

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
DresdenA.  
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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## THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF. SANE, SOBER, AND SENSIBLE.

The interviews published in the *Daily Record* relative to the new American tariff reveal the divergent opinions of representative business men on the result of the revision. A measure that embraces such a wide scope and intimately concerns the complete industrial life of a great nation could not be expected to meet with general approval. President Taft himself was among the first to recognise this, but, as he said last Thursday evening after he had placed his signature to the portentous document, "while the law is not perfect it is a sincere and honest effort to carry out the Republican platform pledge, and embodies a real revision downward."

The President's statement was heartily endorsed by Mr. William J. Rice, a leading business man of Albany, New York, when discussing the new tariff with a *Daily Record* representative on Monday. "After a business and political experience extending over more than forty years," he said, "I fancy I know what I am talking about. Our tariff, as it stands today, is in many important respects a real improvement over the Dingley tariff. It has been revised in the interests of the American manufacturer and consumer in the first place, but I deny that the process of revision has been carried on without a due regard for the rightful claims of our friends in Europe."

"Amidst all the storm of press agitation and commotion visible in the European papers, I have been unable to discover more than one or two real grounds for complaint put forward as an excuse for the violent attacks that have been made on men like Senator Aldrich and Mr. Joseph Cannon. As a matter of fact, the European press almost without exception has not taken the trouble to even cursorily examine the tariff as it stood in its original form or as it exists today after the amendments made by the Conference. I was travelling in Europe practically the whole time that the debates have been on, and was completely unable to keep posted as to the progress made from day to day in Congress and the Senate. I did not find more than one European newspaper that printed cables dealing with the subject of more than half a dozen lines. They could find money and space for cable messages concerning that disgusting ruffian Thaw and the latest scandals in the Four Hundred, but not for intelligent information referring to the tariff, which, after all, is of great importance to every European exporter. I had to wait until the American papers arrived, and so was always ten days behind the tariff negotiations."

"As Mr. Aldrich pointed out in the Senate on Thursday, American shipbuilding in particular will be enormously benefited by the amended 'drawback' clause, under which American yards may build vessels to foreign orders from imported materials, and reap the full advantage of the 'drawback.' If there is any American industry which needs a thorough 'boost up' at the moment, it is shipbuilding. I consider the Conference to have done its work free from any suggestion of wire-pulling, and I think you will find that the very men who have most reason to be dissatisfied with the revised tariff are those Trust barons who are credited by ignorant people with having won a great victory. My time is too limited to go into further details, but you can put me down as having said that the new tariff bears unmistakable evidence of sane, sober, and sensible consideration, and from the letters I receive by every mail I know that my view is shared by a large percentage of level-headed manufacturers

and other business men in the Eastern States. For the West I cannot answer, but the conditions do not greatly vary; and the very fact that the Democrats voted against the Bill with only one exception is proof of its sound business principles!"

### THE C. P. R.

Montreal, August 9.

The Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at their meeting today, declared a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last of 2 per cent. on the preference shares and 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares. A resolution was passed that a further sum, equal to one-half per cent. should be divided among the ordinary shareholders out of the interest accrued from the proceeds of land sales. The results of the Company's trading for the twelve months ending 30th June last were stated as follows: gross revenue 76,313,321 dollars; working expenses 53,357,748 dollars; net revenue 22,955,573 dollars; net revenue from steamer traffic over and above that given in the monthly returns, 303,910 dollars; revenue from other sources 1,906,578 dollars; total net revenue 25,262,061 dollars. After deducting fixed charges, amounting to 9,127,033 dollars, the available surplus was 15,835,028 dollars. After a further deduction of 900,000 dollars for the renewal-of-shipping fund and an amount of 80,000 dollars for the pension fund, as also of the sum of 14,955,028 dollars required for the dividends, there remained a balance of 3,847,161 dollars to be carried forward to the current year's account.

### ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO

Mexico, August 10.

A violent earthquake occurred early yesterday morning at Acapulco. The population were seized with panic; but the material damage is not great, and no loss of life has been reported.

### THE GREAT STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, August 10.

Compositors and printers throughout Sweden struck work yesterday, but the principal journals of Gothenburg have not suspended publication. Here in Stockholm all street-car traffic is at a standstill. No disturbances have as yet taken place.

