the ladies in summer dresses and festive hats, the gentlemen also in holiday attire. Altogether the "Stimmung," that immaterial but instinctively felt something for which "spirit" is hardly an equivalent expression, was festive. The programme—headed "Grave, Cheerful, and Comic"—contained, as the centre piece, an important and dramatic melodrama composed by Herr Richard Hering; a number of selections from the poems of Ernst von Wildenbruch, Frhr. von Ompteda, Frhr. von Münchhausen, August Ludwig, Rudolf Presber, and others; and seven or eight songs. Baron v. d. Ropp is a man of culture who compiles his programme, and chooses his artist associate with a single eye to the entertainment of his audience. When the leading part falls to him he takes it, unostentatiously but effectively; but leaves it to others in their turn. This was strikingly evident in the melodrama, the musical part of which—a composition that sympathetically and powerfully fulfils its office of illustrating the spoken text without ever interrupting or drowning the voice—was played by the composer. Here the reciter left the instrument and the pianist in full possession of the platform, contenting himself with a modest corner. The Baron's subjects are as well studied as they are carefully selected and, if his voice does not admit of his exhausting their possibilities, he presents them to his hearers very clearly. He was much applauded, and recalled again and again; especially after the melodrama, when Herr Richard Hering deservedly shared the honours.

The singer was Fräulein Käthe Dörper, a lady who knows how to choose her songs and to sing them with a great deal of expression. Her phrasing and accentuation are excellent. Her first set comprised three charming songs—"Frühlingssehnsucht," "Wiegenlied," and "Müllerlied,"—by Herr Richard Hering. At her second appearance, she sang songs by four local composers—Herrn Pittrich, Urbach, Platzbecker, and Clemens Braun—all selected with good taste, and sympathetically rendered. Hearty applause and several beautiful bouquets attested the appreciation of the audience. Fräulein Dörper was admirably supported by her accompanist, Herr Franz Wagner; ably supplying the place of Herr Clemens Braun, who had been summoned to Bayreuth.

Latest arrivals at the Hotel Westminster are: Mr. and Mrs. William Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Mary White, of Waukesha; Miss Janet Barton and Mr. John Barton, of Danville, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Schleicher, of Lewiston; and Miss Anthonia Fan, of Philadelphia.

The many American visitors now staying at the Pension Blech include: Mrs. Elizabeth Wanbold, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. John Wanbold, of Mercersburg, Pa.; and Mr. Joseph C. Bisley, of Boston, Mass.

Latest American arrivals at the Hotel New York are:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, of New York; Mrs. R. Katz, of New York; Mr. S. Rothschild, of New York; Mrs. A. Farrelly and sisters, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Cunningham and Mr. A. Cunningham, of Point Pleasant; Mr. Ch. Weber, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Chas. Wight, of Chicago; Mr. A. Oils, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bealls, of San Francisco; Mr. E. Kiefer, of San Francisco; Mr. E. Shippan, of New York; Mr. P. Glatz, of Philadelphia; Mr. A. Rauh, of St. Louis; Mr. A. Foelsh, of St. Louis; Mr. A. Sidel, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Hubert, of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Field, of San Francisco.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to last Sunday numbered 8,004. Visitors now staying at this popular spa include: Professor and Mrs. Edward Bensley, of Aberystwith, North Wales; Mr. and Mrs. James Newburger, of London; Mr. James Stern, and servants, of London; Mr. and Mrs. A. Strack, of St. Louis, Mo.; the Misses Edith and Anna Michle, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Stocker, of Mexico City.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Jäger battalion No. 13, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

**Oberhof** Thuringian Forest, 2,700ft. above sea-level. Most renowned Health Resort in North and Central Germany. High altitude. Winter sports. Golf-links. 3,574 guests in 1908. Large tourist traffic. Illustr. prospectus free through the "Kurverwaltung."

**Ratskeller Meissen**, renovated interior well worth seeing, with wine cellars. Sheltered verandah. First class wine and cuisine. Moderate prices. Telephone 91. R. Käubler.

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

The programme at the Ernemann Kino theatre for this week, in the International Photographic Exhibition, includes a very interesting series of views of the pageant which was the grand feature of the Leipzig University Quincentenary festival celebrated last week. The views were taken by the Ernemann Company, and the film shows a selection of the most important groups. The comic films include the marvellous and laughable "Magic Wand," and the equally amusing "Electric Miniature Theatre" and "Vom Ei bis zum Braten." Among the views of foreign countries are "Picturesque old Italian towns," the "making of snake-houses," and a "Rope-walk in Calcutta." "Scenes from the Iphig" close the programme. The holders of season tickets for the Exhibition pay a reduced price for admission to this theatre.

