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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 2.

For good or for evil, Socialism has taken a grip on England that all the King's horses and all the King's men cannot relax. Our finances are controlled by a Chancellor who, if not an avowed "comrade," gives daily testimony to his strong Socialist tendencies. Mr. Lloyd George's Budget speech on Friday evening resolved itself into an unrestrained attack on the landlords. The violence of his language amply proved how much the strain of pushing through his unpopular Finance Bill is telling upon him. He used expressions that we are accustomed to hear from the ignorant tub-thumper of Hyde Park but which sound very strange as coming from a member of the Cabinet. With eyes blazing and face twitching convulsively, he declaimed in approved demagogic style against the landowner and all his works. At times his remarks verged dangerously upon scurrility, and the whole tenor of his speech was prejudiced, unstatesmanlike, and impolitic in the extreme. Listening to this impassioned Welsh orator, I found myself wondering to what a pass an "Imperialist" nation like Britain had come when men of this calibre were placed at the helm of the Ship of State. With all due respect to our present Chancellor, whose personal ability has raised him from the obscurity of a country attorneyship to the publicity of a Cabinet Minister, it must be admitted that his chief asset is eloquence of the most primitive type.

Words, I take it, are Socialism's principal weapons. Mr. Lloyd George has an inexhaustible arsenal-full of these windy projectiles. As a matter of fact, the whole country is now involved in a maelstrom of verbiage. Glance at the newspapers and you will find how the tide of oratory has increased within the last decade to its present terrific proportions. Everybody talks, but very few listen. In this respect we are gradually losing the last remnants of Anglo-Saxondom and clothing ourselves in Gallic temperament. Formerly a really fluent orator could hold the House of Commons enthralled. Today the man of silvery speech is drowned in a surging whirlpool of blatherskite. Moreover, the character of our speech is changing. Less than fifty years ago the violent speaker, the man who covered his lack of genuine eloquence under a superfluity of noise, was chilled into silence. Today it is the man who shouts, who scoffs at verbal restraint and screams down all opposition, who has the ear of the crowd. Visitors to Parliament comment upon this phenomenon: they are beginning to compare it to the French Chamber of Deputies. Within and without the shouting goes on, and the nation is becoming apathetic. At the present rate we shall all of us—or, at least, those of us who take the least interest in politics—degenerate into doctrinaire Socialists in another generation. Thoughtful men are alive to the fact that not from German "Dreadnoughts," but from our own unstemmed tide of verbiage comes the future menace to the integrity of the Empire and the very existence of our nation as such.

THE TSAR OF RUSSIA AT COWES.

Cowes, August 3.

The Tsar of Russia was today an interested spectator of the yacht racing now in progress here. The Tsar, together with King Edward, watched the racing from the deck of the King's yacht "Britannia," and displayed great enthusiasm. The chief event of the day was the race for the King's Cup, in which the German Emperor's yacht "Meteor" and the Prince of Wales' "Corisande" took part. The Russian Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Sir A. Nicolson, and the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Isvolsky, were the guests of Sir Edward Grey at breakfast on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress."

The Tsar has been pleased to appoint the Prince of Wales an admiral in the Imperial Russian Navy.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN GUARANTEES OF PEACE.

Cowes, August 4.

Yesterday evening a State banquet was held on board the Russian Imperial yacht "Standart," forty-

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five covers being laid. No speeches were made, and King Edward and the Tsar confined themselves to drinking each other's health.

A representative of the *Daily Telegraph* has been informed by M. Isvolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Anglo-Russian understanding contains the strongest guarantees of peace. M. Isvolsky pointed out the Persian situation as an example of the advantages accruing from this entente. Russia, he declared, intends to withdraw her troops from Persia at the earliest possible moment, namely, as soon as the administrations established in Tabriz, Teheran, and Kasvin are able to restore order and keep the unruly elements in check. In regard to the problem of Crete, he confidently hoped for a settlement of all difficulties in a manner satisfactory to those concerned.

COWES REGATTA: KAISER'S YACHT WINS.

The great yachting event of the year commenced at Cowes on Monday in ideal weather. There was a fresh west-north-west wind of full jackyard top-sail strength, and everything augured well for the racing, which took place, as usual, under the auspices of the Royal London Yacht Club.

