

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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WHEN THE HEAT WAVE COMES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 2.

Though heat breaks no bones, it seems to melt them. No one who has not spent a summer in New York can understand what New Yorkers have to suffer in the dog days. New York weather is perhaps the most capricious in the world. A man may want a greatcoat one day and wake up to stifling heat the next. A "heat wave" lasts a week or longer, and each day brings its tale of deaths from sunstroke. Though no great faith is placed in the prognostications of the official weather-prophets who have their offices and look-out station high in a sky-scraper, yet all eyes are turned imploringly towards them for any sign that may give hope of a change. Too often the change is long in coming. The humidity of New York's air makes the heat more oppressive than dry heat of the same degree. Any who possess the means and can spare the time may, of course, escape to higher regions where they will find comparatively cool breezes, leafy shade, and lower temperature; but the number of these favourites of Fortune is small. The great mass of the population of New York must swelter and languish in the oven-like atmosphere of the town.

The sufferings of the poor families in the crowded tenement houses of the East-Side are inconceivable, as indeed their hygienic condition under such circumstances is indescribable. The air in the rooms is stifling. When the last rays of the sun are gone, there is a general exit to the roofs and the small balconies that give access to fire-escape ladders attached to the walls outside; and there, on roof and balconies, the people pass the night. To some it is their last night; every morning the police reports contain cases of deaths of men, women, and children by falling during sleep from a roof or balcony. Still larger is the number of deaths within the dwellings. The mortality among the small children during great heat, partly for want of food that cannot be prepared, is appalling. Ice, always dear at such times, is quite out of reach of the poor.

The roofs and fire-escape balconies are not the only resorts of the New York poor at night. Numbers, sometimes whole families, betake themselves to the public parks, where the wide grassy spaces are thickly covered with sleeping figures. Policemen make their rounds among them from time to time on the look-out for pickpockets. The most favourite sleeping place, for those who can get there, is the shore of Coney Island, as near the surf as they dare go. It is but a small strip of shore that has been left unoccupied by the great pleasure buildings that cater for the wants and amusements of the classes that are not poor. Here also are plenty of policemen to watch over the sleepers.

NEW YORK'S RUSH TO THE SEA.

The *Globe's* New York correspondent cables to his paper as follows: A glaring, breathless summer day drove all New Yorkers who were able to leave town to the seaside last Sunday. Newport, crowded already, suffered a great week-end influx by reason of the yachting, while the other half of society flocked to Coney Island by every available boat. It is estimated that fully half a million New Yorkers were conveyed that day alone to this, their most popular, playground, but their lot on arrival was not an enviable one, owing to the sweltering heat. The sea, for some distance out, was as crowded as the beach, and thousands were unable to bathe because the stock of costumes gave out. Many ingenious private speculators, foreseeing this state of affairs, had secured costumes early, and afterwards sub-let them, asking, and obtaining, as much as two dollars a suit.

HEAT CAUSES RAILWAY DISASTER.

London, August 10.

The great heat yesterday caused a section of the rails on the London and North Western railway to expand, thereby derailing an express train as it was crossing a bridge. The locomotive was completely overturned, and the driver and fireman met their deaths. The first carriage was hurled right over the wrecked engine and smashed to fragments. Ten passengers were injured, but their injuries are not such as to endanger life.

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KING EDWARD'S MARIENBAD VISIT.

King Edward left London on Tuesday afternoon for Marienbad, accompanied by his usual suite. He was due to arrive at the famous Bohemian resort yesterday evening.

His Majesty's visit this year, coming after the unfortunate friction which characterised Austrian and British relations as a result of the recent Near Eastern crisis, is hailed on all hands as proof that the crisis exercised no permanently detrimental effect on the cordial feeling that has endured between the Governments of London and Vienna for many years. In this connection the following extract from an article in the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, perhaps the most authoritative journal in the Dual Monarchy, will be read with sympathetic interest:—

"If the conclusion that a difference of opinion exists between Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward is drawn from the circumstance that this year there is to be no meeting at Ischl, that would be an untenable deduction. The friendly relations of the two Sovereigns continue uninterrupted, and have received no check. That statement applies equally to the political relations of the two countries, which quite recently assumed an undeniable coolness; but this period of misunderstanding and opposition may today be said to have been overcome, because England has finally expressed her approval of the annexation. One result of Austrian policy during the crisis is that today there is no conflict between the respective Oriental policies of England and Austria-Hungary."

