

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,071.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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A QUESTION OF NERVES.

(FROM AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.)

So, despite its somewhat streaky composition and the good-natured patronage with which it was received, the Australian cricket team of 1909 has done just as well as its predecessors and will return home with the legendary "ashes." In the face of their decided superiority to England in ability to play Test Matches, the philosophic sportsman can do no more than shrug his shoulders in resignation.

Australia had most of the luck; they would probably readily admit it. Maclaren, Fry, Warner & Co., doubtless made extraordinary blunders of commission and omission in the selection of the teams, especially in their persistent refusal to play fast bowlers of the first-class, although the Australians so obviously relied on that section of their bowling department. These things, although they contributed to the disaster, do not wholly explain it. The real cause strikes much deeper. Nothing can disguise the fact that our leading players, some of them the most experienced, were afflicted with "nerves," amounting, in some cases, almost to panic. However extraordinary the phenomenon may appear, we have to admit it, and not for the first time. We were lacking in "grit" and in that whole-hearted determination to win, in which Australia appears to excel. We had the impression that this was an English quality, too, but our confidence is beginning to totter a little. We could put into the field half-a-dozen teams each as good as Australia's, but as soon as they leave the pavilion their pluck seems to mysteriously evaporate.

Maclaren and Fry are conspicuous examples of this, although there was a time when Maclaren, with his back to the wall, was the grimmest stayer in England, and was considered particularly able to "rise to the occasion." Fry is notorious. If the slightest shadow of responsibility falls upon him he seems to lose every spark of ability that he possesses. He is consistent in this respect, because he has been known to "give away" a football tie in the same lamentable fashion. Great batsman and fine athlete that he undoubtedly is, he lacks that faculty of supreme self-control in a crisis, so essential in test matches. This determination on the part of our men—for we suppose it can be nothing else; the occurrence is by no means new to us—has shown itself particularly in their inability to "stop a rot." As soon as one man loses his head and throws his wicket away, a sort of spell seems to creep over the rest and they tamely follow his miserable example.

The ability to play a losing game well counts more in real cricket than the ability to play a winning one. Australia are never so magnificent as when the game is going against them. They never know when they are beaten. They are "game" to the last moment. The very attitude of the fielders, the tenseness of their attitudes, the keen, almost savage, attention with which they follow every movement, is sufficient in itself to alarm a vacillating batsman. On paper our side was the better, but on the playing patch Australia were the stronger fighters.

That is all that can be said about it. The only satisfaction we can derive from the melancholy result is that they are our kinsmen.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICANS RESIDENT ABROAD.

New regulations of importance to American visitors to Europe have been issued by the United States Treasury. Americans who have resided abroad continuously for one year with a fixed abode have hitherto been classified as non-residents, and have been allowed to bring home free from duty all household and personal effects "suitable to their station in life." On and after September 1 this privilege will be conceded only to Americans who have resided continuously abroad for two years, irrespective of a fixed abode. The reason for the change is the discovery that many Americans, intending to travel about the Continent for a year, have evaded the Customs regulations by renting a room or apartment in some city for that period, using it as a storehouse for their purchases, and on their return showing a receipted bill for rent as evidence of their having had a fixed abode. The reform is characteristic of the purpose of the Treasury Department rigidly to enforce the new tariff.

HARSH TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 7.

The result of the introduction of exceptionally harsh measures against immigrants entering this port since the appointment of Mr. Williams as Commissioner of Immigration is reflected vividly in the reports just issued as to the number of deported immigrants during July. In a recent despatch (published in the Daily Record of August 13) I explained these measures at length. It appears from the report that 50,000 persons were received at the Ellis Island immigration station during the past month. Of these no fewer than 1,933 men and women were summarily refused admittance as undesirable immigrants and sent back to the ports of departure. This is by far the highest number of deportations in a month in the annals of American immigration. The previous greatest number was 1,800, who were sent back during May, 1906, but in that month the stream of immigration was more than twice as great as last month.