The first race was for the amalgamated classes under the new international rules, and the starters were: Shamrock and White Heather, both cutters; the two German schooners, Germania and Meteor IV.; and the English schooner, Cicely; Susanne being the only absentee. Germania and Meteor had to allow White Heather and Shamrock 8min. 18sec., and Cicely 13min. 36sec.

The start was a magnificent one, all five yachts being close on the line at gunfire. Shamrock got away with a slight lead on White Heather. The latter was followed by Germania and Cicely in the order named, with Meteor slightly astern, but well to the windward. Owing to the presence of the Fleet the course had had to be altered at the last minute and the vessels, therefore, raced between the Markboat, at Cowes, and Lynton Spit buoy, three times round.

On the return from Lynton on the first round Germania had a long lead of the cutters, her nearest opponent being the Meteor, which vessel had a slight lead of Cicely, the cutters being farther astern. Germania was then sailing magnificently. In the second round the vessels were in the same order, the Germania increasing her lead on Meteor by 6sec., Cicely being about 14min. astern, and Shamrock and White Heather 20min. Shamrock retired after rounding the mark boat, and the race was left to the schooner.

Germania was the first to finish, beating the Kaiser's Meteor by 4min., but as she crossed the line on the wrong side the prize fell to the Meteor. Cicely was third.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

AN APPEAL AND A REPLY.

We have received the following telegram from Berlin and have much pleasure in publishing the same:—

An appeal from the Anglo-German Friendship Committee in Great Britain to the German-English Friendship Committee in Germany.

We are authorised to express to you, in the name of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee of Great Britain, our great regret that strenuous and persistent efforts continue to be made to excite jealousy and disunion between our two countries. In view of the many distrustful utterances, imputations, and counter-imputations that are unfortunately still to be seen and heard in the Press and elsewhere, it behoves every one who loves peace to be active in upholding it. We beg you, therefore, to join us in this work and to hold to the conviction that we wish nothing but good for your country, and find satisfaction only in its prosperity as in that of all members of the community of civilised peoples.

We are convinced that our Government truly and faithfully expresses the desire of the great mass of our fellow-countrymen, when it conveys the assurance that Great Britain wishes to maintain with Germany, not only peace, but the most friendly relations.

A war between the two countries, whose essential interests are in reality identical, would be a grave misfortune for both. It would be a relapse into barbarism, and portend disaster such as has hardly ever occurred in the history of either nation.

Our Committee regrets most deeply the enormous and constantly increasing expenditure on naval armaments of the two countries; an expenditure that necessitates such a serious and apparently endless aggravation of the taxes. An understanding as to the limitation of naval armaments is therefore regarded by us as extremely desirable.

We are far from wishing to enquire here who is to blame for these harmful armaments. The fact suffices, that they exist; and that they are growing, in England as in Germany. That is a reproach to our common civilisation; it is a squandering of so much wealth, of so many talents and so much mental energy, and can serve no other purpose than to increase the risk of occasioning hostilities. Never has so much energy been expended on the accumulation of war material and weapons, yet there never has been less cause for dissension. Why should our two countries be alienated from each other? Is not your heritage of civilisation ours also? Are not your great men and teachers also ours? Are not your highest objects and ideals shared by us? In noble and peaceful efforts there may be full and unrestricted competition; but never had two peoples less cause of quarrel nor more reason for unanimity.

The result of the immoderate expenditure on warlike preparations can only be that the burden of taxation will increase, and that other great Powers will be tempted to set us at loggerheads, though by nature we are the best friends in Europe.

We have repeatedly shown our countrymen that it is their highest and most urgent duty to resist the fatal conception that two highly intelligent nations endowed with full power to dispose of their own destinies must sooner or later become enemies; and we have emphatically demonstrated that it is their duty to combat the present war propaganda with a no less earnest propaganda of peace. This we will zealously do in our country, and we are confident that you will act in the same spirit in yours.

Any suggestion from you concerning joint action will be welcomed by us, and we beg you to feel assured, as a matter of course, of our full sympathy and constant co-operation with you in all that you may undertake for this noble purpose, so dear to both our Committees.

(signed): Avebury (President). Argyll, Lonsdale, Edw. Southwark, Brassey, Kinnaird, Stanihoor, John H. Kennaway, Herbert E. Maxwell (Vice Presidents). T. P. Newman (Chairman). Francis M. Fox (Hon. Secretary).

