

Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,070.

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THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF. SOME TRENCHANT CRITICISMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

The undersigned has read with great interest the three articles you lately published on "The New American Tariff." In regard to the first article ("Few Drastic Changes") I cannot agree that German manufacturers "have been a little premature" in protesting against prohibitory duties on certain articles, such as view cards. American cards of American views cost, at wholesale, \$1.65 per thousand, whereas German made and imported cards have cost \$2.75 per thousand including duty. But where the shoe pinches is the fact that American manufacturers of such cards do not put on the finish we find on German cards, so that the German inundation of the market with view cards is owing solely to lack of enterprise on the part of my countrymen.

The same can in a measure be said of German hosiery in its competition with American-made goods, especially stockings; as American manufacturers themselves have acknowledged to the writer that they could not impart the German finish, and everyone in the United States owns that a German stocking is worth any three American-made. The same is the case with razor blades, made in Germany. The tempering process used by the Germans is still a secret locked in their bosoms, which was recently told the writer by one of the largest hardware and razor-blade makers in the United States. That the contrary was maintained by Senator Smoot, Mr. Aldrich's able lieutenant, does not prove anything, as, in general, the wildest statements were palmed off on the worthy Senators.

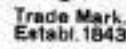
The writer, a native-born American, only wants justice done, and firmly believes that the foundation principle of trade and commerce is "Give and Take," and that without RECIPROCITY there can be no proper interchange of commodities between nations. The United States can now hold its own in all branches of manufacture. A recent comparison between wages paid in Fall River, Mass., and those paid in German cotton manufacturing districts shows that nearly the same rate of wages are paid in both countries, and the purchasing power of twenty-five cents is at present greater in the United States than in Germany.

Fair-minded American business men, with whom the writer lately had interviews, do not think that European manufacturers have been treated fairly. The result of this mistaken tariff policy will be, in the first place, that the American consumer will have to pay more for his hosiery, etc.; and in the second place, exports from Germany, at least, will very considerably fall off and thus add to the inevitable deficit we shall have on July 1st, 1910.

The manufacturer whose interview you published on August 11 complains that the European Press showed itself very indifferent to the tariff debates in Washington. This gentleman must have confined himself to English newspapers and the Paris Edition of the New York Herald, as the German papers were full of tariff matters; although he is right in saying there was a great scarcity of cable news. In this respect the Germans are far behind progressive American papers, who spare no expense to give their readers the latest news. To say, however, that the present tariff "gives unmistakable evidence of sane, sober, and sensible consideration" will certainly not be borne out by facts and does not reflect the opinion of American government tariff experts.

I trust that in two years from now we may again see a revision of the tariff, really downwards and not upwards. Trade is the very life-blood of na-

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tions and should be fostered in every legitimate way. Our tariff laws no longer protect our industries, but offer premiums to those needing no assistance. The United States will within the next twenty years become dependent upon the export trade, so that the barriers now erected to keep up trade will fall. As our population grows we consume more and more of our grain and have less and less for export,—one of the most significant facts in political economy.

Geo. S. Atwood,
Secretary, American Association of Commerce
and Trade Berlin.

KING EDWARD AND M. CLEMENCEAU.

Carlsbad, August 15.

M. Clemenceau, the ex-Premier of France, left for Marienbad at noon today to pay a visit to King Edward, at his Majesty's invitation. The journey was made by motor, and on M. Clemenceau's arrival King Edward caused lunch to be served on the balcony of the Hotel Weimar. The other guest was M. Crozier, French Ambassador at Vienna. Over their coffee and cigars the King and his guests are said to have discussed various phases of international policy.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AT THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

Paris, August 15.

It is reported from Châlons that General French and six other British officers will arrive there on the 22nd instant and remain till the 27th, to attend the manoeuvres of the 1st and 4th Cavalry divisions.

THE U.S. EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Publicity is given in the New York press to rumours which have been current in Washington for several days that Mr. Seth Low, one of New York's prominent figures, is to succeed Mr. Whitelaw Reid in London. It has not been possible to confirm these reports, but the statement comes from a correspondent, who is usually well-informed, and Mr. Low, when questioned on the matter, has, it seems, maintained a significant reserve. It may, therefore, be stated that Mr. Low, who is a much younger man than Dr. Eliot, mentioned in the same connection, is thought by many to be better fitted to the post. Both men are ex-Presidents of Universities, the one of Harvard and the other of Columbia, but Mr. Low's wider career—as business man, Mayor of New York, and Mayor of Brooklyn—and his well-known grasp of international politics give him special advantages which, it is suggested, would come to the top in the London Embassy.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

New York, August 14.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune states that Mr. Meyer, United States Secretary for the Navy, is considering the building of 30,000 ton battleships. The General Board of the Navy, it is added, recommends the construction of this type of vessel, and it is expected that it will be authorised by the next Naval Appropriation Bill.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Ex-President Roosevelt's connection with *The Outlook*, the possibility of his being nominated for the Mayoralty of New York, American naval policy, the prospects of international peace, and the new tariff, were among the subjects discussed by Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eminent American divine and littérateur, in the course of an interesting conversation with a *Daily Record* representative in Dresden on Saturday evening.