A BRITISH MINISTER TO ATTEND THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

London, August 17.

The German Emperor has invited Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, to attend the Imperial German manoeuvres.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

London, August 16.

The South African Union Bill was read for the second time today in the House of Commons.

EUROPEANS MURDERED IN INDIA.

Calcutta, August 16.

A sub-inspector of police, an English constable, and a native official have been murdered by peasants in the vicinity of Hardoi, Province of Oude, while conducting an investigation. Another constable was severely wounded.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

BRITISH AEROPLANE SUCCESS.

Mr. Cody made an excellent flight last Friday evening with his aeroplane at Aldershot. During the day (says the Times account) he added a second passenger's seat to his chassis, but he did not use this. Starting again from the western end of Laffan's Plain, he lifted his machine immediately to a height of 8ft. or 10ft. from the turf, and flew steadily down the full length of the Plain. Increasing his altitude he turned and journeyed back to his starting point, whence, without touching ground, he described a figure eight in mid-air, covering the full length of the Plain twice while so doing. Turning again he made his way over the trees which separate Laffan's Plain from Farnborough Common, and after crossing the latter tract of land, he alighted ultimately in front of the military balloon shed at Farnborough. There he was received with cheers and was helped by members of the staff to turn his aeroplane for the home journey. This was accomplished in perfect safety.

When Mr. Cody alighted from his machine he was immediately surrounded by hundreds of Territorial Engineers, whose camp overlooks Laffan's Plain, and cheered again and again. He would not have stopped, he said, but that his bearings were overheated, and he feared to damage his new engine. He calculated that the distance covered without touching ground in the second flight was four miles, at the rate of about 40 miles an hour.

Mr. Willard, a pupil of Mr. Curtiss, on Friday (says the Times correspondent at New York) surpassed Mr. Orville Wright's ten-mile cross-country flight at Fort Myer. He flew 12 miles in 19 minutes in an aeroplane, the Golden Flyer, which belongs to the Aeronautical Society.

The Daily Mail offers a prize of £1,000 to the aviator covering in a heavier-than-air machine the greatest total distance across country, either in England or in France, officially recorded by either the French or English Aero Club, in the twelve months dating from the morning of August 15, 1909, to the evening of August 14, 1910.

MISHAP TO AN AMERICAN AVIATOR.

Rheims, August 16.

Mr. Curtiss, of the American Aero Club, who is taking part in the Rheims aviation week, ascended for the third time today in his aeroplane. The motor failed to work and the apparatus crashed to earth, sustaining severe damage. The aviator himself escaped unhurt.

RECORD BALLOON TRIP.

A message from St. Gallen states that Colonel Schaeck, the winner of the first prize in last year's Gordon Bennett race, has crossed the Saentis for the first time in his balloon "Helvetia."

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

Stockholm, August 16.

The Swedish Committee of Organisation for the World's Peace Congress at Stockholm has decided to postpone the Congress for a year or two.

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BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*:—Miss C. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Strasse 5.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

Mr. Wilbur L. Rodgers, of Sacramento, Cal., has just arrived in Berlin for a month's stay, and has taken apartments in Charlottenburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Shaw, accompanied by their two daughters, have reached Berlin by automobile from Dresden, and expect to stay for a week or two. Mr. Shaw is engaged in the automobile business at Chicago, where he informs the *Daily Record*, cars are selling at a phenomenal rate.

This fact, he thinks, has some connection with the energetic endeavours now being made to improve the roads in the vicinity of Chicago, and, indeed, in most parts of the Union. Mr. Shaw and two friends last year made an automobile trip to Seattle, Wash., and only along a few miles of the route did they have difficulties on account of road conditions. Quite recently long auto trips were more or less hazardous owing to the difficulty of obtaining fresh petrol supplies, but today every small road house or farmer's homestead has its supply on hand ready for the passing car.