(Continued on page 2.)

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 M. Berry, of the Berlin Associated Press staff, is at present in Paris, awaiting instructions to move on to Barcelona.

Dr. Stanley Shaw has gone for a month's holiday to England and Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Guenther Thomas have just left for a holiday tour in the Harz Mountains.

After an interesting visit to the varied institutions for the working classes, and a most happy speech in the Trades Union Building, in Berlin on Saturday night on "The Trades Union Movement in Europe and across the Atlantic," Mr. Samuel Gompers, the well known American labour leader, left Berlin on Sunday night, highly satisfied with all he had seen in connection with Berlin's care for the working classes.

Dr. Lord, Professor of Greek at the University of Ohio, after spending a week at the Fürstenhof Hotel, left today for South Germany and Italy.

Among those who have returned to the United States are Miss Edith Sheppard, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Miss Bryan Watson.

Miss Elliott, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. L. Babcock, is at present spending some days' time in Dresden.

Mr. and Mrs. Dreher returned to Berlin on Saturday from an enjoyable holiday in the Harz Mountains.

The postponed meeting of the American Woman's Club for the purpose of considering the revised constitution, was to be held on Wednesday morning.

A party of American tourists, who have been staying at the Hotel Fürstenhof, left for an extensive tour in Southern Germany and Italy this morning, under the able leadership of the Bureau of University Travel.

The Anglo-American Medical Association has had a very successful month in July. All the meetings have been well attended, and the lectures highly appreciated. The last meeting attracted so many members to hear Dr. Glücksmann's lecture that there was not sufficient seating capacity and President W. B. Swift requested the Heidelberger Restaurant management to provide a larger meeting-room.

Prof. Schmieden, of the Royal Surgical University Clinic staff, will address the Association's meeting on Saturday evening (August 7), and it is expected that a record-breaking attendance will hear him, as Prof. Schmieden is very popular.

The Secretary, Dr. John Jackola, reported that 28 members have joined the Association in July, which is three times the number registered in July, 1908. Those who have become members since the last statement was published in the *Daily Record* are:—

Dr. Cullen F. Welty, San Francisco;
Dr. Martin Krotzyner, San Francisco;
Dr. Richard Coe, Newark, New Jersey;
Dr. J. H. McLeod, Santa Rosa, Cal.;
Dr. C. A. Butler, Dell Rapids, So. Dak.;
Dr. Geo. G. Davis, Chicago;
Dr. James McKinley, Winnipeg, Can.;
Dr. Frank P. Patterson, Vancouver, B.C.;
Dr. Abner Webb, Mena, Arkansas;
Dr. Edward H. Saunders, Vancouver, B.C.;
Dr. R. G. Holt, New York City;
Dr. C. B. Keeney, New York City;
Dr. F. A. Spoffard, Flaundreau, So. Dak.;
Dr. J. W. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio;
Dr. H. W. Frauenthal, New York City;
Dr. John Ackermann, Erie, Pa.; and
Dr. J. J. Asch, New York City.

Three life members have been accepted by the Association, namely:—

Dr. Chas. P. Cook, Albany, Ind.;
Dr. W. J. Leach, Albany, Ind.; and
Dr. Warner.

The next meeting will be an unusually important one, as the Association will consider the advisability of having a table reserved in some café, where the members can take their noon-time luncheon together and talk over their work and other topics. In Vienna a table is reserved at the Café Klinik, and the newly arrived American medical men are reported to find it a very good place to become acquainted with older men, who can advise them. There is, however, some objection to the plan, as the men present act as representatives for the whole Association, and may occasionally be rather young, hilarious, and over-exuberant. The next meeting should be a very lively one.

The Address of the Association is:—

President: W. B. Swift, Lützow Strasse 78,
Secretary: John Jackola, Charité Strasse 9.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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Royal Theatre . . . closed.
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Deutsches Theatre . . . Ketten . . . 8
(Kammerspiele) Gelbster . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Die Dollarpinzessin . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Ein Herbstmanöver . . . 8
New Theatre . . . Sein Sündenregister . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Miss Dudelsack . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Demimonde . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Familie Schmek . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Die Sprudelfee . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Madame Bonivard . . . 8
„ Charlotten-
burg . . . Der Biberpelz . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Der Postillon von Lonjumeau . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Der Mann mit der eisernen Maske . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Cairo und die Pyramiden . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Die oberen Zehntausend . . . at 8
Gebr. Herenfeld Theatre . . . Frau Elkan's Friseur.—Meine—
Deine Tochter . . . 8
Berl. Prater Theatre . . . Man lebt ja nur einmal . . . 4.30
Apollo Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre . . . Stettiner Sänger . . . 8
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folies Caprice . . . 3 Frauenhüte.—Der Deserteur . . . 8.15