In view of the general interest of the subject the conversation first turned to the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as an Associate Editor of *The Outlook*. "This means," explained Dr. Abbott, "that all the ex-President's writings on social, industrial, and political affairs will appear exclusively in our periodical over his own signature. At the editorial conference which took place when Mr. Roosevelt joined our staff, it was made clear that he should have the greatest liberty in expressing his own views, even though they do not conform to my own. He will write his articles and sign them, and I shall write mine and sign them, and our readers will then be left to choose for themselves. Speaking generally, however, I may say that Mr. Roosevelt's opinions on most moral and political questions are entirely in accordance with those of *The Outlook*, albeit there are one or two points on which we agree to differ. We expect our new Associate Editor to commence his duties on the magazine upon his return from Africa: he will have his own office in the *Outlook* building and a free choice of subjects on which to enlarge. I do not anticipate that we shall publish anything relative to his hunting exploits in Africa, as these will appear exclusively in *Scribner's Magazine*, but he may have something to say in regard to native conditions, missionary work, etc. in the Dark Continent."

"What do you think of Mr. Roosevelt as a prospective Mayor of New York?" asked our representative.

"I have heard nothing to justify such an assumption," replied the doctor, "but I have no hesitation in saying that, if he could be prevailed upon to run, he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. Personally I consider that in such a position he could and would do a vast amount of good. At the present moment there is a strong desire for good municipal administration in New York and elsewhere. We want some man of strong and conscientious personality who will carry into literal effect the phrase, 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people,'—the administration of the populace for the benefit of the populace at large, and not for a minor section of wealthy and influential individuals. We want, in a word, to democratise city government; and if that process were carried out in New York it would serve as a model for the State and, eventually, for the nation. I think Mr. Roosevelt would be the very man to carry out that great work, but I am quite unable to say what chance there is of his entering upon it.

"My views on our naval policy? Well, in spite of the fact that I have been a life-long advocate of peace and a hater of war, there are, in my opinion, many reasons why the somewhat extensive naval programme formulated by Mr. Roosevelt is justified. There are various circumstances, many of recent growth, which render it imperative for the United States to be represented by naval forces in both oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific. An adequate fleet of warships stationed on either seaboard could not but help to ensure the maintenance of peace.

(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 25, 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 Hähne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

Miss Lake, Directress of the British and American Governesses' Home, has returned to Berlin from her four weeks' holiday in England.

The ranks of the English Colony in Berlin will probably continue to be greatly depleted for the next two months, owing to the summer exodus.

Professor Levi Seeley, of the State Normal School at Trenton, New Jersey, accompanied by Mrs. Seeley, arrived in Berlin last Thursday after attending the Leipzig centenary celebrations. They are spending some days at Speyerer Str. 25.

The Professor and Mrs. Seeley recently spent some days in the Harz mountains, together with their friends Mr. and Mrs. William Dreher, of Berlin.

Besides occupying the Chair for Pedagogy, Professor Seeley was the lecturer at various summer schools last year in California; he has written most extensively on educational subjects, and his educational papers are highly valued. We need only mention his *History of Education*, *School Management*, *Elementary Pedagogy*, and *Foundation of Education*, among many others.

Mrs. Seeley is a German by birth, and has been visiting her relations and old friends in Thuringia and Eisenach.

Miss Frances McElwee gave a very pretty tea on Friday afternoon in honour of Mrs. Bell's two sisters, Mrs. Payton and Mrs. Dodd, who are spending some time in Berlin.

Mrs. Fish-Griffin and Miss Barnett, of Barbarossa Str. 15, have been entertaining groups of friends on several evenings during the past week.

Mrs. August Mickler and Miss Meta Mickler, who have been spending two months in France and Southern Germany, have returned to Winterfeld Str. 22. Mr. and Miss Mickler will remove shortly to their new apartment at the corner of Aschaffener and Barbarossa Strasse.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Ewyck and family, who have been spending the summer at Neuhof—a delightful summer resort—have returned to their home in Haberland Str.