Mr. Shaw is, of course, enthusiastic as to road conditions in Germany, and having motored extensively through France and Italy, he has come to regard the German roads as more adaptable for touring work. More attention is also paid here to grading; but he complains of the excessive dust with which his party was afflicted between Munich and Dresden.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearce Whittaker, of Chelsea, Mass., and Miss Grace Mahoney, of Boston, have arrived at the Hotel Esplanade, Berlin. All three are greatly interested in educational work, and have studied the methods prevailing in various parts of Germany for comparison with those at home.

Latest English and American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, include:—

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Konta, and Miss Lemp, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Fauchild, and children, and Miss Emma Fauchild, of San Francisco. Mr. Joseph J. Saks, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McIlvain, and E. M. McIlvain, jr., of New York. Mr. Th. H. Mosenthal and family, of London. Mr. Whitney Lyon, of New York. Mr. Gilson Willets, of New York. Miss Madelaine G. Zenner, of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mannheimer, and Miss Mary Mannheimer, of Chicago. Mr. H. Spanagel, of London. Mr. John W. Darby, of London. Dr. Adolph Hehs, of Leeds. Mr. Dennis Sparling, of London. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Warschauer, daughter and son, of Denver, Col. Mr. Isidor Cohn, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Gamsey, and daughter, of Los Angeles. Mme. Balbin, and Mme. Julia del C. de Viale and family, of Buenos Aires. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Burton, of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burton, of New York. Mr. J. G. Patton, of Philadelphia. Mr. A. Hoffman, of New York. Mr. S. P. Gilmore, and courier, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirsch, and Mrs. Coleman Meriwether, of Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter, Mr. H. D. Carpenter, and Miss Andrews, of Paris.

The *Berliner Tageblatt's* edition of yesterday morning contained an exceedingly interesting article from the pen of Dr. von Holleben, a former German Ambassador, on the subject of Anglo-German relations. Dr. von Holleben writes in a candid manner that will appeal to both German and English readers, and briefly sketches the primary reason of the filmy mutual ill-feeling which exists in certain sections of both countries. He characterises the German popular attitude at the time of the Boer War as foolish, and says that the plea of close kinship existing between the Germans and the Boers was ridiculous. Far closer is the kinship between the Germans and their British cousins. Both countries, argues Dr. von Holleben, need peace for the development of their industrial prosperity and social reforms. He concludes by reminding the English nation that the German Navy, that bone of contention, might not possibly render great aid to Britain some day as an ally. It is a highly hopeful sign that influential German journals are throwing open their columns to articles which must tend to dissipate international suspicion and bad blood. One or two of the great London newspapers are working along the same lines, and if once the entire Anglo-German press is imbued with this lofty ideal we shall promptly witness the destruction of the last remaining vestiges of ignorant dislike and selfish envy between Great Britain and Germany.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(Gura Opera)	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Ketten	8
	(Kammerspiele) Freund Jack	8
Lessing Theatre	Die gelbe Nachtigall	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dodelsack	8
Comic Opera	Zaza	8
Lustspielhaus	Familie Schimek (Pallenberg)	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Brosters Millionen	8
" Charlotten-		
burg	Madame Bonivard	8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Zar und Zimmermann	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Tanzusar	8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walthalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stietiner Sänger	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte.—Der Deserteur	8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

THE LATE RUDOLF LEXOW.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 7.
Rudolf Lexow, one of the last of the political exiles of 1848 who gained notoriety by their co-operation in the building up of the American Union and were leaders of American Germanism, has died in Brooklyn at the age of 88. Lexow was born at Tonning, in Schleswig-Holstein. After completing his gymnasium course, he studied at Kiel, and took an active part in the movement of 1848. Following the example of other political refugees at that time, he emigrated to America, where the Civil War was already casting its shadows before. Lexow applied himself to journalism, strongly advocating the maintenance of the Union and the liberation of the slaves. He it was who gave the widest circulation to those ideas among German-Americans through the *Belletristische Journal* which, founded by him, long enjoyed prosperity and brilliantly fulfilled its mission. Lexow developed great literary activity, writing histories of the American Civil War and of the movement of 1848, and several novels. One of the chief tasks he set himself was to make his fellow-countrymen acquainted with the arrangements and manners and customs of their new home. To that end he made diligent use of his pen. Thirty years ago, after the death of his wife, he retired altogether into private life.