Americans lately registered at the Dresdner Bank (Berlin) include:—

Mrs. M. K. Barrows, of Northampton, Mass., en route to Frankfurt; Mrs. S. L. Jastremski, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, en route to Frankfurt; Mrs. Wm. H. Jones and Miss Imogene E. Jones, of Philadelphia; Robert A. Burns, of St. Paul, Minn. (Schadow Strasse 4), en route to Dresden; Lawrence H. Clarke, of Chicago (Schadow Strasse 4), en route to Dresden; Mr. and Mrs. M. Friedman, of New York (Hotel Adlon), en route to Kissingen; Harry J. Fisher, of New York (Hotel Continental); Miss Caroline Clothier, of Philadelphia (Hotel Bellevue), en route to Dresden; H. Margaret Montgomery, of New York, Bryn Mawr, and Denver (Hotel Bellevue), en route to Dresden; W. E. Buchler, M.D., of Chicago (Hotel Bristol), en route to Paris; Fred H. Filch, and wife, of Carthage, Miss. (Hotel Central), en route to Paris; E. W. Lewin-Epstein, of New York (Knesebeck Strasse 72), en route to Bad Nauheim; John Richberg, of Chicago (Hotel Adlon); Carl H. O. Adorn, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Franz M. Bacon, of Ann Arbor, Mich., (Pension Fritz), en route to Munich.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Calcutta, August 3.

The following are the names of the European nurses in the Presidency Hospital who have died of cholera:—Miss C. Cummings, Miss M. Newby, Miss I. N. (? M.) Streatfield, Miss I. Stark, and Miss E. Norman. Four other nurses are seriously ill. Two European patients have also succumbed to cholera. Miss Sharpe, another European nurse, three English children, and Mr. Davies, an assistant in the employment of Messrs. Jessop and Company, have died of cholera in the Presidency Hospital. Miss J. Woodburn, a patient at the Presidency Hospital here, has died of cholera.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, August 3.

Since yesterday evening 31 fresh cases of cholera have been reported, and seven deaths occurred. The towns of Riga and Vitebsk and the government of Kovno are officially reported to be threatened with the epidemic.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

(Continued from page 1.)

The reply of the *Deutsch-englisches Verständigungskomitee* runs:—

We are one in the earnest endeavour to oppose the various attempts to sow dissension between our two countries, and we are using our personal influence to further and strengthen in every way peaceable relations between our two countries. We also are animated by sincere friendly feelings for your country and your people.

You should not doubt the words spoken a short time ago by our Emperor in the name of the whole German people (at the Guildhall in 1907): "The foundation and main pillars of the world's peace rest on the maintenance of good relations between our two countries and, so much as lies in my power, I will seek to promote and strengthen those relations."

We are perfectly sure that every war, even the most successful, is a national misfortune, as one of our greatest statesmen, Moltke, once said. How much more true that would be of our two nations, which are so dependent on each other's commerce and industries, and mutually derive great profit therefrom.

We are one in holding that honourable, peaceful competition stimulates the peoples to diligence and energy, but should never lead to hostility.

We are one in perceiving that the enormous sums involved in armaments on sea and land impose great and ever increasing burdens on both peoples, burdens that can hardly be borne any longer. For this reason we should joyfully welcome a diminution of armaments.

Community of race; the relationship of our rulers; mutual contact in the spheres of art, literature, and science; should finally remove every feeling of mistrust, and establish a feeling of mutual benevolence and mutual friendship.

Finally we are one in asserting the necessity of employing every means of informing public opinion that we owe it to our common civilisation to join with all earnestness in a peace propaganda, man to man.

Grateful for the warning addressed to us, we grasp the proffered hand of honourable co-operation, strengthened by the assurance that we shall find sincere support on the other side of the Channel that unites us.

