

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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## “ARE WE DECADENT?”

(FROM AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT)

The article published in the *Daily Record* yesterday, entitled “A Question of Nerves,” was so unmistakably and characteristically English that the superscription as to its origin was a trifle unnecessary. The writer attributed the failure of England against the Australian cricketers this year to an attack of “nerves,” and deduced therefrom some very pessimistic conclusions. How is it that English writers so consistently paint their own country's present and future history in these mournful colours? Why do they always close their eyes to the good work done, and hold up the bad to the scorn of the world? Why do they harp upon the national degeneracy of their people, and steadily ignore the splendid qualities which have built up that vast edifice known as the British Empire. We may have made a mark in the world's destinies deeper than that engraved by any other known community, but we are decadent because we have lost a test match. We may have the largest maritime commerce in the world, and the greatest Navy; our flag may fly over one-fifth of the earth's surface, and more than one-fifth of the earth's people call themselves British citizens; but we are sliding swiftly down the hill of ruin because we are fond of watching football on Saturday afternoons. Other nations may imagine us great—even dominant, and marvel at the latent power and resources of Britain; but we know we are little and insignificant, nerveless and tottering, very small beer indeed; because, forsooth, we have a hundred scribblers and spouters always dinning it in our ears.

If we were to take all these gentlemen seriously, we should forthwith commandeer every available vessel in British ports, steer en masse to Mid-Atlantic, and there scuttle our ships and drown, individually and collectively, as a nation. It would be the simplest remedy for all the ills we are said to be groaning under. It would be better than being driven into the sea at the point of invading bayonets. It would even be better than dying by inches of physical incapability. We have lost a couple of test-matches: ergo, let us commit suicide. We have lost a couple of polo matches: ergo, we are losing the Empire. Our grandfathers and theirs were accustomed to the information that they were en route to the dogs: according to present informants, however, we have long since been with the dogs. We are wallowing in the profoundest abyss of national annihilation.

Now, while I am willing to concede that a certain amount of self-criticism is healthy and even necessary for individuals and nations, I contend that we English invariably go to extremes. The pot-house politician at home may rave and spout of our degeneracy, and the itinerant tub-thumper declaim against the rottenness of our ruling classes, the shameless wickedness of our aristocracy, and the squalid misery of our masses. At home we sometimes applaud; but when we come abroad we find to our deep chagrin that foreigners are taking us at our own valuation. They look upon our army as a collection of half-trained, ignorant recruits,—because English politicians are always shouting it aloud. They despise the utter lack of educational facilities and the illiteracy of our masses,—as repeatedly emphasised by our own writers and speakers. They pity our blind ignorance of art and music and all the higher things of life,—as so freely depicted by English publicists. And, finally, they are convinced that the Empire is tottering on the verge of ruin,—because they are continually reading it in the English papers.

We cannot blame the foreigner for being courteous enough to believe our own statements. It is not too much to say that ninety per cent. of the misconceptions in regard to England and the English under which foreigners labour is due to our own genius for disparaging ourselves. It is time to end this nonsense, once and for all. Self-respect is as necessary to the nation as to the individual. Let us no longer tolerate “the idiot who praises all countries but his own”; any more than we tolerate the blatant jingo. Personally I prefer the latter; he is so much more healthy. Instead of gleefully exposing our defects to the view of our neighbours, let us silently work to make them good, strong in the knowledge of the splendid traditions and pre-

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sent qualities of our race. Let us follow the precept of that virile patriot, the German Emperor, and cast out pessimism. We have still a great destiny, if we will only make ourselves worthy of it. But we shall disappear into that gulf of despair so luridly pictured by our own contemners if we do not speedily shake off our vicious habit of self-depreciation. If you continue to tell a man how very ill he looks, he will eventually become a confirmed invalid. We are too prone to mental suggestion of this kind: it has long ceased to be broad-minded, and has become absurd and contemptible.

### CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN DISPUTE.

London, August 17.  
Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question as to deliveries for the Tientsin-Pukow railway, said he had no reason to believe that Article 18 of the agreement would not be loyally carried out. That article provided that the German Asiatic Bank and the Chinese Central Railway shall act, during the building of the railway, as the agents of the Railway Administration in the purchase of foreign material, and that, if prices and qualities are equal, British and German products are to be preferred to other foreign products, for the northern and southern parts of the railway respectively.

New York, August 18.

A telegram from Peking reports that the Chinese Foreign Office has consented to America taking a fourth share, amounting to 30,000,000 dollars, of the Hankau-Tchechuan Railway loan.

### ANOTHER CYCLONE IN SOUTHERN STATES.

New York, August 17.

A violent cyclone has swept over the southern States and done great damage. Many towns, especially in Georgia, are entirely cut off from communication with the outer world, as all telegraph and telephone wires are down.

### LAUSANNE—MILAN EXPRESS DERAILED.

A telegram from Berne says that the Simplon Tunnel express from Lausanne to Milan was derailed on Monday afternoon at Preglia, three miles from Domo Dossola, owing to a portion of the track having subsided. Several passengers were injured.

### KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

The King of England attended divine service at Marienbad on Sunday, the Rev. T. Saunders officiating. The small English church was filled to overflowing, and although only British and American visitors were admitted, the usual crowds awaited the King's coming and going.

As we briefly reported on Tuesday, M. Clemenceau, the French ex-Premier, and M. Crozier, French Ambassador in Vienna, motored over from Carlsbad and lunched with the King. Among the other guests present were Sir Fairfax Cartwright, British Ambassador in Vienna, Capt. the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, and Col. F. Ponsonby. The luncheon, which was quite informal, was served on the balcony of the Hotel Weimar, as the weather was fine. M. Clemenceau sat on the King's right and M. Crozier on his left. From the gardens below His Majesty could be seen in animated conversation with M. Clemenceau. The luncheon lasted one hour, the party then retiring from the balcony. Ten minutes later, M. Clemenceau and Crozier and Sir Fairfax Cartwright left the hotel, M. Clemenceau returning to Carlsbad. Before his departure M. Clemenceau admitted, in reply to an inquiry, that the political situation had been discussed.

A pretty incident occurred on Saturday. A little girl of 13, named Vera Caro, who is being educated by an English governess, and has always had a great wish to see the King, was walking in the Kaiser Strasse when she suddenly came face to face with His Majesty, who was seated on a bench. The little girl impulsively walked up to the King and, curtsying, presented to him a few roses which she was carrying. The King took the flowers, shook hands with the child, and thanked her. His Majesty then requested Col. Ponsonby to place the flowers in the carriage which was waiting near by. The little girl, radiant with joy at the King's kindness, rushed home to inform her parents of her good fortune.

The King's Master of Ceremonies left Marienbad for Ischl as the bearer of a letter of congratulation from King Edward to the Emperor Francis Joseph, whose birthday took place yesterday.

### STRANGE EPIDEMIC AMONG SOLDIERS.

Paris, August 18.

Several of the morning journals state that a number of the 26th battalion of Chasseurs à Cheval at Vincennes have been seized with an illness, the nature of which has not yet been ascertained. Eleven of the cases are said to be severe, and an enquiry has been set on foot. Some of the journals suggest that the outbreak is due to the bad condition of the cooking utensils, others attribute it to overwork or to the bad quality of the drinking water.

### REVOLTER SHOT AT BARCELONA.

Barcelona, August 17.

A peasant sentenced to death by Court Martial for taking part in the recent revolt was early this morning shot by a firing platoon at the Monjuich fortifications.

Martial law was abolished today, and the civil administration of the city and province resumed.

### SPANISH SHELLS SCATTER THE MOORS.

Paris, August 18.