CABINET MINISTER'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

Hull, August 10.

Mr. M. Samuel, M.P. for Whitechapel, in a speech delivered here today, referred to Lord Lansdowne's speech and said that, if the Upper House attempted to alter the Finance Bill, the Lower House would not put up with such an invasion of its rights.

MAURETANIA'S NEW RECORD.

The Cunarder "Mauretania" arrived at Daunt's Rock, Queenstown, from New York on Monday at 10.10 a.m., making the passage in 4 days 17 hours 20 minutes, and beating her previous best passage by one minute. She averaged a daily speed of 25.89 knots per hour.

The "Mauretania" holds all eastward and westward records for the highest daily runs, her eastward highest day's run being 610 knots, and her westward 673. The "Mauretania" proceeded to Liverpool after landing mails and passengers.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

TURKEY HAS NO MARTIAL INTENTIONS.

London, August 10.

Reuter learns that no information has been received in London of the Ambassadors of the Cretan protecting Powers having actually made joint representations in Constantinople. But there is good reason to believe that the Ambassadors have individually been very active in endeavouring to prevent the present differences with regard to Crete assuming a character menacing to the peaceful relations between Turkey and Greece. The report that any differences of opinion exist, that would lead to separate or special action on the part of one or the other of the four Powers, is untrue. With reference to the report that the *status quo* in Crete previous to the 27th of July last is to be restored, it is stated that as yet nothing has occurred to make such a step necessary. The interchange of opinions between the parties chiefly concerned in the Cretan question justifies the conclusion that there is no intention of proceeding to extremities.

Constantinople, August 10.

The Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to the representations made yesterday by the Ambassadors of the four Powers, that the Porte had no warlike intentions, but only wished, in case the answer of Greece should not prove satisfactory, to give expression to its dissatisfaction by recalling the Turkish Ambassador from Athens. The answer given by Greece would be considered at the Cabinet Council tomorrow. Some of the Ambassadors of the protecting Powers considered that the passage in the Note, stating that Greece had neither instigated the annexation act of the Cretans nor replied to it, was satisfactory to Turkey.

Paris, August 10.

Contrary to other reports in circulation, the Agence Havas asserts that it is not the case that France has as yet officially proposed to Great Britain, Italy, and Russia that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin should be invited to take part in the solution of the Cretan problem. France intends, however, as soon as the question is ripe for solution, to request Austria-Hungary and Germany to unite with the protecting Powers in settling it.

Constantinople, August 10.

During the reception given at the Russian Embassy today the Finance Minister said that the reply of Greece had made a favourable impression on the Government.

Paris, August 11.

The *Matin* thinks it not altogether correct that the initiative in inviting Austria-Hungary and Germany to co-operate in the settlement of the Cretan question should have been taken by France, but regards the result as fortunate that both those Powers have officially taken steps to lend the four protecting Powers the support of the advice which they have tendered jointly at Athens and Constantinople. The Greek Ambassador said, with reference to the hoisting of the Grecian flag in the fort at Canea: "No one denies the fact that the Grecian flag was hoisted by the Cretans on various buildings in Canea. Turkey alone is surprised at that fact, and appears to be excited in consequence."

DEATH OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SISTER.

The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Davies, only sister of Mr. Lloyd George. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was deeply grieved on Monday morning, on receiving a telegram, at Downing-street, announcing the death of Mrs. Davies, who was the wife of Capt. Philip Davies, who had command of one of the Australian mail boats. Mrs. Davies, who had been ill for some time, died at Criccieth, at the house of her uncle, Mr. Lloyd, who brought her up with the Chancellor of the Exchequer when they were left orphans in childhood. Mrs. Davies was 48 years of age, and the senior, by two years, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mrs. Lloyd George left Downing-street last week to visit Mrs. Davies, and will remain at Criccieth until after the funeral.

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.

Ambassador and Mrs. David J. Hill have gone to Bad Wildungen for some little time to take the waters.

Mr. Henry White, U.S. Ambassador at Paris, and Mrs. White have arrived in Berlin and are staying at Hotel Adlon. They expect to leave for Cassel in two or three days.