The journal *Dagen* learns that M. Tholin, a delegate of the National Labour Organisation, has left for the United States in the hope of collecting money in aid of the strike funds.

### COUNT ZEPPELIN'S HEALTH.

The many absurd rumours set afoot in regard to Count Zeppelin's health have occasioned the following announcement, communicated to us by the Zeppelin Airship Company: As the Airship Company and the sanatorium at Constance have been the recipients of many enquiries as to the health of Count Zeppelin, it is desirable to state that the slight operation on the throat was well sustained by the Count, who is now well and in good spirits.

A day or two ago it was reported in many of the west German towns that Count Zeppelin was dead, and the Aeronautical Exhibition at Frankfort actually hoisted its flags at half-mast.

## AMERICANS IN CHINA.

"THEY ARE THERE TO STAY."

An interesting cablegram from the New York correspondent of the *Times* says: "I learn that the negotiations for American participation in the Hankau loan are proceeding smoothly, and that the New York bankers concerned are confident of obtaining an equal share of the issue with the British, French, and German colleagues, not indirectly by arrangement with the latter, but directly by arrangement with the Chinese Government. China, I understand, admits the justice of the American claim, which is based not only on the Conger agreement, but on assurances of a later date. There are no fundamental differences between the bankers concerned; questions of detail alone retard an agreement. I may add that the State Department, contrary to reports published in America, has had no reason to complain of the attitude of the British Government."

"Since the action of the American Government in the matter has been misunderstood in some quarters, it may be stated that it is emphatically not an attempt to use the authority of the people to promote the selfish aims of bankers and speculators, as, for instance, is alleged by the *New York World*. On the contrary, it was the State Department which first asserted the American right to participation in the loan, which in itself offers no great attraction to American bankers. The Administration, however, is determined to secure equality with the other Powers in China, and has seized this occasion to demonstrate its intention. Forseeing the immense importance of the Far East for the United States politically and commercially, the Government decided to delay no longer, and in all future questions of trade and diplomacy in that quarter of the globe the United States will make their voice heard. Of course American financiers are alive to the promises China gives, and are willingly co-operating, but the fact remains that the State Department has been the prime factor throughout the present affair."

"The wisdom which leads the United States Government to pave the way for trade with China, in view of all the influence which trade brings, cannot be questioned, least of all by Great Britain, which has everything to gain from a new American policy identical with its own. To other Powers it may be less welcome. But the jealousy felt by certain British interests in China must be controlled if the full benefits of Anglo-American co-operation are to be enjoyed. Certainly nothing can drive the Americans out of the field."

### KING FERDINAND TO VISIT TURKEY?

Sofia, August 10.

The *Agence Bulgare* reports: In view of the different rumours circulated in the foreign press as to an alleged plan of King Ferdinand to visit Constantinople, we are authorised to state that such a visit is not impossible. The negotiations which usually precede such visits, however, have not yet been commenced between the Governments of Sofia and Stamboul.

### PEACE IN CATALONIA.

Madrid, August 10.

The strikes announced as about to take place in Catalonia have not broken out. The Minister of the Interior notifies that, as soon as order is restored, he will make a report on the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

## 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. George Humphreys, of Birmingham, England, instructor of languages in a well-known Glasgow school, is making a few days' stay in Berlin, at the Hotel de France after spending a month at the Institute Tilly, in Gross-Lichterfelde.

Mr. Humphreys is a cousin of Miss Florence Jennings, of Prinz-Regenten Strasse 8.

Miss Florence Jennings has returned to Berlin after a month's holiday in England and spent the weekend in the Spreewald.

Miss Emma Lucy Gates, the popular new soprano of the Berlin Royal Opera House, has returned from her vacation in Switzerland.

Miss Cannon, of Barbarossa Strasse 23, a young American pianist who accompanied Miss Gates, has also returned to Berlin to resume her studies with Alberto Jonas.

Miss Olive Hilder, of London, a young soprano, who has frequently been heard at select London concerts and who has latterly been studying in Berlin, is now in Belgium on a vacation with her mother and her friend, Miss Rosalind Pemberton, also of London.

Mr. Francis Hendriks, of Bamberger Strasse, a young pianist and composer, well-known in Berlin, is expected to return in September from his visit to the States.