Detailed advices from Melilla state that the Riffs, who were encamped on the surrounding heights, attacked the Spanish columns at the moment when the sentries were being relieved. The Spanish artillery at once opened a heavy fire, which was supported by a mountain battery accompanying the relief column. Under this heavy shell fire the tribesmen were driven out of their positions, suffering great losses. It appears that on Sunday last they were also scattered with many killed and wounded, while attacking a provision train.

# 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.

The members of the National Waterways Commission appointed by Congress to investigate European waterways, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday evening and have taken apartments at the Hotel Adlon. As previously mentioned in this column, Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, is chairman of the Commission, whose other members are: Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Senator Simmons, of North Carolina; Mr. Alexander, of New York; Mr. Cassidy, of Ohio; Mr. Sparkman, of Florida; Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota; and Mr. Wanger, of Pennsylvania, all members of the House of Representatives; and Professor Emory Johnson, Colonel W. H. Bixby, and Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations.

Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara gave a dinner in honour of General Clarence Edwards and Mrs. Edwards at Halensee restaurant on Monday evening. General Edwards is chief of the Insular Bureau of the American War Department, and as such corresponds to the Head of Colonial Government has charge of the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and Porto Rico. He was adjutant to President Taft when, as Secretary of War, Mr. Taft came through Berlin in 1908. General and Mrs. Edwards have been spending some little time at the Hotel Bristol.

The General hopes to see as much as possible of Berlin and its beautiful surroundings before sailing back to the States from Southampton on the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" on August 27th.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the eminent Rabbi from Chicago, and Mrs. Hirsch have been staying at the Esplanade Hotel previous to returning to America on August 19th.

They spent some time in Kissingen, after which they took a pleasure-trip to Northern Europe—as far north as Spitzbergen—and just touched on Christiania and Stockholm before returning to Berlin.

The Count and Countess von Limburg-Stirum after a six months' stay at the Hotel Adlon, are motoring to Dresden, where they stay at the Englischer Hof, en route for Baden-Baden.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Goodwin arrived at the Hotel Adlon by motor from Dresden on Monday.

Mr. J. G. Patten, the owner of the famous café in Philadelphia, is spending a few days in Berlin.

Mrs. Wilhelm Middleschulte, wife of the eminent organist of the Thomas Orchestra, Chicago, has just left Berlin and will soon sail for her home in America.

Miss Nanny Wisselmann, Mrs. Middleschulte's niece, who has been a year with her aunt in the States, returned to her home in Westfalia a few days ago.

Mrs. E. J. Emslow and Miss Hawkes, from Jackson, Michigan, have left Mrs. Bennett's American Home for Cologne. They hope to make a trip up the Rhine, to Mainz, whence they return to America via Paris and London.

Mr. O. Speaks, a young American musician and composer, from Columbus, Ohio, and his friend Mr. M. A. Dickinson, after touring in Europe for some months, have left Berlin for America.

Mrs. Victor Bell and her daughter, who have been staying at Mrs. Bennett's home, expect to leave for Paris next week.

Mrs. Tade Hartsuff-Kuhns, after having twice been round the world, has now returned for an indefinite stay to Bellevue Strasse 12, after studying manners and customs of countries such as Norway, Sweden, and Poland.

Mrs. Fenaloso, from Boston, and Miss Grozier are staying at the Hotel Esplanade.

Mrs. Dr. Watson chaperoned a party of 12 young resident Americans for a half-day's outing to the Oberspree last Saturday.

Mr. Frederick W. Wile and Mrs. Wile returned from Thuringia on Tuesday night.

Dr. Hill, the American Ambassador, returned from Bad Wildungen on Tuesday night.