Mr. and Mrs. White have just returned from a visit to the Count and Countess Scherr-Thoss, at their estate at Dobrau, in Silesia. Miss White was recently married in Paris to Count Ernst Roger Scherr-Thoss, and this was the first visit of the parents to the young Countess, their daughter.

Among other persons at the small house party was Mrs. Reynolds Hitt, wife of the First Secretary to the American Embassy in Berlin. It was at Mrs. Hitt's house that Count Ernst first met Miss White, last January.

Mrs. Hitt left Dobrau on Saturday last, and went to Baden-Baden.

Captain W. N. Leadbetter, of the Turkish Navy, is now staying at the Hotel Adlon.

Captain Leadbetter, who has the rank of Brigadier, is an American, a graduate of Minnesota Naval Academy, and is one of the numerous officials brought to Constantinople by the Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McFadden, of Bamberger Str. 46, gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, of New York.

Among others present were Consul-General and Mrs. A. M. Thackara.

Mrs. Stephen McFadden is giving a reception for Mrs. Herbert on Thursday.

Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Waterways for the State of Wisconsin, and Attaché of the Congressional Waterways Committee, arrived in Berlin on Monday.

The committee is expected to reach Germany in about 10 days' time.

Mr. Reid is collecting material to present to the Committee and arranging a programme for the commission, of which Senator Burton, of Ohio, is chairman.

Mr. Burton is one of President Taft's special friends, and was amongst those who nominated him for the presidency.

Mr. Bernard Goldsmith, of Regensburger Str. 26, has returned to Berlin after a visit of some months on business to the United States.

Mr. Allan Goldsmith, who has just finished his freshman year at Kenyon College, has joined a railway surveying party in the South-West for practical surveying purposes.

Mrs. Edith Siepen, of Potsdamer Str. 104, returned last week from a four weeks' holiday at Heiligendamm.

Mr. Robert M. Berry has returned to Berlin from Paris, it having proved unnecessary for him to proceed to Spain.

Mr. Berry was the victim of a nasty cab accident just before leaving Paris. His cab was overturned by an automobile, and he just escaped fatal injury.

Mr. Fred Starry, Managing Director of the Plaza Hotel, New York, arrived at the Hotel Adlon from Carlsbad on Tuesday. He sails from Hamburg for home on the S.S. "America."

Mr. Louis E. Pierson, President of the Irving National Exchange Bank, and Mrs. Pierson have arrived at the Adlon. They also intend returning to the States by the Hamburg-American liner "America."

Mr. Louis Mann, the well known actor, and Mrs. Mann (Charlotte Liepmann) are also sailing by the "America."

Mr. Mann is starting his new play, "The man who stood back," in Boston. This is the first time Mr. Mann is presenting anything in that city.

Mrs. "Charlotte Liepmann," his wife, is expected to be heard in New York during the fall.

The ladies who accompany Mrs. Chisman in her tour around the world are: Miss Holbrook, Miss Dorking, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Miss Turner, Miss Moseman, Miss Hazen, Miss Dwight, and Miss Link.

Mr. Clarence Whitman, President of the Clarence Whitman Company, New York, travelling by motor from Dresden arrived in Berlin at the Adlon on Monday evening.

A large party of English engineers are visiting Berlin and staying at Hotel Adlon. Among these are such prominent men as Mr. W. A. Harper, Mr. Patrik Gardiner, Mr. Ludwig Szilagy, and Mr. R. A. Metz.

General von Einem has been relieved, at his own request, of his office of Prussian Minister of War, and has been appointed to the temporary command of the 7th Army Corps; the General in command of that Corps being on leave of absence.

Princess Marie Scherbaloff, accompanied by her son and daughter, arrived at the Hotel Adlon from Moscow on Monday and started for Paris on Tuesday night.

The intense heat was responsible for many cases of prostration in Berlin on Tuesday, eleven persons being treated at ambulance stations. Of these, ten were able to leave after treatment, but the remaining person, a workman, was conveyed to hospital, whence he was discharged in the course of the evening.