Professor S. C. Bennett, whose system of vocal instruction is popular in the United States, has come to reside in Berlin for some time.

The professor is an interesting personality—having devoted more than thirty years to the study of voice production. When a young man he was trained under the famous Dr. Garcia, of London, and has been most successful in putting many of his pupils into what he calls the way of having the perfect control of their voice. In fact, his speciality lies in correcting faults in tone production, his studio being likened to a "Vocal Repair Shop."

Just now the professor, a man of kind and pleasant manners, is publishing a "Book of Vocal Studies," a unique and up-to-date system of voice-production in advance of any book hitherto published on this topic.

The main points of the professor's system are: *Correct tone placement, Perfect Breath Control, Repertoire and Style, and Diction in the various Languages.*

Mr. Vernon Stiles, the leading tenor of the Vienna Court Opera, is one of Mr. Bennett's most gifted pupils, and calls him "my first, best, and only teacher." Miss Viola Bimberg, a much appreciated contralto in New York, accompanies the professor, as well as Mr. Maurice E. Beckwith, who has taken a year's leave from his work as voice-trainer at the Women's College, at Frederic, Maryland, to spend the time under Professor Bennett's instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. Heald, of Washington, D.C., will leave Berlin on August 14 to return to their home after about a month's stay at the most comfortable pension of Frau Professor Naumann, Kalkreuth Strasse 5; Mr. Heald is, of course, the well-known and esteemed barrister of the Supreme Court, U.S.A.

Mr. C. B. Randolph, instructor and professor of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has arrived in Berlin and is also staying at the Pension Naumann.

Miss Mary Ware Smith, of Boston, and Miss Harris, from Worcester, Mass., are spending about two weeks in Berlin, with Frau Professor Naumann.

Miss Anne Burroughs, who has been spending the last 10 months with Frau Prof. Naumann, leaves today by the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" of the North German Lloyd to be present at the wedding of her brother in New York.

The dachshund is the favourite dog in Germany, says *Farm and Home*, and a very useful and pleasant companion he seems to be. The English bulldog is a good second in popularity, and the nearer he is to our standard points the better he is liked. The fox-terrier varies a good deal in size and marking, and is evidently not so well known in Germany as he deserves to be. The ladies there are as fond of their little "Poms" and their "King Charles's" as are their English sisters of their pet dogs at home. Some few dogs in the streets are harnessed to four-wheeled trucks. Usually a man and a dog pulls. The work seemed too heavy and exhausting for the dogs, which are generally mongrels of the mastiff type. They look in fair condition, and are not ill-treated.

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Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.

Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	closed.	
Royal Theatre	closed.	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	at 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Kerten	8
" "	(Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbsmanöver	8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack	8
Comic Opera	Demimonde	8
Lustspielhaus	Familie Schimek	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Sprüdelsee	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard	8
" " Charlotten-		
burg	Der Biberpelz	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Afrikanerin	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Grille	8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
Gebr. Herrenseld Theatre	Frau Elka's Friseur.—Meine—Deine Tochter	8
Berl. Prater Theatre	Man lebt ja nur einmal	at 8.30
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Polles Caprice	3 Frauenhüte.—Der Deserteur	8.15

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach, Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

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

#### DISASTROUS FIRE IN HOLLAND.

A Rotterdam message states that a violent thunder-storm followed the intense heat which has prevailed for two days in the Netherlands. The village of Raamsdenkveer in the province of North Brabant was struck by lightning and a house set on fire. The flames spread with terrible rapidity, and no fewer than twenty-two buildings, including twelve farms and an inn, were razed to the ground. Numerous families are without shelter. The damage is estimated at 200,000 florins.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

Pekin, August 9.

Reuter reports as follows: "China has informed Japan that she relinquishes her rights of suzerainty in the mining works of the Antung-Mukden railway and all other rights within the railway limits. China offers no objection to the opening of the Antung-Mukden districts to trade, but is opposed to Japan's adopting any sort of military measures."

### THE CRETAN CONTROVERSY.

#### GREECE ANSWERS TURKISH "ULTIMATUM."

Athens, August 9.