PARIS

Notice: The address of the Paris agency of the *The Daily Record* is No. 45, Boulevard Haussmann, where visitors are requested to apply for any information concerning conditions in Paris, etc. All new arrivals in Paris from Berlin and Dresden should send in their names and addresses to the above agency, for publication in *The Daily Record*.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 11.

"Paris Disembowelled!"

I suppose that all cities suffer more or less from the well-intentioned but inconvenient street-operations of the Public Works departments. Paris is exceptionally unfortunate in this respect, as the pavage, sewerage, etc., can hardly be described as conscientiously done, for reasons not altogether within the control of the authorities, and extensive burrowings and scratchings are continually in progress. Naturally, the Parisians grumble considerably at the obstacles flung up in the streets, and there is a perpetual fire of criticism in the newspapers, particularly in the *Matin* which, on these subjects, is congenially "chez soi." Some time ago, it appeared with a caricature, entitled "The King of the Mud," of the person supposed to be responsible for the unswept condition of the streets. The amount of street-repair work now going on all over the city is truly extraordinary. A series of earthquakes could hardly have worked more havoc with the road-surfaces. In the Avenue de l'Opera alone, the roadway is "up" in seven places, including the whole of the congested square in front of the Opera House.

The dislocation which this causes is enormous and the newspapers have been howling with rage about it. The remarks of the *Matin* this morning, on this unparalleled series of excavations, are so unusually caustic, that they may well serve as a sort of standard essay on the subject. I cannot let slip the opportunity of translating a few of them:—

"An offensive legend," it commences, "has been circulating for centuries in regard to Marseilles. Once upon a time a sea-captain, lost in the fog, proceeded to make soundings close to the great city. 'We touch filth!' announced the pilot. (The word which the *Matin* used was not 'filth,' but I am writing in English.)

"Ah!" said the captain. "We must have arrived at Marseilles!"

"In the future, some skipper of an airship lost in the clouds will endeavour to recognise the landmarks below. His pilot will shout:

"I see a lot of disembowelled streets, covered with builders' rubbish!"

"Ah!" the captain will exclaim, "We are passing over Paris!"

"It is, indeed, a monstrous and unbelievable thing that they are making of our city. There must be, somewhere in the official background, an infernal imagination which plans it all. Someone with the ingenuity of Satan.

"Look at the Place de l'Opera. They dug and delved and chopped there for two years. Then they sewed the skin together and allowed the battered thing to return to life.

Street Scalpers!

"Then, one fine day, somebody said: 'Hello! the Metropolitan Railway Station at the Opera House hasn't got an elevator!'"

"What!" screamed the department. "No elevator at the Opera House! We'll see about that!"

"Up went the paving again. Back came the cranes, the wheelbarrows, the barricades, and all the other instruments of torture. And every square foot of the surface has been scalped!"

"Remember the Rue de Douai, of which they dug up the entrails three times in three months; the Rue de Quatre-Septembre, where they camped out for five years; the Esplanade des Invalides, the storming of which raised a long yell of anger from every corner of Paris; the Place de la Concorde, paved not so well as Siberia; the Boulevard des Capucines, falling into rotteness; and the outer boulevards; and the Cours la Reine; and all Paris, opened-up, disrupted, vivisected, emptied, dirtied, cut, contaminated, pigged!"