The art and science of war, like other arts and sciences, has recognised the value of photography and made it serviceable for many purposes. Reconnoitring, and fixing of the locality and extent of an enemy's positions and fortifications, have entered on a new stage since the invention of airships. Though we are still rather far from the construction of safety balloon guns, bird's-eye views of the country traversed can be secured with great ease from an airship with a camera. Such views, however, are seldom sufficient for war purposes; so the manufacturers of photographic apparatus have devised the "autopanoramagraph," which admits of accurate maps and panoramas being taken photographically from the air. In the International Photographic Exhibition, where there is so much to be seen in the science department, we find maps of Charbin and the neighbourhood, of the new harbour of St. Petersburg, and the trenches of Usty-Ishorsk, all so good as to leave no doubt that any military commander with a balloon and this "autopanoramagraph" at his disposal would have no great difficulty in discovering his enemy's weak point.

Today, Tuesday, a party will be conducted through the amateur photography department at 5 p.m. The rendezvous is the domed hall at the Stübel Allee entrance. The music will be supplied by the band of the Schützen regiment No. 108, and will last from 4.30 to 10.30 p.m. In addition, there will be a grand Summer Fête and illumination, and dancing at night.

**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, "Treu zur Fahne." Blon. (2) Overture, "Alfons und Estrella," Schubert. (3) Idea'e, Tosti. (4) Polonaise, Trenkler. (5) Suite, "Carmen," Bizet. (6) "Zug zum Münster," "Lohengrin," Wagner (7) Tonbilder, "La Favorita," Donizetti. (8) Overture, "Orphée aux Enfers," Offenbach. (9) Der Flaneur, Eilenberg. (10) "Es war einmal," Patzke. (11) "Polnisch und Ungarisch," Moszkowsky.

**NEW BOOKS.**

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:  
Vol. 4131, "Fraternity," by John Galsworthy.  
Vol. 4132, "The White Sister," by F. Marion Crawford.

**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.

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## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN.

### PROFESSOR ATWOOD'S AMERICAN TRIP.

(Continued.)

The German is especially open to conviction regarding any new invention, which will save him time and labour. Mr. Atwood was asked the direct question: "What special article is adapted to the German market?" Mr. Atwood's reply was, "any good article, properly pushed, will sell well in Germany." Mr. Atwood took occasion to remark, that he considered it a very ill-advised proceeding on the part of the Ways and Means Committee to the House, to ask of the German government the cost of production. This is a private matter of individual firms and is treading on very delicate ground. As it happens all the information furnished has resulted in no material good, the original intention of the tariff revisionists to base reduction on the difference in the cost of manufacture having been completely frustrated by the tactics of Senator Aldrich. Mr. Atwood favoured honest rivalry in trade, following the motto, "live and let live." This is the true spirit of reciprocity.

After Mr. Atwood's address, which lasted half an hour, a very animated discussion ensued on the best means of promoting the export trade. Mr. Atwood gave it as his opinion that the means to be employed depended greatly upon the ability of the country in question to consume the goods. The great trouble with American exporters is that they apply their own rules of home practice to foreign consumers; whereas the foreign consumer has ideas of his own which should be respected on political grounds.

From Boston the Secretary went direct to Buffalo, where he was welcomed by several of the Association's members there, notably by the Birge Sons Co., whose wall-paper is creating quite a sensation in Germany, and the Thomas Motor Car Company, whose new plant has been greatly enlarged. The next place visited was Warren, Pa., in the oil region, where Mr. Atwood had important talks with the Fuller's Earth Company of Florida, whose seat of business is in Warren. Thence to Cleveland where arrival was made at a very fortunate time, inasmuch as on the day of Mr. Atwood's arrival the Cleveland Industrial Exhibition was opened. Mr. Atwood was very hospitably entertained by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce through its Secretary and introduced to all the leading exhibitors and manufacturers of that city. Here Mr. Atwood met the Sherwin & Williams people, perhaps the largest paint manufacturers in the United States, and the leading members of the Acme Manufacturing Company, whose products are known and used all over the world. The two chief features of the Exhibition were the fine display of automobiles and the remarkable exhibit of ladies' garments made in Cleveland and exhibited on living models. The results here shown show the benefit, in this instance at least, of the protection of home industries. Mr. Atwood was greatly aided on his Cleveland visit by the courtesies of Mr. Herbert Benfield of the Benfield Drug Company, a gentleman who also spent some time in Berlin.

The next city visited was Detroit, well called the "City Beautiful," both in respect to the city and its inhabitants. Mr. Atwood was very cordially received by the Vice-President of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, the Cadillac Company and American Gammeter Company, all of whom expressed themselves in full sympathy with the aims of the Association. The Cadillac people expressed the wish to go into the German market but were prevented from doing so by the exacting demands of the home trade, having orders for a year and a half ahead!

Detroit is becoming the centre of the automobile industry in the United States, its factories having in the past year turned out 25,000 automobiles, 6,000 of which were made by the Cadillac Company. While in Detroit Mr. Atwood came across a unique desk table made by the Wolverine Company and which for simplicity and neatness has not its equal. The Michigan Steel Boat Company has also more orders than can be filled for some time to come. The canoes made by this firm ought to become favourites in Germany and throughout Europe.