The answer of Greece to the last Turkish Note was handed to the local Turkish Minister this afternoon. The reply is a protest against the complaints urged by the Porte, and a declaration that Greece is prepared to do everything to maintain tranquility. It is pointed out that since Crete is in the hands of the protecting Powers, Greece can only look to a solution from that quarter. The Grecian Government is not concerned with the annexation movement. It has consistently maintained a correct and loyal attitude. The Note concludes by expressing the hope that this explanation will inaugurate an era of heartier and more loyal relations between the two States.

Canca, August 9.

The news that the Powers have demanded the hauling-down of the Grecian flag has created great excitement among the Cretan population. Further demands made by the Powers upon the Cretan administration may lead to serious disturbances that would necessitate a reinforcement of the international fleet now anchored off Canca.

Constantinople, August 9.

The representatives of the Powers took council together yesterday, and had interviews with the Grecian Minister. Today they will make representations to the Porte all couched in the same terms. Diplomatic activity here is now centred on preventing both Turkey and Greece from going to extreme measures and averting a conflict. Educated Turkish circles reckon with the possibility that, if the answer of the Grecian Government to the last representations of the Porte is unsatisfactory, the Porte may demand from the Powers a free hand and set about the occupation of Crete. The expeditionary force will depart from Smyrna where two days ago a number of transports were assembled. The fleet is also massed in Smyrna waters. According to reports received at Constantinople, no Grecian flag has been seen on the island of Crete since yesterday. The boycott of all Grecian vessels will begin within eight days.

Constantinople, August 9.

This afternoon the representatives of the protecting Powers handed to the Porte the identical Note which has already been mentioned. The essential statement in the Note is that the final settlement of the Cretan question is the affair of the Powers, a task which they undertook at the request of the Porte. The view the Porte takes of the matter is clear from the following remarks of the Grand Vizier to a Press representative: The Powers, in evacuating the island, took no account of the mind of the inhabitants. It might have been foreseen that the rights of Turkey would be infringed. That had happened, in the hoisting of the Grecian flag. The Porte was now determined to protect its own rights. For Turkey the only acceptable solution of the Cretan question would be the granting of autonomy to the island under a Governor who would have to be an Ottoman subject. All other Cretan officials would in like manner have to be Ottomans. Disturbances in the island were to be expected, and that could not be endured by Turkey. Two divisions would suffice to restore order. In any event, Turkey was determined to spare no means to protect her rights.

It is reported that a Turkish force of 25,000 men has been assembled at Smyrna. The answer of the Greek Government to the Turkish Note, which was expected today, had not been delivered up to six o'clock this evening.

Vienna, August 9.

The *Fremdenblatt* writes: "At the request of the Greek Government the Austro-Hungarian Government has instructed the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople to intervene with the Porte in the interests of peace, and the Ambassador has taken that opportunity of pointing out the dangers which warlike complications between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Greece would involve. This is not the first time that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has intervened in the Cretan question, in order to avoid the dangers to peace that might arise out of that question. Even though the settlement of the question continues to be left in the hands of the four protecting Powers, the two central European Powers nevertheless feel called upon to interfere when the maintenance of peace is at stake. That is the ground of action of the Austro-Hungarian Government in its present intervention."

#### PARIS SOCIAL NOTES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 8.

Mr. Ulysses J. Bywater, American Deputy-Consul General in Dresden, passed through Paris last week, on his way to Switzerland, and stayed a couple of days at the Hotel St. Anne.

Mr. Rodewald, a very well known member of the American colony in Dresden, is at present making a short stay in Paris, before proceeding to Aix-les-Bains.

**THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.**

**SCHOOL FOR AERONAUTS.**

The "conquest of the air" is very much in evidence here in Germany. A professorship of aerostatics has just been founded at Göttingen University, and now it is announced that special schools for training aeronauts are to be opened gradually in Germany.

The first "school for aeronauts" will be opened by the Aerial Navy League at Friedrichshafen, in Wurtemberg, on Lake Constance, for the purpose of giving a course of three years' training, so that air pilots can be turned out fully trained scientifically and practically. This new school will be opened on October 1 next, and its director will be Gen. von Nieber. Youths who have been through a grammar school and who have then gone through one year's training in mechanics or in ordinary blacksmith's work, will be able to enter at Friedrichshafen, where they will be taught only theoretically during the first year. In the second year they will go through the workshops in which airships are built, and in their third year they will make ascents in steerable balloons and aeroplanes. When the students have finished their course at Friedrichshafen they will enter the balloon corps to go through their military service.