"You will easily believe," continues the *Matin*, after this fusillade, and signalling to the official trumpeter, "that in regard to information we possess on our staff a certain force of penetration. We were able to announce the Russo-Japanese War twenty-four hours before the Quai d'Orsay began even to doubt it. We knew all about the Treaty of Portsmouth before it was signed. We can unveil ministerial secrets, and compel statesmen and ambassadors to speak; but when someone digs a weeping hole in some part of Paris, we are at an entire loss—absolutely right out of the field—to know who ordered the digging of that hole! You all remember the cesspools in the streets during the last fall of snow. Well we, like everybody else, hurled ourselves at M. de Pontich. We proposed to inflict on him the worst tortures. But we committed a judicial error compared to which the Dreyfus affair was very small beer. It was proved to us, with documents, that M. de Pontich was whiter than the snow we were so furious about. Who was responsible? Nobody. Let us blame the wind!"

No. 1,071.
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Suffering in Silence!

"If you want to know what to do in the face of this rising flood of barricades, bricks, plaster, and hydraulic cranes, we will tell you. You may just fold your arms and sit tight!

"Bismarck observes somewhere in his memoirs that in 1870, when Moltke and Roon arrived before Paris and, from the terrace of St. Germain, surveyed the incomparable city, stretching before them in majestic beauty, an accustomed reverence awoke in their rugged soldier souls.

"No!" they said. "We cannot, in the face of History, take the responsibility of destroying such a capital!"

"This responsibility others have taken with a light heart, and if ever a horde of barbarians should arrive at the gates of the city they would find their work half done." Thus the *Matin*.

Not a little piquancy has been added to the distressing situation by the fact that the public authorities of Constantinople, having heard much of the municipal miracles of Paris, invited the Parisian public works department to send some of its best men to the city on the Golden Horn, in order to give officials there a few hints in paving and general sanitary work. The comments on this invitation, in the Parisian press, have been particularly fiery. The mildest of them suggested that Paris would be the gainer if the public works departments of both cities effected a permanent exchange of staffs.

There is a story told here of an individual who, armed with a pick-axe, commenced to break up the paving on one of the boulevards. A crowd naturally gathered to watch his operations and the police officiously kept a space clear for him. After he had been at work for some hours and was more than waist-deep in his excavation, one of the officers inquisitively asked him what was the object of his work. The wielder of the pick-axe calmly remarked that he was going to Australia. Some asylum-keepers arrived shortly afterwards and explained that they had been searching for him all morning.

G. A. A.

THE EXECUTION OF DINGHRA.

London, August 17.

The native student Dinghra, the murderer of Colonel Sir Curzon Wylie and Dr. Lalcaea, was executed by hanging here at eight o'clock this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GLASGOW.

Glasgow, August 17.

Ingram Street was this morning the scene of a great conflagration, which originated in a warehouse and destroyed several similar buildings stored with cloth and other dress stuffs.

POLYGLOT JOURNALISM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 7.

A "weekly" published in twelve languages is the latest thing in journalistic annals, and its domicile is Chicago. The novelty was started by a political society formed to promote sound municipal government. The polyglot character of the paper is due to the wish of its founders to make their political principles known to the non-English-speaking cosmopolitan population of Chicago. Among the twelve languages are German, Polish, Italian, and Czechish.

D R E S D E N

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Winter, of Erie, Pennsylvania, with their family are now in Dresden for a few weeks' stay. Mr. Winter is one of the best-known lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania. He was born in Germany while his parents, native-born Americans, were resident in this country, and a very curious circumstance is that of his three brothers, one was born in England, another in France, and the youngest in Italy. "So that you would be hard put to it to find a more cosmopolitan family," said Mr. Winter yesterday. They will visit Munich at the conclusion of their stay in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Forestier, Mr. and Mrs. James Carroll, the Misses Mildred and Irma Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Johnstone, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Saunders, all of London, are among the latest English arrivals.