Mrs. Jennings and Master Fred Jennings, who also enjoyed a stay at Neuhof during this summer, have come back to Berlin for the winter.

On Thursday last Mrs. McFadden gave a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Arthur Nevin helped in serving the tea. Among the guests were Professor and Mrs. Ramsey Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Bladgett, as well as Professor Howard.

Mrs. Theobald gave a tea at the Hotel Adlon on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Arthur Nevin and his son Hartwig were expected to arrive in Berlin on Sunday.

It has been arranged that Mr. Nevin's opera "Poia," dealing largely with Red Indian life, shall be performed at the Royal Opera House of Berlin during the coming season.

Mrs. Elmer Roberts gave a tea on Friday last at Bamberger Str. 38. Mrs. MacLennan (Florence Easton, of the Royal Opera, Berlin), Mrs. Arthur Nevin, Mrs. Andrada (Mrs. Roberts' sister), Mrs. Theobald, and Mrs. McFadden were present.

We omitted to mention in our recent notice of Mr. Peixotto that this well-known portraitist, who is a great friend of Mr. and Mrs. Bladgett, is accompanying Master Henry Bladgett to the United States.

On Sunday, Professor Howard, of Lille and Stamford University, occupied the pulpit of the American Church.

Professor Howard was well known in the local colony some years back, was then for some time domiciled in Los Angeles on his return to the United States. He is recognised everywhere as a distinguished preacher.

On and after August 22nd the Rev. L. H. Murlin, L.L.D., is expected to preach at the American Church in Berlin.

Dr. and Mrs. Briggs and family, of Sacramento, Cal., are taking an automobile trip through the Harz mountains prior to sailing for America on the S.S. "Cleveland" next Thursday.

Mrs. McDonough and her daughter Grace, who have been spending the summer in Scotland, have now returned to their home at the American Church.

Mrs. Maggs and daughter, Miss Marjorie, from Johannesburg, are visiting Miss Hunt at Kleist Str. 11.

Dr. and Mrs. Burmester (née Miss Dorothy Maggs) are coming to Berlin to join Mrs. Maggs at Miss Hunt's hospitable home; after spending some time at Bayreuth and Dresden. The doctor was for some little time a patient at Weisser Hirsch near Dresden.

Mrs. Burmester is a pianiste of distinction. When in London, a little time back, the daily press was full of her praise.

One of the leading dailies reported as follows: "Her Majesty's interest in a pianiste.—The Queen was very much interested in the pianiste (Miss Dorothy Maggs), putting aside the bouquets in order to see her better and speaking several times to the Prince of Wales in animated criticism."

Mrs. Grace King Haviland, of Chicago; Mrs. Sears and her daughter, of Marshalltown, Iowa; and Miss Grace Packard, of Norwalk, Ohio, are among Miss Hunt's numerous guests.

Professor and Mrs. Coleman, after having spent a year at Kleist Str. 11, have gone to London. The Professor will work at the London University.

Dr. C. L. Babcock came home most unexpectedly on Friday morning from Lucerne for a three days' visit, before continuing his travels through France and England.

He returns to Berlin for the winter season on September 20th.

Frau Herzog (or Körting) was hurled by her husband on to the line at the Friedrich Strasse station late on Sunday night, in front of a train, and received such injuries as to cause her death. It appears that the husband is insane, and meditated killing himself after his wife, but his nerve failed when he saw her run over.

According to present arrangements, Count Zeppelin with the airship "Zeppelin III," will not land on the Tempelhof ground; but, coming from Steglitz, will pass over that ground and Belle Alliance Platz to Unter den Linden, the Palace, the Rathaus, and Friedrichshain. Here he will alter his course to the south-east, make a circuit round the Brandenburger Thor, and then sail away to the Tegel firing ground, where he will land.

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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.

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4.30 p.m. Song Service.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	La Bohème	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Journalisten	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Keiten	8
"	(Kammerspiele) Freund Jack	8
Lesing Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	8
Lustspielhaus	Famille Schimek	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Macbeth	8
" Charlotten-		
burg	Ein Erfolg	8
Frdr. Wilhelms. Theatre	Fidello	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Tanzhusar	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Spindelfee	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theater	Stettiner Sänge	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte.—Der Descrteur	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.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

(Continued from page 1.)

This view, however, is not universally shared in America, as you may have judged from the action of Congress in reducing the Presidential programme. A majority, I am sure, is in favour of it, but the minority is still powerful enough to make its influence felt at Washington. We in America are strongly averse to becoming involved in the present feverish competition in armaments. Nowhere would an international agreement to limit those armaments be more welcomed than with us. If a conference of nations is ever called to decide upon this grave matter, you will find America wholeheartedly in favour of it."