**AVIATION FOR ALL.**

Paris, August 9.

The *Journal* publishes this morning a cable from New York that Mr. Orville Wright has stated that he and his brother have improved their flying machine so much that it will soon be in general use, cheap to buy, and easy to manipulate.

Much interest has been aroused in Berlin by the details of the great dirigible balloon which Prof. Schütte, of Danzig, is at present constructing at Mannheim, in a shed specially built for the purpose. According to the facts now made public about this new dirigible, it will be by far the largest ever constructed.

It is more than a quarter as large again as the Zeppelin airship, and its motors will develop something between 500 and 600 horse-power, which, in favourable circumstances, should mean a speed of nearly sixty kilometres per hour.

The most important of the modifications introduced by Professor Schütte is the use of a light wooden structure in place of metal, a change which, it is believed, will avoid the danger which threatens aeronauts from the electricity in the air, in the case of dirigibles which contain a quantity of exposed metal.

It is hoped that a trial trip with the monster will be possible in the early autumn.

**DRESDEN**

Dresden is still in the throes of a welcome American invasion, and each day brings its tidings of new arrivals. At the Hotel Westminster the following additional American guests were registered up to Monday night: Mr. Perry Oliver and Mr. Edward Venable, of New York; Miss Rachel Anthony and Miss Mary Brown, of Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Pertusch and Miss Ellie Pertusch, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. George Loomis, of Westfield, Mass. (?); and Mr. and Mrs. William Waknecland, of Boston, Mass.

The unanimity with which American visitors to this city unite in praise of its architectural beauty, its pleasing system of street-car connections, and the clever way in which art and utility go hand in hand—no longer an incongruous union—is very striking. In conversation with a *Daily Record* representative a day or two ago Mr. Walter J. Colvin, a former San Francisco resident, who is touring Europe after an interval of twenty-five years, gave a verdict that should make pleasant reading for the Dresden City Fathers. Mr. Colvin, whose home is now at Pasadena, Cal., lived also for some years at Detroit, America's most beautiful city, practising as an architect there. He is, therefore, something of a connoisseur in cities, and he arrived in Dresden after an easy journey from the south of Italy.

In answer to our representative's query as to his opinion of Dresden, Mr. Colvin said: "The changes wrought here since my last visit are so numerous and admirable that no words of mine could do justice to them. I was very pleased to see that the spirit of Modernism, which has permeated Germany of late years, has not succeeded in killing those old artistic ideals that prompted the builders of former times. Twenty-five years ago, as far as my memory carries me, Dresden was very beautiful, but decidedly medieval. It was ancient, fascinating, and full of those delightful memories which cling about the very walls of a city that has figured prominently in history; but the foreign tourist had to dispense with all the comforts and conveniences he was accustomed to enjoy at home. It was difficult to reach places of interest, especially in wet weather, and I remember complaining strenuously of the sanitary conditions in my hotel.

"Returning today, I find everything changed except, as I said, the inherent beauty of the place, which has been lovingly preserved even amidst the stress and hurry of modern renovation. Here and there I come across a private house—but never a public building—whose form outrages my sense of architectural harmony, but with these isolated exceptions the extension of the city has been carried out in a manner beyond all praise. I am surprised at the numerous and magnificently appointed hotels, almost as good as those we have out West, the

**Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.**



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broad tree-lined streets, daintily coloured with the ubiquitous window-box and its trailing foliage, the splendidly organised system of street-car traffic, and a dozen other advantageous and picturesque innovations. People may say what they like about the glories of the Parisian boulevards and the fine streets of Berlin. For its size I consider Dresden one of the handsomest, most beautiful, and most modern cities in Europe."

New arrivals registered at the Pension Blech, Ammon Strasse, are: Mr. and Mrs. Lamming, and daughter, of Hastings, Nebraska, where Mr. Lamming is a well known banker; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Chassin, of Rochester, New York; Mrs. Emma Reach-Smith, of Washington, D.C.; Professor Pond, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Körner, and daughter, of Valdivia, Chili.

Mr. John de Heck, of Cleveland, Ohio, a promising pupil of Professor August Ifert, has arrived in Dresden and taken apartments at the Pension König.