Mr. John Vance Bush, of Milwaukee, Wis., has arrived in Dresden with his son from Vienna. As a citizen of the beeriest city in the States, we asked him his opinion of the "dry wave" said to be sweeping over the country at present. Mr. Bush thinks that there has certainly been a marked decrease in the consumption of beer and spirits in America within the last two years, and he attributes this chiefly to the activity of the prohibition enthusiasts. Another cause is the growing interest taken in all branches of physical culture, and the recognition that alcohol in excess is a prime factor in national degeneracy. But Mr. Bush pointed out that the fall in the national liquor bill in some respects is natural evolution, and that the consumption of alcohol in Great Britain, for instance, has also decreased immensely in the last four years. "We are growing wiser than our fathers, and each generation is more chary of alcoholic excess than its predecessor. I should not like to prophesy just how long it will be before we are all teetotallers, but I am fairly certain that the moderate drinker of today will be looked upon as a toper fifty years hence."

Mr. Bush and Master Bush expected to leave today for Berlin, whence they will go to Hamburg.

Our Bad Wildungen correspondent writes: The number of cure guests registered at this popular spa up to Sunday night was 9,281. It is noticeable this year that a large number of English and American visitors are taking the cure, and the latest arrivals include: Miss Dyson, of Hornsea, London; Mr. and Mrs. B. Lejeune, of London; Mrs. G. L. Abbott and Miss B. Higgins, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Mrs. Agnes Thompson and her two daughters, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. A. Kahn, of New York; Mr. and C. Schumacher, of London; Mr. Ferdinand Hess, of London; Mrs. G. Bloom, of Chicago; Mr. C. Leick, of Newark, N.J.; Mr. Irving Greentree, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Emma Elliot, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Collins, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Stevens, of Manchester; Mrs. Butler and two daughters, and Miss Patterson, of London; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Baggott, of New York; Miss Helen E. Smith, of Portland, Ore.; Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, the well-known New York lawyer; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reinhardt, and Mr. Loyal A. Crane, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Young, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Popper, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fisher and Mr. J. Buellesbach, of New York.

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.



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Admission M.1; Season tickets M.3, and each additional one M.2. Sale of season tickets, from 9 to 1, and 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Exhibition office, Künstlerhaus, and at the "Depositenkasse B" of the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.

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The *Berliner Tageblatt* informs its readers that Geh. Hofrat Professor Dr. Wörmann is about to retire from his office of Director of the Royal Picture Gallery, Dresden, and that he will be succeeded by Geh. Hofrat Hermann Prell, Professor of the Royal Academy of Arts, Dresden. That information was premature as to the first part, and incorrect as to the second. Dr. Wörmann has informed a Dresden contemporary that he has not yet requested to be relieved of his office, although that does not necessarily imply that he has not thought of doing so in the not very distant future. On the other hand, no decision whatever has been arrived at as to a possible successor to the present Director of the Royal Picture Gallery, still less has any particular individual been thought of for the post. For our own part, we do not believe the best interests of the Gallery would be served by the appointment of an artist to the important office of Director. The objections to such an appointment are too obvious for mention.

The Dresdner Sport-Club have brought home six prizes from the Light Athletic Sports meeting held by the V.M.B.V. at Chemnitz on Sunday last: Rud. Assmann having been first in the Hop-step-and-jump with 39 feet 9 inches; second in the Long Jump with 18 feet 5 1/2 inches; and third in the High-and-Wide Jump with 4 feet 5 1/2 high and 8 feet 11 inches wide, while Mittag was third in the Spear-throwing with 116 feet 8 inches; Kuhn, with 50 metres start, won the 1000 metres (1094 yards) Handicap in 2 minutes 48 seconds, and Schönebaum, 40 metres start, was second for the same race in 2 minutes 50 seconds.