Dr. Abbott's opinion of the new American tariff may be taken as representing that held generally by thoughtful Americans. "My information on that point is not quite up to date," he said, "as I have been absent from the United States during the closing stages of the debates. But I think the new tariff will be found an improvement on the Dingley. What revision has been made is on the downward tendency, and this in face of determined opposition. The law bears many evidences of the activity of the monied interests, but it is not without its hopeful features. If not wholly good, it might have been worse; and the progress thus achieved will be carried further within the next few years."

The inevitable question as to whom he thought would be the next President was good-naturedly waved aside by Dr. Abbott. "Neither you nor I nor any man can predict that with the least degree of confidence at this stage of the day," he said. "If you ask me, instead, what I think of Dresden, I will say that it is one of the most interesting cities I have ever seen. I have been especially impressed with the magnificent art gallery, and I am looking forward with pleasurable expectation next week to viewing the beauties of Saxon Switzerland, about which I have heard so many eulogies."

Dr. Abbott appeared to be in the best of health. His years sit lightly upon him, and his unflinching geniality is one of the many clues to his unexampled success as a Christian worker and preacher. He is accompanied on this visit by his daughter and a Miss McGrath, and the party will remain in Dresden until next week.

THE TSAR TO VISIT TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 16.
The *Jenl Gazeta* announces that the Porte yesterday received official information from the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg that the Emperor of Russia will visit Constantinople during the second week of October. The Imperial yacht "Standart" will be escorted by two ironclads and two cruisers.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A RUSSIAN SUBMARINE.

St. Petersburg, August 14.
Further particulars with respect to the explosion on a submarine which have now been received show that the explosion took place on board the "Drakon," a vessel that has not yet been handed over to the Government by the builders. The explosion happened during a trial of the benzine motor. Part of the vessel was blown into the Neva, but was soon recovered by river steamers that hastened to render aid. The engineer who was directing the trial and thirteen dockyard workmen were seriously injured, and one of the latter has since died.

THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, August 15.
The fine weather that brought all the strikers out of doors is at an end. The city today has a desolated appearance. There is no longer any lack of means of conveyance. The result of the railway men's strike will not be known till tomorrow or Tuesday. The decision of the street-sweepers will be arrived at to-day. The sympathy-strike of the agricultural labourers has attained to but small dimensions, and the typographers' strike has failed. The newspapers appear in print, many of them in their usual form. In Stockholm and many other places in the Kingdom work has been resumed; and the organised dock labourers at Göteborg intend to return to work tomorrow or some day soon. The Bakers' Union has threatened the hospitals with a failure of the bread supply; but the supply of provisions from outside exceeds the demand, and exemplary order reigns.

CUNARD LINER SUNK IN DOCK.

Liverpool, August 15.
A fire broke out yesterday evening on board the "Lucania," which was lying in the basin. Some of the cabins were burnt out and, as the fire continued to spread, the ship was scuttled and sunk, as the best means of saving her.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

Colorado Springs, August 15.
Two trains on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad carrying four hundred passengers came into collision today near a curve here. Eight persons were killed and fifty injured, several of the latter fatally.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Dinghra, the murderer of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalca, was to be executed in London at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, the Home Secretary having seen no reason to interfere with the sentence of death.

Two people were killed and eleven badly injured in a tramcar panic at Naples on Sunday night. The car was crowded with passengers returning from an aquatic festival, and caught fire while crossing the Ponte Posillipo.

Twenty miners have perished in a great fire at the Real del Monte mines in Mexico.

A panic broke out during a cinematographic performance at Southsea (England), one little boy being killed and many other children badly hurt.

The occupants of the balloon in reference to which terrible rumours were flying round last week have now returned to Berlin, their release from detention at the Russian frontier having been secured by the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

A great fire broke out yesterday in the Bremen oil factory, and the massed fire brigades from Bremen and the vicinity were in action. The building was wrapped in flames, and at the time of wiring there seemed little hope of saving it.

THE NEW PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 7.

A plan for founding a Pan-American Bank in New York, with agencies in the capitals of Central and South America, is approaching completion. Like the founders of the American-Chinese Bank Syndicate, whose object is to secure a fair field for American capital in Chinese enterprises, the financiers who are organising the Pan-American bank have the full support of the Federal Government. Both the institutions, apart from their political significance, enjoy official favour because of the advantageous influence they may be expected to exert on the commercial relations of the Union with China and the Central American States respectively. Mr. Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, and Mr. John Pierpont Morgan are the leading men interested in the Pan-American Bank scheme.