(signed): Dr. von Holleben, Honorary President. Eduard de Neufville, I. President. Freiherr Alexander von Siebold, II. President. Generalsuperintendent D.D. Faber, Wirkl. Oberkonsistorialrat Probst von Berlin, President of the Executive Committee.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL POLICY.

London, August 4.

In the course of yesterday's sitting in the House of Commons, Mr. Dillon asked Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, whether the Government still held to be given in good faith the German Government's assurance that no hastening of their ship-building programme was intended, and that by the end of 1912 Germany would have not more than thirteen warships of the Dreadnought type, including battleship-cruisers; and, further, whether the Government were in possession before July 26, 1909, of any communication calculated to lend colour to the belief that the German Government contemplated an alteration in their plans.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, answered the first part of the above question in the affirmative, and the second part in the negative.

ITEMS FROM HOLLAND.

A Rotterdam message says that the International Conference for the conservation of natural resources in Europe and America which was to have been held at The Hague next September, has now been postponed until next year.

The continual rainfall throughout Holland threatens to bring about an agricultural disaster. Enormous damage is being done in the Friesland province by floods, and throughout Zeeland there is no work for the agricultural labourers. The entire harvest is belated. Hay lies rotting in the fields, and the potato crop is being ravaged by disease.

TURKEY ANOY WITH GREECE.

Constantinople, August 4.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has conveyed to the Greek Ambassador the request of the Porte that the Greek officers in Crete may be recalled, and informed him that Turkey will only permit the Cretan flag to be flown on the island. Turkey seems determined to proceed to extremities.

The latest steps taken by the Porte are watched attentively in political circles here. It is confirmed, that the Porte requested the Greek Government, not only to recall the Greek officers from Crete, but to refrain from any interference in Cretan affairs. The Greek Ambassador had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday on these points, and represented to him that the Greek officers were sent to the island at the request of the protecting Powers, and therefore appertained to the solution of the question.

THE CARLSBAD SEASON.

RESULTS OF THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Carlsbad, Tuesday.

All Carlsbad is laughing at a story of some persevering English or Americans—some say the former, some the latter—whose determination hardly met with its just reward. A day or two ago the party in question, which included ladies and gentlemen, hailed an automobile droschke on its way to Giesshübel-Seuerbrunn and jumped in before the chauffeur could say "knife." He gave them to understand that the vehicle had been engaged beforehand, and was then on its way to pick up another party. The occupants, however, doubtless holding that possession is nine points of the law, refused to budge, and sat stolidly in the tonneau in spite of polite requests and, later, awful threats. A gendarme was called, but even his appearance failed to awe the party, who absolutely refused to alight.

In the meantime a large crowd assembled in the vicinity, and awaited with curiosity the outcome of this amusing affair. The chauffeur, who was rapidly growing apoplectic, was suddenly smitten with a brilliant idea. He started the engine going, whirled the car round, and ran it straight into a neighbouring garage. This done, he left his seat and mounted another empty automobile, which he drove out of the garage to keep his appointment with. Utterly circumvented by this clever manoeuvre, the determined party in the first automobile were left sitting in the garage. They finally emerged accompanied by the ironical cheers of the crowd, and had to make the rest of the way to Carlsbad on foot.

Immediately after the International Lawn Tennis Tournament which I reported in my last letter, came the IV. Golf Tournament, which has just been concluded on the delightfully situated municipal golf links. Every year the attendance at these links increases, and this year it has been so great as to compel the addition of an extra room to the ordinary club-house accommodation. Entries for this year's Tournament were very numerous, and left no doubt as to the popularity which the Carlsbad links enjoy among international golfers.

The Tournament commenced with a "qualification" match over 18 holes for the amateur championship of Austria. Eight players with the lowest scores were qualified, and had to fight for the first place in match play. Mr. Peter Gannon (Plymouth Golf Club) won with two holes ahead and one to play, against Mr. Frank Harrison (West Lancashire Club), thereby gaining the handsome cup which is the trophy of the Austrian Amateur Championship. The scores were 77 and 79 respectively.

Three teams entered for the Carlsbad Cup, each team comprising three members of a club. The contestants were: the Queen City team, the Oakland team, and the Sunningdale team. The Cup was eventually won by the Oakland team (captain, Mr. J. McDonald) with a score of 137, this being the third successive year that Oakland has won this trophy. Twenty contestants entered for Prince Fürstenberg's prize (18 holes with handicap), the first prize being won by Mr. O. P. Conant (Ardslay Golf Club) with 45 out and 48 home, a total of 93 less 13 for handicap; the second prize falling to Mr. H. R. Ickleheimer (St. Andrew's Golf Club) with a score of 53 out and 44 home, a total of 97 less 16 for handicap.