The Dresden Ruder-Verein crowned the edifice of their rowing this year by winning the race for Junior Eights at Leitmeritz on Sunday against the Breslau and Prague crews. This makes the fifth big race that the Verein has won this season—a performance of which the members are justly proud. Besides these five eight-oar races, the Junior Fours at Magdeburg and the State Fours at Dessau were won after a hard struggle. In all, therefore, seven handsome First Prizes have been brought home. In five other races the Dresden Ruder-Verein boats have been good seconds, passing the mark almost level with the winners. These results are highly creditable and satisfactory to all concerned: to the crews and their instructors who have worked so strenuously, to the old oarsmen who have assisted them with advice and criticism and, last not least, to the financial backers who have provided "sinews" of another but not less necessary sort.

Those who have spent their holiday among the hills, valleys, and pastures will perhaps have made many interesting discoveries, and come unexpectedly upon plants that are strangers to their surroundings. Who, for instance, would expect to find rhododendrons at Gottleuba, or specific rock plants at Bosel, near Meissen? Yet the Botany department of the International Photographic Exhibition shows us that such "rarities" are not actually rare. The Erzgebirge and the granite hills in the Lausitz meet many botanical foundlings that are otherwise met with only in the high Alps, or even, some of them, in Asia and the valley of the Niger. To these belong various cistus grasses and chrysanthemums, and other non-European plants. The occurrence of specific classes of plants in certain places is remarkable. In the Dresden Heide, for instance, colonies of giant tropical ferns may be found in flowery open spaces in the forest; and in the Erzgebirge there are spots which bear a quite exotic character. People, therefore, who avoid paths much-trodden of tourists and follow the rule of nature will find much to interest them, and if they carry a camera, may take pictures of rare "foundlings."

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

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

<p>Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10. Der Evangelimann. Musical play in two parts (three scenes). Words and music by Wilhelm Kienzl. Cast: Friedrich Engel, warden of the convent St. Othmar. Herr Pattlitz. Martha, his niece and ward. Fräul. v. d. Osten. Magdalena, her friend. Fräul. v. Chavanne. Johannes Freudhofer, schoolmaster at St. Othmar. Herr Scheidemantel. Mathias Freudhofer, his younger brother, clerk. Herr Burrian. Xaver Zitterbart, tailor. Herr Erl. Anton Schnappauf, gunsmith. Herr Nebuschka.</p>								
Aug. 15 to 22	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	Der Evangelimann, 7.30 p.m.	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor, 7.30 p.m.	Die Walküre, 6 p.m.	Der Bajazzo—Sic. Bauern-ehre, 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi, 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	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.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	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, 5 p.m.

SEMITIC INFLUENCE IN THE BRITISH PRESS.

Under the above heading, the following remarkable letter, signed "Another Eye-Witness," appears in our Paris contemporary, the *Herald*:

No doubt many of your readers have read with interest—and perhaps with some amusement—the letter signed "Eye Witness" in your issue of 10th July, in which it is stated that nearly all the English newspaper correspondents in Paris are of Semitic origin. Though I have no personal acquaintance with British newspaper reporters in Paris, there is probably amongst them as large a proportion of Jews as there is in the newspaper press all over the world. The Jews are an intellectual race, and the newspaper business has long been one of their special perquisites, and whether a great daily is owned by a clever Hibernian, a Christianised Semite or a shrewd Scot, it cannot dispense with the aid of the Jew.

The smartest newspaper men are to be found amongst Jews, though it not unfrequently happens that they try—and often successfully—to hide their origin under English, or Scotch or Irish names: thus Cohen becomes Cain, Adams becomes Hamilton, Solomon becomes Sullivan, Levy becomes Vely, etc. Sensational modern journalism, with its necessity of keeping the public daily amused and interested, often at the expense of the finer sentiments of mankind, has no room for "English Christians and Gentlemen." Such a combination is not often to be met with in the modern journal nor is he wanted.