The numerous visitors at Pension Meincke include: Miss Aimée Beringer, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; and Miss Marguerite Chailer, of Boston, Mass.

Our correspondent at Bad Wildungen writes that 8,598 visitors had been registered at that spa up to Saturday evening. Latest English and American arrivals to take the "cure" are: Mr. Henry de Moenthal, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, coming from The Hague; Mr. Henry Ruddich, of Hawkinsville, U.S.A.; Miss Mathilda Verne, a London artist; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ashner, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Birch, and Mr. C. V. Birch, of London; Mr. Josephy, and two daughters, of Leeds, Yorkshire; Mr. George W. Harbeson, of Paris; Messrs. Leo H. Wise, Sidney L. Wise, and Alfred L. Wise, of New York; Mr. S. W. Arnheim, of New York; and Mr. Arnold Smith, real estate agent of Portland, Oregon.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today, a party will be conducted through the department "Photographie im Dienste der Rechtspflege," the rendezvous being the department itself at 4 o'clock p.m.; and at 5 p.m. through the Reproduction pavilion. Parties will also be conducted through the Korn tele-photography department from 5 to 7 o'clock. The music will be supplied by the band of the Carabineer regiment. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till 10.30.

The programme of the Ernemann Kino theatre up to the 13th instant includes some interesting films, taken by the Ernemann firm, of the work of the Dresden Pioneer battalion. A good contrast to these, and equally interesting, are pictures of industrial life in India, of "fishing in the Solomon Islands," and "The Nile by moonlight." Other numbers are "An Oriental Wedding Festivity," "Die Biseras," and the humorous "Modespass." Holders of season tickets for the Exhibition are allowed a reduction on the price of admission.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

**DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.**

The firm F. Ries will, as in past years, arrange five grand Philharmonic concerts at the Gewerbehäus during next winter season. They will take place on October 19, November 25, and December 7, 1909; and on the 11th of January and 15th of February 1910. The popularity and favourable criticism which these concerts have gained during the fifteen years of their existence have induced the firm to use their best efforts to secure first-class soloists. The names of these artists will be published later. The price of a subscription ticket for the series will be the same as last year. Advance applications for such tickets, not renewed by former subscribers or that may otherwise be available for issue, are already being received and registered by F. Ries (Kaufhaus) and Ad. Brauer (F. Plotner) Haupt Strasse 2.

The Petri Quartet—Herren Petri, Warwas, Spitzner, and Wille—will give their usual winter series of six chamber music concerts in the coming season at the Palmengarten. The dates have been fixed as follows: October 4, November 8, December 19, 1909; January 17, February 28, and March 21, 1910. Applications for subscription tickets are already being received by F. Ries (Kaufhaus) and Ad. Brauer (F. Plotner) Haupt Strasse 2.

At the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosser Garten concerts are given daily by the excellent House Band, conducted by Herr A. Wentscher. Today, Wednesday, evening the programme will be doubled, the House band being assisted by the Grenadier regiment No. 100, under Kgl. Musikdirektor O. Hermann. When darkness sets in, the famous "Battle Potpourri" by Saro will be performed.

**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

**Maurer und Schlosser (Le Maçon).**  
Comic opera in three acts by D. F. E. Auber.

**Cast:**

Léon de Méroville	Herr Soot
Irma, a young Greek	Fr. Boehm-van Endert.
Roger, a mason	Herr Sembach.
Baptiste, a locksmith	Herr Nebuschka.
Henriette, Roger's wife and Baptiste's sister	Frau Nast.
Zobéide, Irma's playmate	Frau Keldorfer.
Madame Bertrand, their neighbour	Frau v. Chavanne.
Usbeck	Herr Puttlitz.
Rica	Herr Büssel.
A waiter	Herr Löschke.

**PLOT.** Roger, a mason, has just been wedded to Henriette, sister to Baptiste, a locksmith. While the wedding festivities are in progress at an inn, Madame Bertrand excites Baptiste's suspicions as to the origin of the money which enabled Roger to marry Henriette. Léon de Méroville recognises in Roger the man who saved his life from hired assassins and whom he rewarded with gold. The origin of the money is thus explained. Roger desires to escape with his bride from their friends, but these frustrate the plan and, according to custom, accompany the bride home, while the bridegroom follows. On the way Roger is seized by four men who want him to do some mason-work in a place unknown to him. In the second act the mason finds the locksmith detained under similar circumstances to his own in a strange room, which is really situated in the castle of the Turkish Ambassador. Their task is to close and wall up a grotto in which Léon and Irma, his fiancée, are to suffer death. On seeing his friend, Roger, in a song familiar to Léon, tells him not to lose courage. In the last act Roger hears by chance, in fact while his bride accuses him of infidelity, where he has worked during the night, and soon liberates the two lovers with the help of the police.  
Composer: Auber, born 1784, died 1871.