The Gentlemen's Foursome over eighteen holes was won by Mr. Peter Gannon and Mr. Seymour Joseph with a score of 81. The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Foursome was won by Baroness Heine-Geldern and Mr. H. Hirsch, with a score of 94. Miss Maule and Mr. Gannon were seconds. The Challenge Match over 18 holes fell to Baron R. von Cederström (the husband of Mme. Adelina Patti) as first, and to Baron Heine-Geldern, as second.

Carlsbad is literally crowded out with visitors of all nationalities. There is a strong contingent of English here this year, but the American element is as much in evidence as ever.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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

Sunday, August 8th. 9th 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. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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We are officially informed that Freiherr Bernhard Woldemar von Wöhrmann, Ober-Regierungsrat in the Kreishauptmann's Department at Leipzig, was found murdered, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in a villa at Prödel, near Gaschwitz. A young carpenter named Georgi, 20 years of age, the son of the Hausmann of the villa, has confessed to the murder; he gave himself up to the local authorities at Hartmannsdorf, near Knauthheim, shortly before 7 o'clock, and was removed in custody to Leipzig. An attempt at robbery is supposed to have led to the murder.

With reference to the recent conferment by Leipzig University of an honorary degree on Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, as reported in the *Daily Record*, the Rectorate of the University has now received the following note from Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador in Berlin:—

"I have had the honour to notify Mr. Theodore Roosevelt at Nairobi, East Africa, of the degree conferred upon him, and have received the following reply: 'Convey to the University my hearty thanks and appreciation of the honour. (signed) Roosevelt.' David Jayne Hill, American Ambassador."

One of the most interested visitors at the Dresden International Photographic Exhibition has been Mr. Pirie Macdonald, of New York. Mr. Macdonald, whose exhibit at the Exhibition has attracted much attention, is the Commissioner for the United States for Professional Photography, and one of the Honorary Secretaries.

He occupies the unique position of being the only "Photographer of Men" in the world, and probably has the most interesting and distinguished clientele in the United States. The winner of four grand prizes and forty medals, decorated Officer d'Academie, former secretary of the Photographers' Association of America, organiser and twice president of the Professional Photographers' Society of New York, and president incumbent of the metropolitan section of the Professional Photographers' Society of New York,—he seems singularly fitted for the Commissionership, and the American professional exhibit at the Dresden Exhibition bears out his reputation.

To a representative of the *Daily Record* he said on Monday:

"This is the greatest exposition of photography the world has ever seen; it is so complete that it will discourage imitation. The Germans are the greatest organisers in matters of this kind, and in this instance they have surpassed themselves.

"To find exhibits of the quality and magnitude of those of Erfurth, Dührkoop, Granier, Eugène, and Theodor Ruff is hardly comprehensible to the American mind, for these men cannot by any chance get an adequate return for their outlay. The affair has not been gauged by its advertising value, but has been done in a patriotic spirit; otherwise it would have been impossible!

"I feel that American professional photography has never been so well represented at any other

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exposition,—even at home; and it is with pride that we recognise as the *clou* of the Exhibition the work of the distinguished American amateurs Coburn, Day, Dyer, Eugène, Steichen, Steiglitz, White, and their associates in the International Vereinigung von Kunst-photographen.

"Yes, it is well worth the journey from New York to Dresden!"

Mr. Macdonald left Dresden for Munich on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William John Watson and family have again left Dresden for a few weeks' sojourn at the Sendig settlement at Schandau on the Elbe. Their eldest daughter, Mrs. J. H. Stoney, has just paid them a week's visit.

Among the many tourists now staying at the Hotel Westminster are: the Hon. Alvah Beitler, and family, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Warner, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Mary Prestman, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Roy Feldenheimer and Mr. Elmer Feldenheimer, of Portland.

Visitors at the Pension Meincke now include: Mr. and Mrs. August Busse, and family, of Buenos Ayres; Mrs. Caroline Baker, of Boston, Mass.; and Miss Helen Brennan, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

The list of guests at the Pension Görnemann which we published a day or two ago is now augmented by Mr. Edward Meyerhofer, a popular New York musician.