The following are the latest Anglo-American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon:—

Mr. D. J. Gottesmann, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio; The Hon. Morton W. Littleton, Mrs. Morton W. Littleton, Mr. Martin M. Littleton, and Mr. Douglas Marshall Littleton, of New York; Mr. Alfred Liebmann, U.S.A.; Mr. J. L. Gebhardt, and Mr. F. E. Ziegler, of Boston; Miss R. B. Chisman, and party, the Misses Hollbrook, Dorkien, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Misses Lorick, Dwight, and Turner, Moseman, and Hazen, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania; Mr. A. Cornell, and family, of New York; the Hon. Mrs. Greville Hay, and maid, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. J. Robison, and daughter, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Duane, of Pennsylvania; Mr. C. M. Thorne, and Miss Grace Thorne, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Pierson, of New York; Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White, of Paris; Mr. Clarence Whitman, and family, of New York.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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This evening:
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Royal Theatre . . . closed.
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg at 6.30
Deutsches Theatre . . . Ketten . . . 8
" . . . (Kammerspiele) Gelbstein . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Ein Herbstmanöver . . . 8
New Theatre . . . Sein Stündenregister . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Miss Dudelsack . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Demimonde . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Familie Schimck . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Die Sprudellee . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Madame Bonivard . . . 8
" Charlottenburg . . . Der Biberpelz . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Il Trovatore . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Der Tanzhussar . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Die Insel Rügen . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Die oberen Zehntausend . . . at 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre . . . Frau Elkas Friseur.—Meine—
" . . . Deine Tochter . . . 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre . . . Stettiner Sängler . . . 8
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folles 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. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-8.

UNREST ON THE N.W. FRONTIER OF INDIA.

London, August 11.
Reuter learns from Peshawar that the priests are developing great activity among the Mohmands; urging the tribes to bury their inter-tribal feuds and to unite against the common enemy, as the time for them to be up and doing is not far distant. The general arming of the tribes from Cabul is being energetically continued.

MAIL CART ATTACKED IN INDIA.

Simla, August 9.
A mail cart has been attacked near Domeli (Punjab) (?). The assailants carried off two passengers and a sum of 100 rupees. Parties immediately set out in pursuit, and succeeded in rescuing the passengers.—Reuter.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

The Canadian delegates to the Imperial Defence Conference, Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. L. Brodeur, on Monday morning met Mr. McKenna and Sir John Fisher and other Admiralty officials at the Admiralty, in order to discuss certain technical points in regard to Canada's scheme of assistance to the Imperial naval defence.

Canada, the Central News states, is of opinion that the Dominion should have a self-supporting Navy, which should form an integral part of the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Other Dominions are inclined to the view that a direct subsidy of Imperial defence should be provided. The fine technicalities are now being discussed by a committee of experts, and at the close of their deliberations a report will be submitted to the full Conference.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, August 11.
The report of the Agricultural Department for the end of July estimates the yield of wheat this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta at 157,464,000 bushels; compared to 110,524,000 bushels, estimated at the same time last year. The report states that the condition of the crops and cattle throughout the Dominion is very satisfactory.

AFTER THE TARIFF STRUGGLE.

The anti-Tariff men, says a New York cablegram, are still asking for manifestations of the predicted prosperity wave, and profess to discover significance in the slackness and reaction of Wall-street on Saturday, neglecting the consideration that a lull, after many strenuousities, is a most natural thing. On the other hand, men who know the markets well expect to feel the rising tide this week, and there are several factors in the situation which seem to justify their optimism, notably Monday's Government grain crop report, which, as usual, has been intelligently anticipated, a report that the Pennsylvania railroad is about to spend a huge sum, nearly \$7,500,000 in improvements on its western lines, and Mr. Mac Veagh's announcement respecting Panama Canal Bonds.

The Sun's report that Speaker Cannon will not seek re-election to the House of Representatives is accepted as correct. Mr. Cannon is in his 74th year, and the Tariff fight tried him very severely, though throughout it all he preserved his characteristic good humour. Mr. Taft, on the other hand, has buried the Tariff on the golf links of Beverley, and told a friend on Saturday that he never left Washington with bigger satisfaction.

CONTINUED FIGHTING NEAR MELILLA.

Madrid, August 11.
Towards evening yesterday the rifle fusillade at Penon de la Gomeria increased in intensity. The captive balloon at Melilla discovered some new defences constructed by the tribesmen, and these were promptly shelled by the artillery. The occupants of the balloon were able to observe how the Rifis collected all their dead and wounded, and then dispersed in different directions.