The nature of my business has for many years brought me into touch with most of the great British papers, and a careful compilation gives the following approximate number of persons of Semitic origin, though not always admitted as being such, holding more or less prominent positions on London papers: *The Times*, 34; *Daily Telegraph*, 21; *Morning Post*, 5; *Standard*, 7; *Pall Mall Gazette*, 8; *Morning Advertiser*, 4; *Daily Mail*, 18; *Daily News*, 1 (doubtful); *Daily Express*, 11; *Morning Leader*, 3; *Evening News*, 9; *Daily Chronicle*, 4.

A glance at the above list will show that the most successful publications have the largest Semitic staffs, but whether it is the success of the paper that attracts the Jew or the Jew that makes the paper successful I do not profess to know.

Undoubtedly the Jews on the London press wield considerable influence, but that influence is not a bad one, nor is it easy to understand why "Eye Witness" should expect newspapers of a staunch Protestant land like England to sympathise with Roman Catholicism, and why the Jews, who were persecuted and hunted for centuries in Catholic States, should in writing for the noble English press, be expected to take a sentimental interest in the woes of French Catholics.

THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, August 16.

The strike situation remains the same. The organised workers remain for the most part idle, but in some centres work has been resumed. A railway strike is highly improbable. The result of the men's ballot will be made known tomorrow. Street life in Stockholm is once more animated. Most of the trams are running, and mail coaches conveying tourists are to be seen driving round the city.

SERIOUS AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Kaiserslautern, August 17.

The *Pfälz. Presse* publishes the following report: "Yesterday evening a French automobile, on the journey from Paris to Marienbad, ran into a tree while racing an express train between Landstuhl and Kindsbach. The benzine holder exploded. Two ladies were fatally injured, another lady and two gentlemen were seriously hurt. All were conveyed to the hospital at Landstuhl."

AN HOTEL PIGEON POST.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

New York, August 7.

A New York hotel has established a carrier-pigeon post. The birds are entrusted to passengers embarking for Europe, who take them on board their ship and release them at sea, so that they may carry a final greeting to the friends left behind.

:: DRESDEN ::

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THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Constantinople, August 16.

The Ambassadors of the Powers had interviews with the Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister today, and renewed their counsels as to moderation in the Cretan question. The Powers' representatives at Athens have made similar representations to the Greek Government, whom they advised to answer the last Turkish Note in a conciliatory manner. Reports from Canea state that the men of Crete are determined to resist the hauling-down of the Grecian flag.

An authoritative informant states that at today's diplomatic reception, the Turkish Government insisted upon receiving from Greece the explanations in regard to Crete demanded in the last Turkish Note.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 16.

The Italian Ambassador, as the *doyen* of the Diplomatic Body, today handed to the Porte a collective Note in which the great Powers declare their readiness to dissolve the Macedonian Financial Commission if the Porte will bind itself to continue to appropriate a specific portion of the yield of the 3% increase of the Customs dues to the three Macedonian vilayets. The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors at the same time informed the Porte that their Governments intend to recall the Macedonian Civil Agents in a short time.

Constantinople, August 16.

The Chamber was to have discussed at today's sitting the Bill providing for the self-government of Yemen. The Minister of the Interior said that the Bill was unsuitable to the purpose of regulating the present state of affairs in Yemen, where new difficulties had occurred, such as the recent attack by the Sheik Idriss. The Government had despatched troops and money and would adopt strong measures. The Minister then asked the Chamber to authorise the Government to do what was necessary in the matter; and the Chamber passed a resolution accordingly.

THE MELILLA CAMPAIGN.

Madrid, August 16.

General Marina, commanding the Melilla expeditionary force, has issued an order of the day to his troops, in which he denies that the Moors have been successful and promises to lead his soldiers on to victory. The fulfilment of the civilising task entrusted to them by Europe would furnish a glorious page in the history of their Fatherland.

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. today (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 tomorrow (Thursday).
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. tomorrow (Thursday).
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.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York August 10.

On Friday, August 20, by the S.S. Campania, left New York August 11.

On Saturday, August 21, by the S.S. La Savoie, left New York, August 12.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Southerly wind, bright and warm, tendency to thunder.