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, all the numbers being selected from the works of Wagner and Strauss. (1) Overture, "König Ewais," Wagner. (2) Waltz, "Seid umschlungen Millionen," Strauss. (3) Fragments, "Rienzi," Wagner. (4) Overture, "Der Zigeunerbaron," Strauss. (5) Violin solo, "Preislied," Wagner. (6) Polpourri, "Der Prinz von Methusalem," Strauss. (7) Kaiser Marsch, Wagner. (8) Waltz, "Blue Danube," Strauss. (9) Tonbilder, "Lohengrin," Wagner.

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

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

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30
Die Fledermaus.
Operetta in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.
Cast:
Gabriel von Eisenstein, gentleman Herr Rüdiger.
Rosalinde, his wife Fräul. Seebe.
Frank, governor of the prison Herr Pauli.
Prince Orlofsky Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Alfred, his singing teacher Herr Soot.
Doktor Falke, notary Herr Trede.
Doktor Blind, lawyer Herr Nebuschka.
Adele, Rosalind's maid Frau Nast.
Ida, Fräul. Sachse.
Sidi, Fräul. Lehmann.
Faustine, Fräul. Krüger.
Paula, Fräul. Kronau.
Felicitä, Frau Lehmann.
Melanie, Fräul. Boden.
Mini, Fräul. Weinert.
Hermine, Fräul. Kretschmer.
Xandi, Frau Wenzel.
Berta, Frau Lehnert.
Ali Bey, an Egyptian nobleman, Herr Gedlich.
Ramusin, a Japanese attaché, Herr Markgraf.
Murray, a rich Canadian, Herr Pleissner.
Caricomi, a Spaniard, Herr Löschke.
Lord Middleton, Herr Plehler.
Baron Oskar, Herr Seifert.

Frosch, prison warden Herr Erl.
Ivan, the Prince's valet Herr Hahn.
First Herr Römer.
Second Herr Wehrle.
Third Herr Scheer.
Fourth, servant to the Prince Herr Wolf I.
Fifth Herr Hafner.
Sixth Herr Mildner.
First Herr Ernst.
Second, officer to the Court Herr Hiekel.

PLOT. Adele, Rosalind's maid, is invited by her sister Ida to an entertainment given by a Russian, Prince Orlofsky; but Rosalind will not let her go. Rosalind's husband, Eisenstein, has been given a sentence of five days imprisonment, which, owing to the stupidity of his lawyer, Blind, has been increased to 8 days. Eisenstein turns Blind out of the house. Rosalind has promised a lover, Alfred, whose tender voice she loves, to admit him after her husband has gone; so when Eisenstein goes with a friend, Falk, to the Russian prince's entertainment, after which he is to go to gaol, she lets Adele go, and admits Alfred, but is disturbed by Frank, the governor of the prison. She passes Alfred off as her husband, and he is taken to prison. Adele creates a sensation at Orlofsky's ball, and though Eisenstein recognises her, no one believes him when he says she is a servant. Rosalind also appears masked, and Eisenstein flirts violently with her, she taking possession of his watch. At supper Eisenstein relates how Falk, who had disguised himself for the occasion as a hui (Fiedermann), got intoxicated at a ball, and went to sleep in the street, when the crowd jested him, calling him Dr. Fiedermann. Frank is also at the ball, masquerading as a Marquis, and gets very intoxicated, and on his return home finds the prison warden, Frosch, still more so. Adele and Ida come to ask the Marquis to smooth matters for Adele at the Eisenstein's; when a ring is heard, the girls are put in a cell; it is Eisenstein arriving to give himself up. Blind arrives to defend Alfred, the supposed Eisenstein, but the real Eisenstein turns him out, and putting on his gown and spectacles has Alfred fetched. Rosalind also arrives. Eisenstein reveals himself and mutual recriminations ensue, when Falk arrives with all the other guests and explains that the whole thing is a joke concocted by him to avenge the Fiedermann incident, and all pledge each other in champagne.
Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1899.

Aug. 15 to 22	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	Die Fledermaus, 7.30 p.m.	Der Evangelist, 7.30 p.m.	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor, 7.30 p.m.	Die Walküre, 6 p.m.	Der Bajazzo—Sic. Bauernchre, 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi, 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	Triplepatte, 7.30 p.m.	Triplepatte, 7.30 p.m.	Triplepatte, 7.30 p.m.	Triplepatte, 7.30 p.m.	Triplepatte, 7.30 p.m.	Triplepatte, 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	Alt-Heidelberg, 8 p.m.	Am Tage des Gerichts, 8 p.m.	Alt-Heidelberg, 8 p.m.	O diese Leutnants, 8 p.m.	Kater Lampe, 8 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	—	—	Concert, 7.30 p.m.	Concert, 7.30 p.m.	Concert, 7.30 p.m.	Concert, 7.30 p.m.	Concert, 7.30 p.m.	Concert, 5 p.m.