Madrid, August 11.
A telegram from Alhuzemas says that the protected cruiser "Estremadura" had arrived there with arms and provisions which were landed under a continuous fire from the enemy, though without loss to the Spaniards. At nightfall, the "Estremadura" returned to Melilla. In the fight at Penon, the Moors used a cannon, but the projectiles passed over the town. The Kabyles lighted great signal fires all along the coast during the night.

THE KIEL CANAL BLOCKED.

Kiel, August 10.
Late on Monday night the Belgian steamer "Pallomares" while passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal fouled the bank, receiving damage which caused her to founder. The sunken vessel completely blocks the waterway, and spite of the energetic efforts being made to remove the obstruction the canal will not be available for traffic for three or four days.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

ORVILLE WRIGHT COMING TO EUROPE.

New York, August 11.
Mr. Orville Wright left here yesterday on board the North German Lloyd liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" for England and Germany. He will visit Berlin during the course of the present month to carry out aeroplane experiments on the Tempelhof field, as already reported.

BALLOON FLIGHT OVER THE ALPS.

Locarno, August 10.
M. Spelterini's balloon "Sirius," which ascended early on Sunday with three passengers from Chamounix, landed in the evening on the slope of mount Ruscada, near the Italian frontier, at a spot 1,800 metres above sea-level, after completely traversing the Mont Blanc mountain range and the Wallis Alps. During the journey, which gave the aeronauts a panorama of incomparable grandeur, an altitude of 5,600 metres was attained.

THE TSAR'S RETURN TO RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, August 10.
The Imperial Russian family returned to Peterhof this afternoon at the conclusion of their foreign cruise.

THE TSAR TO VISIT ITALY.

Paris, August 11.
This morning's newspapers in Rome publish a semi-official notification that the Emperor of Russia will visit Messina and Reggio, where an enthusiastic reception awaits him. A Committee has been appointed to present an address to his Majesty, and medals to the Russian sailors and Marines.

RUSSIA'S HEAVY DEFICIT.

According to a St. Petersburg message, it is expected that the Council of Ministers will begin its examination of the 1910 Budget towards the close of the present week. The deficit which has to be faced has increased considerably beyond the estimates, and now exceeds eighty million roubles, but it is possible that at the coming conferences further reductions in the various departmental votes will be arranged.

M. Kokovtsoff will lay the Income Tax Bill before the Duma in November. The Minister of Finance expresses his firm conviction that the position promises great improvement, the deficit notwithstanding.

450 CORAL FISHERS DROWNED.

A telegram from Rome states that, according to a despatch from Kobe, Japan, received by a Leghorn coral merchant, a terrible typhoon overwhelmed the coral fleet assembled off the Tosa islands recently. 450 fishers being drowned. One hundred of the vessels laden with coral were wrecked. Warships have left for the scene to render assistance.

AMAZING DISCOVERY IN ITALY.

According to a message from Rome, some men engaged in renovating an old railway car at Benevent discovered a box whose lid was forced open. The station-master found the box to contain 1,700,000 lire. As there is no record in Italy of any one having lost such a great sum, it is believed that the box represents plunder stolen from the ruins of Messina.

A RAILWAY DISASTER AVOIDED.

Paris, August 11.
The Paris newspapers publish the following report from Bouvais: "A railway catastrophe was averted yesterday at the Milly-sur-Thérain station by the presence of mind of an engine-driver. An express train going at full speed would certainly have run into a goods train that was being shunted, if the driver of the express had not brought his train almost to a stand by a prompt and vigorous application of the brakes. The collision was slight and what damage was done was confined to the front of the express engine."

THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, August 11.
Some of the evening papers appeared yesterday in a slightly reduced form. The street-car employes have decided to continue the strike, but the tramway company will resume traffic with the aid of former employes. At Norrköping the street-car men have not ceased work, and in two of the largest factories there work was resumed yesterday.

CHINO-JAPANESE FRICTION SUBSIDING.

Pekin, August 10.
In view of China's communication relative to the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden railway, according to which the Chinese Government expressed its agreement with the proposal to make this line of normal gauge, Japan has now issued a reply expressing the desire to resume negotiations at Mukden for the purpose of dealing with other points at issue. A more favourable view of the situation is now taken at Pekin.