Aug. 8 to 15	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	—	La Bohème, 7.30 p.m.	Der Freischütz, 7.30 p.m.	Fra Diavolo, 7.30 p.m.	Il Trovatore, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	—	Anna Karenina, 7.30 p.m.	Anna Karenina, 7.30 p.m.	Anna Karenina, 7.30 p.m.	Anna Karenina, 7.30 p.m.	Anna Karenina, 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	O diese Leutnants, 8 p.m.	O diese Leutnants, 8 p.m.	O diese Leutnants, 8 p.m.	Am Tage des Gerichts, 8 p.m.	—

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## BARCELONA—A HOTBED OF ANARCHISM.

The prosperous capital of Catalonia, only a few days ago in the throes of revolution, has a long and turbulent history. It is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians about 230 B.C., who named it after their general, Hamilcar Barca, "The Lightning." At the end of the first Punic War it fell into the hands of the Romans, who re-named it Faventia. In 414 A.D., together with the rest of the province, it was captured by Atalaph, King of the Goths; this martial race was compelled to cede it to the Saracens exactly three hundred years later. The rival town of Tarraco, or Tarragona, having suffered severely in the numerous wars of those days, fell into decay, and Barcelona gradually took its place as chief town of Catalonia. The Moors only retained it for ninety years, for in 805 Louis the Debonair recovered it from the Crescent. Seventy years later Charles the Bald allowed it to become an independent duchy, which was thus left to fight its own battles against the Saracens. Al Mansur, King of Cordoba, sacked and burned the town, leading away many of its citizens into captivity, but it was quickly recovered by Count Borel. In the 12th century it passed, with the rest of the province, beneath the sway of the kings of Aragon. But days of peace were not thus assured. In 1462 Juan II. of Aragon besieged it in vain in order to assert the disputed authority of the crown. Ten years later he subdued it after six months' siege. In 1640 the town revolted against Philip IV., but maintained its independence until 1652, when it fell after a blockade of ten months. In 1689 King Carlos II. was obliged to lay siege once more.

A writer in the *Globe* recalls that, during the war of the Spanish Succession, Barcelona was the scene of repeated conflicts. In 1697 the Duke of Vendôme, commanding a French army, obliged the garrison of 12,000 men under the Prince of Darmstadt, to capitulate after fifty days' fighting. In 1706 an English fleet, under the command of the Earl of Peterborough, appeared off the port with a handful of troops. The Catalans and their French commanders were relieved, however, to see him re-embark his little army after a few days, but they were quickly undeceived, for during the ensuing night he landed stealthily, and took possession of Montjuich, an eminence which commands the port on the seashore itself. A few days later the city was his. The gallant admiral turned his ever-victorious arms against the neighbouring towns of Gerona, Tarragona, Tortosa, and Lerida, and met with no reverses. When he was before Valencia, Philip V., in person, attempted to recover the town, but Peterborough hurried to the rescue and drove him off. But the vacillating Government then in power in London superseded the successful admiral, and Philip was then able to compel the inhabitants to open their gates to him, after a long and stubborn resistance. The Spanish and French allies met with a most determined opposition from the Catalans. Without garrison and officers, deserted by the English, the gallant citizens performed prodigies of valour and endurance. Again and again the besiegers returned to the attack; blood ran in streams in the gutters; the roads were piled with dead; boys and women joined in the fight, but at length, their last resources exhausted, their homes in flames, the courageous inhabitants surrendered to the conqueror, who was thus able to take possession of the town, but was never able to break down their hatred or their pride. Admirably situated on the western shores of the Mediterranean, protected on the seaside by the isolated hill of Montjuich, Nature has made Barcelona a port, while the energy and industry of its citizens have brought wealth and prosperity. Today it is the busiest and most up-to-date city in Spain, and the Catalans, the Lancastrians of the Peninsula, look with feelings of contempt, if not of dislike, upon the more aristocratic, but indolent, Spaniards, who are aliens alike in character, in politics, and in language.