DRESDEN

A most interesting and impressive Church of Scotland service was held on Sunday morning last, when a large congregation, including many American visitors, assembled. The Resident Minister, Rev. T. H. Wright, conducted the service, and Dr. Lyman Abbott preached the sermon.

The doctor based his discourse upon the familiar words of Isaiah 40, 31, and prefacing his remarks by saying the promise was to them not that wait for the Lord, but those that wait upon the Lord—that is, do Him service and share His purpose: he built up a deeply interesting and characteristic address, charged with intensely human sympathies and made clear and compelling by homely and practical illustrations and by shrewd home-thrusts that found their mark in the heart and conscience of his hearers.

The chief points of the discourse were three: (I) They that wait upon the Lord "shall mount up with wings as eagles"; they shall gain a larger, broader vision of the world and of the Divine purpose in it. (II) "They shall run and not be weary"; they shall give themselves with positive enthusiasm to the Divine work of redeeming the whole life of mankind; and (III), most difficult of all, "they shall walk and not faint"; they shall patiently persevere in their labours and be sustained in the midst of commonplace duties; they shall learn to understand the bearing of these monotonous tasks upon the great and Divine ends of life.

Such, in substance, was the thought emphasised by Dr. Abbott, but no such brief summary can convey the profound effect of the broad humanity and social enthusiasm which breathed in every word uttered. As was afterwards said by a member of the congregation: "If all the theologians in Christendom were changed and again changed, Dr. Abbott would not need to alter one word of his sermon." And as another gentleman of wide experience remarked: "It was practical Christianity!"

Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Craddock, of Lancaster, Pa., have arrived in Dresden for a brief stay. Mr. Craddock is a former vocal instructor of Philadelphia, and at one time was well known in the American colonies of Berlin and Dresden, in which former city he met his wife. He informs the *Daily Record* that they have come to Dresden for a course of opera, and that the two performances they have already seen compared most favourably with those they witnessed at Bayreuth, except perhaps for the impressive arrangements and historical milieu. Mr. and Mrs. Craddock hope to visit Berlin towards the end of this week, and will sail for New York early in September.

Mr. Edward J. Shepherd, of Fort Monroe, Va., a retired officer of the United States Navy, together with his son and daughter are at present in Dresden, having coming from Paris and Munich. They are leaving for Weimar to visit friends, and will then make an automobile tour through Holland.

Consul-General and Mrs. Gaffney were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George-F. de Crano at a dinner party in the Ritter Park Hotel, Bad Homburg, last Saturday night. On Sunday they motored to Bad Nauheim with Mr. Jefferson de Mont Thompson, and returned to Dresden yesterday morning.

Among the many American arrivals in Dresden during the week-end were the following: Mr. Peter Bachmann and Mr. Carl Bachmann, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Mrs. T. Long and Miss M. Partridge, of Boston, Mass., all of whom have taken apartments at the Hotel Westminster.

At the Pension Görnemann, Reichs Strasse 1, are: Mrs. Louise Orlaman, a well-known lady physician, of Detroit, Mich., with Miss Orlaman, Miss Edith Nahls, and Miss Maude Helson, all of Detroit.

New guests at the Pension Blech, Ammon Strasse, include: Miss Mary Richardson and Miss Emily Richardson, and Mrs. Whidden, all of Canada; Mr. S. Stepton and son, of Macon, Georgia; Mrs. J. C. Hampton, the Misses Alice and Maud, and Master John Hampton, of San Francisco; Misses Jeanne Annet, E. Dellac, Madeleine Déprez, all of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Ivins, with their daughter and two sons, of Plainfield, New Jersey; and Mr. William Eades, of Market Harborough, England, arrived in Dresden yesterday and are staying at the Pension Meincke.

The Management of the Royal Opera announces a series of performances of the works of Richard Wagner, to begin on Sunday next, the 22nd of August, with "Rienzi." Other works will be given in the following order: on Wednesday, the 25th instant, "Der fliegende Holländer"; on Friday, the 27th instant, "Tannhäuser"; on Monday, the 30th instant, "Lohengrin"; on Wednesday, September 1, "Tristan und Isolde"; on Saturday, September 4, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." On Wednesday, September 8, the first performance in the new season of the "Ring" will open with "Rheingold."