D R E S D E N

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The Rev. E. J. Grey preached in the American Church last Sunday morning. Mr. Grey was for a short time rector of this Church when it was first established.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Savage, of Joliet, Illinois, are at present the guests of Frau Doctor Guenther.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, of New York, D.D., Miss Abbott, and her friend Miss McGrath, are now visiting Dresden. They are stopping at the Hospiz in Zinzendorf Strasse.

Professor and Mrs. Edward Hart, of Cornell University, are in Dresden, staying at the Hotel Bellevue.

A signal honour has been paid to the uncle of Mr. Fried. Bremermann, the Dresden general representative of the North German Lloyd, who is very popular amongst the English-speaking community. Herr Direktor Bremermann, of Bremen, has received the Cross of the Second Class of the Royal Saxon Albrecht Order.

Among the latest arrivals at Pension Donath are: Miss Elizabeth Gorde, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. N. Robinson, Ithaca; Miss Laura V. Doerle, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Chapman, New York; Miss von Unwerth, Professor of Columbia University; Miss Bowman, New York; Miss May Lauscher, Brooklyn, New York.

Among the guests lately registered at the Pension Peterreit, Nürnberger Platz 5, are Mrs. M. Gambrill and Miss E. Spencer, both of Baltimore, Maryland.

Contrary to expectation, it is now announced that Count Zeppelin will be unable to visit Dresden with his airship during the return journey from Berlin on August 29, as the airship is to be inspected by the Emperor of Austria at Bregenz on the 31st inst. It is hoped, however, that at the conclusion of Count Zeppelin's next visit to Frankfurt he may have an opportunity of bringing his wonderful craft to Dresden, which is one of the few important German cities so far denied a view of the airship.

That Dresden is a beautiful city is known to every one, and has been known since 1729; though at that early date less was thought of the beauty of the city's situation than of its buildings, and collections of art-works and curios. Today Dresden's newest admirer and panegyrist, Professor Dr. Paul Schumann, in the ornamental volume "Dresden," No. 46 of the series "Berühmte Kunststätten," just published by Seemann, Leipzig—praises the beauty of the city's plan. None of the streets, says Professor Schumann, is too wide and none too long, and there are no squares or places that are too extensive. It is pleasant to stroll through the streets and see

beauty everywhere, without once feeling fatigued or bored; without any sense of the desolation that comes over us in the endless streets of Berlin and is not altogether absent even in beautiful Vienna. But, however abundant the treasures of art presented to the eye by the "Elbe-Florence," visitors to and residents in the Saxon capital will be equally surprised to find, as they look through the 351 pages of the profusely illustrated little volume above mentioned, how much there is in Dresden that they have not yet come to know.

Dresden has experienced three art periods. The first of these was the Renaissance, as to which Lübke says: "Dresden may be very appropriately described as the town of the Renaissance in North Germany." The second was the Baroque and Rococo period under Augustus the Strong and his successor, to both of whom Dresden owes its enduring fame as a seat of art—"the German Florence," as Herder says in his "Adrastea." The third period was that of Gottfried Semper, about 1840, when the Royal Opera, the Museum, and a number of palaces appeared in a new guise. In view of the activity of Dresden art at the present time, one may even speak of a fourth period, since it is a well-known fact, that the art and industrial art exhibitions held in Dresden within the last ten years have been full of suggestion and have borne much fruit. The origin of Dresden; the changes in its features, so to speak; the questions, in the realms of art, that have been fought out; in short, the vigorous æsthetic life of Dresden, is clearly and entertainingly described in Professor Schumann's book, and further elucidated by 185 well-executed pictures.

At Bad Elster (Saxony), 10,574 visitors had arrived up to Tuesday. These include Mr. and Mrs. C. Meisel, and son, of New York, and General Otto von Ploetz, of Cairo, Egypt.