The innumerable fabricas, or factories, with their teeming populations of labourers, are hotbeds of revolutionary propaganda; in recent years the town has enjoyed an unenviable reputation as a breeding-ground for Anarchists, and we continually read of bombs exploding in the Rambla, the picturesque boulevard which runs from the harbour to the great Plaza de la Constitucion. Electric trams run in hundreds in the broad streets and paseos, right up to the pine-clad hill of Tibidabo; here, it is related, is that Satan led the Saviour and tempted him with the panorama of the world, saying, "Tibi dabo..." "To thee will I give..." the riches of the Earth. A few miles further south, beyond the marshes of the Llobregat, rises the extraordinary mountain of Montserrat, ascended by the only funicular railway in Spain; the hard mass of conglomerate rises with vertical sides sheer out of the sun-baked plains beneath. A huge monastery nestles in a wooded nook on its flanks; from the summit, where its famous rocks protrude like gigantic fingers to heaven, the French mathematicians took their observations when engaged upon that great survey when they measured the quadrant of the earth and established the length of the metre. Upon a clear day it is possible to distinguish the beautiful isles of the Balears, like distant gems set in the azure sea.

## DRESDEN

**Professor Dr. Aloys Weiss** (of the Royal Academy, Woolwich) receives 2 or 3 pupils in his family as paying guests, preparatory to Military, Naval, Civil Service, University, etc., examinations. Terms from 2gs. p. wk. Apply by letter: Detmold House 10 Manor Park. **Lee, London S.E.**

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## THE BLIND SENATOR.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 1.

One of the most notable additions to the roll of American politicians of national fame is Senator Gore, the representative of Oklahoma, the youngest State in the Union. Senator Gore is blind; but, in spite of his affliction, he has made a great mark in politics. A lawyer by profession, and by political creed a Democrat, he won a national reputation in the course of his practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; his intellectual activity and high ambition surmounting all the obstacles that discourage men of ordinary mould similarly afflicted, and prevent them from developing their faculties to the full. His election as Federal Senator aroused great interest at the time among the general public; an interest which, based at first on sentimental grounds, grew rapidly as the new Senator's statesmanlike ability became more and more evident in the course of the debates on the Tariff Bill. In those debates Senator Gore took an active part, and soon became distinguished for his dialectical skill, his confident parliamentary style, his powerful memory, and his readiness of speech.

He is by no means troubled with a sense of inferiority to his colleagues, and asks no consideration from them in the parliamentary conflicts. Led by a boy and feeling his way with a stick, he appears regularly in the House and, once in his seat, is quite ready for action. Not a word that is said escapes him; he knows each Senator by his voice, and not unfrequently interrupts a speaker. His memory is prodigious; statistics with long rows of figures he absorbs without apparent effort and quotes freely in his speeches. His manner, when making a long speech, is very impressive. Sometimes he will hold a book in his hand, and turn the pages as if reading from it; quoting statistics contained in it, and at times calling upon one or other of the Secretaries of the House to read passages, statistical or otherwise, found by himself.

An instance of the power of his memory was given lately during a debate on the profitableness of the cotton manufacture in the New England States. Senator Lodge, a Republican, advocated increased protection for the industry. The blind Senator replied at length, giving from memory the names of twelve New England firms, with the amount of capital employed and the net revenue earned by each, besides many other particulars required for the formation of an opinion on the financial condition of an industry. Senator Gore makes the driest statistics interesting by a skilful admixture of lighter matter. His oratorical gifts are no less wonderful than his memory, and they are enhanced by the very valuable mental quality of quick-wittedness. He is among the few Senators who, when they make a long speech, can reckon upon its being followed attentively.

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

## TO THE UNITED STATES.

August 12.—Amerika, from Hamburg, mails due in New York August 21. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Wednesday).  
August 15.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 20. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Canard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday).  
August 15.—St. Louis, from Southampton mails due in New York August 21. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock 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.

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 (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York August 3.  
Tomorrow (Thursday), by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York August 4.

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 port—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly wind, changeable, tendency to thunder; warm.