At the Royal Theatre, Neustadt, the subscription performances of the new season will begin on September 13. The printed notice respecting the subscription may be obtained gratis at the office of the Kgl. Generaldirektion, Schösser Gasse 16; at the box office of the Royal Opera; and at the Invalidendank, See Strasse 5. Written applications for new subscriptions, accompanied by the full address of the applicant, will be received at the box-office of the Royal Theatre, Neustadt, up to the 1st of September. The places of former subscribers will be reserved for them, for the new season also, up to September 8.

The concert at the Royal Belvedere this (Tuesday) evening will be devoted to works of Wagner and Strauss, particulars of the programme appearing in our Music Notices.

The baby rhinoceros in the Zoological Gardens has announced that it is prepared to receive the admiration of the public due to it as one of the first-class attractions of the city. It holds its receptions in the elephant-house from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when it may be seen in its bath or out of it, as the humour of the moment suits. It is two weeks old, and so far shows appreciation of the care bestowed upon it by its keepers, answering to its pet name of "Muz" by a turn of its beautiful little head and big goggle eyes.

The contributions of the United States to the International Photographic Exhibition consist chiefly of pictures of the life led by the "Redskins" of today, who are here seen to have little in common with the prairie-folk and scalp-hunters of romance. Confined to "reservations," the modern Red Indian lives partly on the bounty of the Government, partly by agriculture and handicrafts. The tribes who have taken to industries may survive the competition with the other races represented in the population of the Union; but the picturesqueness of the nomad life and fierce inter-tribal feuds and fighting of old times is gone, never to return.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today a party, meeting in the domed hall at the main entrance from the Stübel Allee, at 5 p.m., will be conducted through the Amateur Photography department and the Industrial pavilion by Herr Wandrowsky. The music will be supplied by the band of the 1. Field Artillery regiment No. 12, conducted by Obermusikmeister Baum. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m., and lasts till 10.30.

The daily programme of the Ernemann Kino theatre up to Friday next will include the following films: "English boys at play," "Oran, its manners and customs," "Tea-gathering in India," "Elephants piling timber," "Winter sports," and several humorous scenes. Holders of season tickets are entitled to a reduction on the ordinary charges for admission.

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

THE CRETAN CRISIS.

DRASTIC ACTION BY THE POWERS.

We live in an age of crises,—that is to say, barely a month passes without some State or some community or other doing its best to upset the delicate equilibrium of the world's peace. Diplomats who are going through their apprenticeship now should be the most finished political strategists of the age when they go into business on their own account. The one pressing need of the world today is peace, and perhaps for that reason the maintenance of peace is steadily becoming an exceedingly delicate task. The geyser spot on the earth's political crust—Constantinople, par excellence—is once more active, and as we write the situation in that quarter appears in sombre colours. The policy of Greece in regard to Crete continues to be unsatisfactory, and our latest advices indicate the taking of a drastic step by the Powers concerned. The inhabitants of Crete have not the vestige of a legal right to sanction their hoisting the Grecian colours, but we suppose that they are reckoning on the disturbed domestic condition of Turkey to preclude the possibility of armed retaliation. The attitude of the Powers has thus far been scrupulously correct, and we are confident that their efforts will avert an armed clash. The following telegrams describe the situation in its latest phases:

Paris, August 14.

The following semi-official Note is published here today:—"The Cretan Government having declared its inability to remove the Greek flag from Canea, the Protecting Powers have decided to send a second warship to Canea. So soon as their naval forces have been reinforced, force will, if necessary, be used for the removal of the flag in dispute."

Reuter's Agency learns that a Note has been handed to the Turkish Government on behalf of the four Protecting Powers in Crete to the effect that the Powers will see to it that the objectionable flag hoisted by the Cretans on the island be removed, and expressing the hope that in these circumstances the Turkish Government will not think it necessary to give orders for the Turkish fleet to proceed to Cretan waters.

Athens, August 14.

The entire Greek press exhorts the Cretan people to suppress the Grecian flag, and thereby prove their amenability to the advice of the Powers. The last Turkish Note to Greece is regarded as a proof of the moderation displayed by the Porte and its peaceful intentions towards Greece.

Canea, August 14.

The Cretan administration has informed the general-consuls of the Powers that its exertions have been fruitless and that it is not in a position to suppress the flags hoisted on the fortifications of Canea. The administration has called an assembly of the Chamber for today, and will then tender its resignation. (Later.)—During the arrival of the Deputies this evening, a band of armed peasants entered the town and occupied the forts, for the purpose of protecting the flags flying there.

Paris, August 15.

The *Petit Parisien* reports: "On Tuesday the international squadron before Crete will have attained a strength of eight warships. If the Cretans have not by that time conformed to the demands of the Powers, energetic measures will be adopted. At least 1,000 men will be held in readiness for landing on Tuesday. If troops are actually landed, the status that existed up to August 27th will be reinstated."