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.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere at 7.30 o'clock will be as follows: (1) Marche lorraine, Ganne. (2) Overture, "Figaros Hochzeit," Mozart. (3) Minuet, Bocherini. (4) Künstler Carneval, Svendsen. (5) Concert Overture, Istel. (6) "Der Engel," duet for violin and violoncello, Braga. (7) Bilder vom Rhein, Schumacher. (8) Fantasia, "Der Maskenball," Verdi. (9) Prayer, "Rienzi," Wagner. (10) Waltz, "In den Sternen steht's geschrieben," Fetras. (11) Czardas from "Der verzauberte Wald," Driego (new).

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear this week: Vol. 4133, "Salome," a Tragedy in one act, by Oscar Wilde.

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

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45
La Bohème.
Scenes from Henry Murger's "Vie de Bohème," in four pictures.
Music by Giacomo Puccini.
Cast:
Rudolf, poet Herr Burrian.
Schaunard, musician Herr Plaschke.
Marcel, artist Herr Scheidemantel.
Collin, philosopher Herr Rains.
Bernard, the landlord Herr Nebuschka.
Mimi Frau Nast.
Musette Frau v. d. Osten.
Pargnol, Vendor of toys Herr Löschke.
Alcindor Herr Ert.
Sergeant of the Customs Herr Büssel.
Customs official Herr Past.

PLOT. Rudolph and Marcel, friends in "Bohemia," are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former replenishes the fire with the MS. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician, arrives with fuel, wine, etc., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolph, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flower-girl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Cafe Momus in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer, Alcindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and decamps with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi, looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolph is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolph, but hearing Rudolph declare she is too ill to be cured, she sobs so violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolph is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolph are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their gaily Musette brings in Mimi, who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolph's arms.
Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

	Aug. 8 to 15	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	—	—	—	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.	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.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	—	—	O diese Leutnants, 8 p.m.	O diese Leutnants, 8 p.m.	Am Tage des Gerichts, 8 p.m.	—

AMERICA'S TREASURE HOUSE.

MARVELS OF MODERN INGENUITY.

When the United States Congress passed the Emergency Currency Act last May, authorising the Controller of the Currency to have printed emergency currency to the value of one-half of the amount of Government bonds owned by the national banks throughout the country, a condition was created—and a very serious condition—which nobody realised so fully as Mr. Watson W. Eldridge, chief of the division of issues under the Currency Bureau. For this vast sum, about \$490,000,000, was to be placed in his hands for safe keeping, as is all the national bank currency.

At the time of the passage of this act (says the New York Tribune) there was on hand in the vaults on the second floor of the Treasury building in Washington about \$200,000,000 of national banknotes, as a "working stock." This quantity of paper money was about all that these two vaults would hold. So when the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, after sending out a summons for all the expert engravers in the country to come to Washington and aid in altering the steel plates, to comply with the new law, began to send the emergency currency in dry loads to Mr. Eldridge, that trusted guardian of the nation's wealth began to spend the most uneasy nights in all his forty years' service in his present position.

Precautions against Robbery.

The money continued to pour in, not in thousands and hundreds of thousands, but in millions. It was the most unwelcome money ever unloaded upon a man working for a salary. When things reached a crisis an order was given for a vault to hold this emergency currency, a vault which would make all previously manufactured safes look like pocket savings banks, for the new structure of steel was to be thin shells between inconceivable wealth and thieves who were ready to break in and steal, and the corruption of fire, earthquakes, and devastation of any other character. It must be a vault, so the Treasury officials specified, capable of holding the vastest sum of money ever stored in one place, five hundred millions.

The order was given and the safemakers set to work. Today the vault stands completed. There are stored in the steel pigeon-holes a little more than three hundred millions of banknotes, and the remaining millions are being stored away as fast as they can be counted in the big offices above the level of the street.

The new vault, which was built at a cost of \$45,000, is a two-storey structure, furnished with steel racks, which closely resemble safety deposit box racks. The interior walls are of Harveyised steel, half an inch thick, and the whole vault is encased in masonry and cement more than two feet thick. But beneath the masonry and the shell of steel lies the chief protection of the vault against burglars—a mat of closely woven steel wires. Now each of these wires is charged with electricity, so that when one of them is touched with anawl or a bit or a dynamite pump an alarm is instantly set off in an adjoining building, where watchmen are constantly on guard. And to make sure that this electrical apparatus is working properly there is a "buzzer" which goes off every fifteen minutes inside the vault.

How the Vault is Opened.