Some of the latest arrivals at the Pension Donath are: Mrs. Livonia C. Ward and Mrs. Mary McSweeney, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. William J. Askin, Miss Margaret Askin and Master William Askin, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Frank B. Clark, of Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Charlotte E. Sperrin and Miss C. R. McGregor, of Victoria, British Columbia; Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, of New York City; and Miss Elizabeth Goode, of Tompkinsville, U.S.A.

Mrs. Bryan Stow, of London, has arrived at Bad Elster (Saxony) for a several weeks' stay, to take the cure. The number of visitors now at this popular spa is 9,553.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today, a party will be conducted through the Professional Photography department, the rendezvous being the domed hall at the Stübel Allee entrance, at 4.30 p.m. The music will be supplied by the band of the XIX. regiment of Hussars, from Grimma, conducted by Obermusikmeister Max Ende. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m., and lasts till 10.30.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 7.

Sunday, August 8, beginning at 7, ending after 10
Carmen.

Monday, August 9, beginning at 7.30, ending 10
Tiefland.

Tuesday, August 10, beginning at 7, ending about 10
Die Zauberflöte.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows. (1) March, "Mit klingendem Spiel," Forwerk. (2) Overture, "Das Glöckchen des Eremiten," Maillart. (3) Lied, Schubert. (4) Polonaise in E, Liszt. (5) Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3. (6) Trombone solo, "An der Weser," Pressel. (7) Tonbilder, "Tannhäuser," Wagner. (8) Suite No. 1, "Peer Gynt," Grieg. (9) Tatjana Mazurka, Ruff. (10) Music of the Spheres, Rubinstein. (11) Waltz, "Gold und Silber," Lehar.

The following works have been sold at the art-exhibition of the *Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft*, Künstlerhaus, Grunauer Strasse. Painting in oil: Study of a head, by Hans Kempen. Portrait of Kreishauptmann Dr. Rumpelt, by J. Mogk, bought by the Tower Council of Dresden for the City Museum. A marble bust of a child, by O. Rühn. Porcelain groups and figures by Professor Hösel, H. Hentschel, P. Walther (Meissen), and H. Fritz. The Exhibition is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

UNPLEASANT LITTLE INCIDENTS.

Many events and incidents illustrate the close social and political relations which necessarily obtain between Canada and the United States, writes the Toronto correspondent of the London Times. A flag incident in Toronto on the Fourth of July, the Champlain tercentenary celebration, the miners' strike in Cape Breton, the treaty excluding gunboats from the Great Lakes, and the bearing of the new American tariff on Canada have all been the subject of recent comment and controversy. The flag incident had no particular significance, but it focussed attention upon a common practice which is offensive to many Canadians. It was represented to the newspapers that on the Fourth of July an automobile decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and with a miniature Union Jack dragging in the dust behind, was driven through the streets, with the occupants gleefully pointing to the dishonoured British emblem. A citizen became excited over the incident, and made unsuccessful representations to the police to have the touring party arrested or reprimanded. Later a deputation told the story to the civic authorities. There were angry letters to the Press, with much general protest and denunciation. Then came the story that the small British flag was attached to the automobile by mischievous boys, and that it was the attempt of the youthful patriots to introduce a Union Jack amongst the decorations of the car that excited the hilarity of the American tourists. No special effort has been made to ascertain which is the correct version of the incident. No one knows positively whether the Canadians were the victims of a joke or the subjects of an "outrage." Nor have diplomatic relations been suspended between Ottawa and Washington. Feeling at the moment was excited by the Press report of a flag incident at Stamford, in the State of Connecticut. The captain of a British schooner was ordered by the police to haul down the British flag, although he explained that it was flying in honour of Independence Day.

Such events are rather common across the border, while the American flag flies with impunity in Canada. Here, as a matter of fact, is the root of the trouble. Hundreds of American visitors spend the summer in Muskoka and along the St. Lawrence. Many of these fly the American flag over their summer cottages and ignore the British flag altogether. Knowing as Canadians do that a British flag would not be permitted to fly in similar circumstances in any part of the United States, they feel that there is an abuse of international courtesy. On the other hand, Canadians rather like to see the Stars and Stripes flying in a Canadian port, or carried through their streets by American societies, while the appearance of "Old Glory" on Independence Day is a natural expression of American feeling which excites nothing but interest and respect. But there is some feeling that American visitors who fly their flag continuously in Canadian summer resorts are lacking in consideration for the natural patriotic feelings of Canadians. At worst, however, the offenders are not numerous, and there is an increasing disposition to give the Union Jack at least equal recognition.