Paris, August 16.

The *Matin* publishes the following report from Athens: "An eminent political personage remarked that the Turkish Note proved an intention to attack Greece. Greece had actually maintained the attitude prescribed by the Powers. Turkey, a strong Power, had been permitted to make all the preparations for an attack, at her pleasure; but the Powers had forbidden Greece, a weak Power, to adopt precautionary and necessary measures of defence. The last Turkish Note was really aimed at the Powers who had assisted in the drafting of the Greek answer: Their effectual intervention was now required to prevent the outbreak of a conflict."

ROBBERY IN A GERMAN EXPRESS TRAIN.

A special edition of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* contains an account of a daring robbery committed in the Paris-Nancy-Frankfurt express shortly before 10 o'clock last Saturday night. The train had passed

Mayence and was running at full speed between Raunheim and Kelsterbach stations when a lady from Stargard, who sat alone in a first-class compartment, was surprised by the sudden entrance of a man wearing a mask. In an instant the man had snatched a yellow leather bag from her hand and disappeared. She promptly pulled the emergency brake cord, and the train was brought to a stand; but the robber had jumped off before it stopped, and disappeared in a wood. No trace of him has yet been discovered.

American Tourists Robbed.

The Munich police have succeeded in making what is believed to be an important capture. Two Philadelphia gentlemen were the victims of serious thefts at one of the Parisian hotels last Monday week, and the police were promptly informed of the affair. Their inquiries led them to suspect a man who had since left Paris, and after keeping a close watch on him, through the agency of the railway detectives, they eventually wired instructions for the man to be arrested on Friday at Munich on his arrival there.

It was then found that he was making use of a circular railway ticket available from Paris to Naples, via Germany, which belonged to one of the two gentlemen robbed. It is believed that there will be important developments of the affair, which may throw light on several recent sensational hotel robberies.

BOY BANK ROBBERS.

New York, August 14.

Despatches from Santa Clara (California) relate an extraordinary story of the escapade of two boys yesterday, who attempted to escape in an automobile after robbing a bank. Fired apparently with a desire to emulate their heroes of fiction, the lads obtained two revolvers, and taking advantage of a slack hour at the bank, one of them proceeded to hold up the cashier, while his companion collected such money as was easily procurable, and the couple then rushed from the premises with \$7,000 in gold, and jumping into an automobile, which was standing outside, were driven away at full speed.

It is not clear from the reports published here whether the presence of the car was pre-arranged, but it is stated that the chauffeur, realising that something was wrong, purposely disabled the car, with the result that the lads fell into the hands of the pursuing police, and were promptly taken into custody.—Central News.

115 TURKISH SOLDIERS KILLED.

Constantinople, August 16.

The newspapers publish a report that Said Idris, the Pretender of Yemen, attacked the Turkish troops the day before yesterday, inflicting upon them a loss of 115 killed. The Ministry has ordered the immediate despatch of a military expedition.

The Turkish gunboat "Sed el Bahr" has sunk off Tripoli.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Tokio, August 15.

The earthquake that occurred yesterday in Central Japan did serious damage, especially at Nagoya. The particulars that have come to hand are, however, meagre, as the railway and telegraph communications are broken. The numbers killed and injured are said to be 21 and 70 respectively. The damage done in part of the Shiga province is also very considerable. The extinct volcano Isuki is said to have caved in near the summit.

A later despatch states that 30 people were killed and 163 injured; and it is feared that those figures will be increased when the reports from all the affected districts come in. A great number of temples have been destroyed.

KING ALFONSO AS ARBITRATOR.

A Madrid telegram says that the decision to be given by King Alfonso in regard to the dispute between Peru and Ecuador has been postponed, as a Ministerial investigation of the matter has thus far been rendered impossible owing to the Melilla campaign.

THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL FREE.

Holtzenau, August 15.

The sunken Belgian steamer "Pallomares" was raised early this morning and has since been removed from the canal; which is now free for the passage of all vessels, as before the accident.

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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

August 19.—Cleveland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York August 30. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).
August 22.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 28. Mark letters "Via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock on Thursday, August 19.
August 21.—Philadelphia, from Southampton, mails due in New York August 28. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, August 19.
August 21.—George Washington, from Bremen, mails due in New York August 30. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Friday, August 20.

TO CANADA.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York August 10.
On Friday, August 20, by the S.S. Campana, left New York August 11.
On Saturday, August 21, by the S.S. La Savoie, left New York, August 12.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Moderate southerly winds, bright and warm, with tendency to thunderstorms.

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