If the warning apparatus is not working properly this buzzer will be thrown out of commission and the watchman will be immediately notified. This enormous vault, whose roof is on a level with the pavement, has a perfect system of ventilation by great driving and suction fans, which are turned on when the vault is opened, so that the air is fresh and cool at all times. It is lighted by electricity, the lighting plug being put in place only after the vault door is opened.

One of the marvels of the vault is the vault door, a complicated mass of gray steel weighing seven tons, but so wonderfully balanced on ball-bearing hinges that it can be opened without effort. It has four combinations, and no one man in the employ of the Government knows them. Two men know two of them, and two others the remaining two, so that in order to unlock the money chamber at least two persons must be present. The door is, of course, equipped with the time lock device, which is now in use on all first-class safes.

But even entrance through the vault door sets off the alarm in the watchmen's room. It is necessary, therefore, to supply the watchmen's department with a schedule showing at what hour the vault will be opened. The vault, according to the schedule, must not be opened before 8.45 in the morning, and it must be closed before five every night.

The only way to reach the vault is by way of a tiny hydraulic elevator, which is protected by an iron door, opening almost at the elbow of the Chief of the Division of Issues, who keeps the key in his desk.

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THE BRITISH LEGATION, —Minister Resident: Arthur Cuningham Grant-Duff, Esq.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute

South-westerly wind, bright, dry, and warm.

A CYCLONE IN SASKATCHEWAN.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES OF BRITISH SETTLERS.

The following extract is from a private letter from an English lady who, with her husband, is settled at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. Lloydminster is a rising and thriving town of the great Canadian wheat belt; it was founded by and named after Archdeacon Lloyd, the leader of a large body of British emigrants, six years ago. The letter gives a graphic account of a cyclone recently experienced in that neighbourhood. Fortunately, the centre of the storm missed the town, or the destruction must have been very great, as will be gathered from the narrative of the fate of houses which happened to stand in the path of the storm:—

"Last Friday (July 16) we had a very bad storm, the worst known for years in this part of the country. Six miles south a cyclone visited the homesteads. Four people were brought into town on Saturday with broken limbs and burns, etc., and over 15 buildings were either destroyed or utterly disappeared.

"A Mr. —, his wife, and mother were retiring, when they heard this awful wind and storm, and went to see everything was secure. The cellar flap flew up; they shut it down, when up it came again. This frightened them so that they got down the cellar. No sooner were they down, when the house was taken completely from over them, in clouds which seemed to come right down to the ground. It was a two-storey lumber-house, and there were only pieces no bigger than 20 inches long to be found, mixed up with pieces of stove, crockery, etc.

"A son-in-law's house, a mile away, an absolutely new building, was also served likewise (he had only been married a week) and the debris of the two houses was found mixed together. Just fancy being left on the prairie in your night attire, and nothing else within reach, and having to walk to your nearest neighbour's, a mile or two away. This was a house set in cement, and this was moved off its foundation. These people lost their lumber barn (500 dollars) covered with steel sheeting. It skidded about 300 yards, until it came to the ploughing (land), where the sods were piled three feet high. It was then turned clean over, and the points of the roof were wedged into the ground. Binders and waggons were thrown about like match sticks, so you can guess there must have been an awful force behind it.

"A church was blown over, six miles along the meridian (south) and — took a photo. We will try and let you have one. There were hailstones as big as hen's eggs, and in parts crops have been cut down."

A RECORD IN RECORDS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

New York, August 2.

For the first time in its history, the Federal Senate has caused a communication from a newsboy to be read in the House and inscribed in the "Congressional Record," in which all the proceedings of Congress are published. The communication was written on a post-card by the President of the Newsboys' Union in Spokane, Washington, and conveyed the sympathy of the members on the death of Dr. Everard Hale who had for many years officiated as Chaplain to the Senate.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

August 15.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 20. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock today (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. today (Thursday).

August 17.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, mails due in New York August 24. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 16.

August 19.—Oceanic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 26. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 16.

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-plennig 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. Mauretania, left New York August 4.

On Saturday, August 14, by the S.S. George Washington, left New York, August 5.

On Sunday, August 15, by the S.S. La Touraine, left New York, August 5.

On Monday, August 16, by the S.S. Philadelphia, and the S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, both left New York August 7.