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

According to a Washington telegram to hand yesterday, the Senate will this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock vote upon the new tariff proposals.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

MR. EDISON'S PREDICTION.

"In ten years flying machines will be used to carry mails. They will carry passengers, too, and they will go at a speed of 100 miles an hour. There is no doubt of this." The words are those of Mr. Edison, quoted in an interview published in the New York Times.

SALE OF THE BLERIOT AEROPLANE.

M. Blériot has received tempting offers for the purchase of his aeroplane from various quarters. He has decided, however, to sell it to the *Matin* for the merely nominal sum of 10,000 francs, the original cost of its construction. The *Matin* will place it on exhibition after the Rheims aviation week, and will then present it to the nation for some museum.

OVER MONT BLANC BY BALLOON.

Paris, August 4.

M. Spelterini, the well-known aeronaut who has announced his intention of ballooning over Mont Blanc, has had to postpone the attempt owing to perverse weather conditions.

KING MANUEL TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Lisbon, August 3.

King Edward has written an autograph letter to the King of Portugal inviting him to visit England. King Manuel will undertake the journey to England in the course of a few weeks.

DRESDEN

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

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Admittance:

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Children and soldiers
half-price.

Manager: Hugo Haase.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

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

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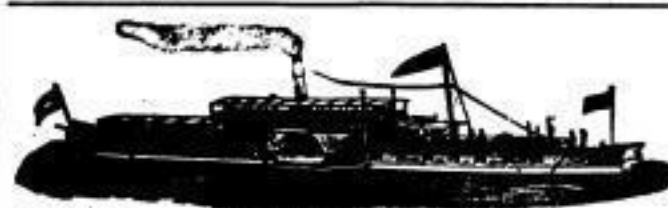
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Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Ballam, M. A. Cambridge.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Paris, August 3.

Private despatches from Madrid state that on August 1 the Spanish Government succeeded in obtaining details of a widespread conspiracy whose aim was to incite the labouring population of Madrid, Saragossa, and other industrial centres to organise dangerous demonstrations against the responsible Government. The outbreak was planned to occur simultaneously on August 2, but the plot fell to the ground when the authorities arrested the ring-leaders.

A Cerebère telegram announces that railway communication with Spain is now regular again. From Barcelona it is reported that complete tranquillity prevails there, but the revolutionists are determined once more to resort to arms unless the prisoners taken during the late disturbances are released. With reference to the official list of casualties sustained by the military last week, an important reservation has just been announced. The casualties, it appears, do not include those sustained by the gendarmes, who were in the thick of the fighting and had many killed and wounded.

MORE FIGHTING AT MELILLA.

Melilla, August 3.

It is officially reported that an attack by the Riff tribesmen was made last night, but the enemy were hurled back by the Spaniards, who had one officer killed and fourteen men wounded. News comes from Alhucemas that the Moorish force stationed there has received further reinforcements. The Spanish troops are stated to be in excellent moral and physical condition, and the supply of provisions is regular and adequate.

Madrid, August 4.

The Moorish attack at Melilla on Monday night was chiefly directed against a half-built blockhouse, and was of a very fierce character. The tribesmen were met by a well-directed, heavy fire from the Spanish lines, and the rush was finally stopped by shells from the artillery bursting in the close-packed masses. The Moors were driven off with great slaughter. The passes of the Gurug mountains are watched from a captive balloon.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP AT FRANKFORT.

Late on Tuesday night engineers arrived at Frankfort from Friedrichshafen, and yesterday morning the new parts to replace the damaged propeller were available. It is considered improbable that an ascent can be made before this (Thursday) morning.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

A New York cablegram says:—Excellent reports are in from the wheat districts, and a good crop is assured. The yield for Minnesota and Dakota, which are, of course, the greatest of the wheat-producing States, is estimated at 235,000,000 bushels, which, according to present indications, should be worth some \$300,000,000 to the farmers.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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

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. today (Thursday).

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-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 (Thursday), 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.

South-westerly winds, changeable, no rain at first, warmer.