#### THE RECEPTION IN CHICAGO.

In Chicago Mr. Atwood was very handsomely entertained by the members of the Chicago Commercial Association, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Business Men's League, whose Secretary, Mr. Burnham, rendered the Secretary very valuable assistance. Mr. Atwood also had an interesting interview with the Fairbanks Morse Company, who are anxious to extend their German trade. The members of the Chicago Press expressed great interest in Mr. Atwood's mission and in the work and aims of the Association. From Chicago Mr. Atwood went to St. Louis where he was very hospitably entertained by Mr. Tom Randolph, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and by

## :: DRESDEN ::

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#### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

##### TO THE UNITED STATES.

August 5.—Cincinnati, from Bremen, mails due in New York August 16. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

August 7.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 13. Mark letters "Via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock on Thursday, August 5.

August 7.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York August 14. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, August 5.

August 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York August 17. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 9.

August 11.—Majestic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 19. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 9.

##### TO CANADA.

Letters destined for Canada it is advisable to send by one of the New York steamers, as they are likely to reach their destination more quickly than if despatched by one of the direct vessels from Liverpool to Montreal.

##### SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

##### NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York July 27.

On Thursday, August 5, by the S.S. Lusitania; left New York July 28.

On Saturday, August 7, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York July 29.

On Tuesday, August 10, by the S.S. Caronia, and the S.S. Cleveland, both left New York July 31.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute

Westerly winds, more cloudy, showers at times, cool.

the representative of the Westinghouse Company. Mr. Atwood had here important and interesting conferences with the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Company, the Thurman Vacuum Cleaning Company, the Simmons Hardware Company and with the managers of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. Mr. Simmons of the Simmons Hardware Company, the largest manufacturers of hardware in the United States, spoke of the excellence of razor blades and said that the tempering process of the Germans exceeded anything of the kind in the United States and that Senator Smoot's statement in the U.S. Senate that there were 65 razor blade manufacturers in the United States who could successfully compete with Solingen firms, was without any basis of fact, and that the Simmons Hardware Company had on hearing of this statement at once written to Senator Smoot informing him of his mis-statement.

#### SAFETY RAZOR BLADES BETTER IN AMERICA.

On the other hand, German manufacturers cannot turn out a safety razor blade equal to that of American make. The increased duty on German razor blades will only result in an unprecedented sale of safety razors all over the United States, but whether such increase of duty will greatly interfere with the importations of German blades, time alone will prove. This is another instance where the reciprocal factor in the world's trade is in evidence and it is just that it should be so. In Terre Haute, the next place visited, Mr. Atwood was the guest of Mr. William Hamilton. Cincinnati was then visited, where the Secretary was shown much attention by the local Chamber of Commerce. In Pittsburg, which was accorded a brief visit only, the Secretary visited the extensive plant of Heinz and took a look at the 57 varieties! The crowds of visitors to this establishment was something phenomenal. The street car employee strike during the Secretary's visit made itself very unpleasantly felt. Returning by way of Philadelphia, Mr. Atwood made a very pleasant call on the John B. Stetson Company, whose hats are now in the German market. This firm are the largest hatters in the world.

Mr. Atwood while visiting Boston had promised to return at the opening of the International Shoe Fair and possibly make an address on the shoe trade in Germany, but owing to the unfinished condition of the Fair, the time of opening was postponed which prevented the Secretary taking any part in the opening ceremonies, which was all the more to be regretted owing to the fact of the presence of many leading German shoe manufacturers.

#### THE ASSOCIATION WIDELY KNOWN IN AMERICA.

In closing this trip, which in every way has greatly aided in bringing the work of the Association to the public eye in the United States, Mr. Atwood would express his thanks to the American press, all the members of which aided him in every possible way and as a result of which assistance the Association is now well-known everywhere east of the Mississippi. Indeed as a result of his first trip, two years ago, the Secretary found few firms who had not heard of the Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin. Mr. Atwood is of the opinion that many articles of German manufacture, now not known in the American market could be advantageously sold there if properly pushed. The Secretary throughout his trip failed to find any brand of German champagne on any first-class hotel wine list, and yet German champagne manufacturers complain bitterly of being unable to sell their products in the United States.

In conclusion of the above interesting account Professor Atwood states that there is no doubt but that these trips to the United States tend to strengthen the standing of the Association in America, which will eventually redound to the benefit of all members of the Association.

(The End.)

#### THE MELILLA CAMPAIGN.

The many brief messages from the front, as well as official Spanish despatches, all indicate that the situation at Melilla is unchanged, and that desultory fighting occurs day by day between the Spanish expedition and the Riff tribesmen. The health of the troops is reported to be excellent, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. A British torpedo-boat flotilla has been ordered to sail from Cadiz for Melilla, to guard the safety and interests of British subjects sojourning there.

#### FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

Tokio, August 1.

Reports have been received here of terrible floods in the Province of Chergchun, Manchuria. One thousand people are reported to have been drowned at or near Kirin, 225 miles from Mukden. Seven thousand houses have been submerged, and the water is still rising.