The next Base-Ball practice game will take place on the Tempelhofer Feld next Friday at 5.30 p.m. Any one desiring to play will please report at the west wing of the tribunes.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fyfe, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Sardanapal	at 8
Royal Theatre	Viel Lärm um nichts	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(Gura Opera)	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Ketten	8
	(Kammerspiele) Freund Jack	8
Lessing Theatre	Nora	8
Berliner Theatre	Ein von unsere Leut.	8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	8
Lustspielhaus	Familie Schimek (Pallenberg)	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Brosters Millionen	8
„Charlottenburg“	Ein Erfolg	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Afrikanerin	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Tanzhusar	8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugsplitze zum Watzmann	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theater	Stettiner Sängler	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. Thackara, Esq.  
Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3

## AMERICAN PACKERS AND ARGENTINIA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 8.

In the course of last year the large firms of American packers have completed financial transactions involving a sum of \$56,500,000 for the extension of their business. That proceeding is regarded in interested quarters as an endeavour on the part of the great firms to get control of the meat and meat products markets all the world over. Next to America, Argentina is the largest meat-producing country in the world. The sole export market that Argentina has is Europe, and, owing to tariff conditions, Argentine meat can be sold there cheaper than American meat. In order to compete successfully in European markets with the Argentine product, the American packers must take at least two cents a pound less than they obtain at home; and their only way of escaping from that necessity lies in gaining a controlling influence in the Argentine meat trade.

The first important steps towards that goal have been taken. In 1907 Messrs. Swift and Company obtained the control of one of the largest Argentine companies, the La Plata Cold Storage Company. Of the \$10,000,000 of new capital lately raised by Swift and Company, \$1,700,000 are said to have been used for the purchase of a second large Argentine concern, the La Blanca Company, which was established in 1902 with a capital of \$1,500,000. There is hardly any doubt that America is aiming at the acquisition of other Argentine property. Messrs. Schwarzschild and Company are said to have entered into negotiations with Argentine firms, though so far without result. Besides the control of the meat and meat products market, the transactions above mentioned involve that of the by-products, especially hides.

## THE CRETAN CRISIS.

### TURKEY DEMANDS DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* yesterday published the following telegram from Constantinople: "Two Admirals and 22 officers have left with a consignment of ammunition, torpedoes, and other material for the fleet. It is stated by persons in authority that the Turkish fleet will take vigorous action if the protecting Powers do not speedily compel Crete to restore the *status quo ante* and to acknowledge the Ottoman suzerainty. The representatives of the protecting Powers are continuing their mediatory efforts, but Turkish officials say that deeds, not words, are looked for. A pessimist feeling consequently prevails in diplomatic circles."

Constantinople, August 17.

All the Greek ships lying here have been boycotted since yesterday evening. The boycott, which is being very stringently carried out, is attributed to the young-Turk Committee at Salonika.

It is reported that the protecting Powers have informed the Porte in their Collective Note that the Turkish Government should look to the Powers and not to Greece. It is further stated that, at the diplomatic receptions yesterday, some of the Ambassadors represented to the Turkish authorities that they should regard the first answer of Greece as a success.

The first dragoman of the Greek Embassy remonstrated with the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs today in the name of the Greek Ambassador against the boycott of Greek ships; and the Minister conferred afterwards with the Grand Vizier as to the steps to be taken to stem the boycott movement. Telegrams from Canea report the emigration of Mohammedans to Rhodes. Three Greeks were arrested here yesterday and charged with carrying on political intrigues. The answer of Greece to the Turkish Note is expected tomorrow.

Canea, August 17.

The Consuls of the protecting Powers have informed the Cretan Government that the Grecian flag would be hauled down tomorrow, and at the same time have pointed out to the Government the irreparable consequences of any resistance to the international troops who will land for the purpose. The provisional Government has issued a proclamation, warning the people to submit entirely to the will of the Powers.

### GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS FEARED.

Constantinople, August 18.

The Note expected from Greece had not arrived at noon; but its contents are said in well-informed circles to be known at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Note, according to that authority, will state that the Greek Government has again carefully considered the complaints of the Porte with reference to the Greek Consuls in Macedonia and the Greek officers in Crete. The result of that consideration is that the conduct of the Greek Government towards the Porte has been thoroughly loyal, so that the reproach of unfriendliness to Turkey is not justified. With regard to the Cretan question, the Greek Government refers to its statements in the former Note. In well-informed circles the recall of the Turkish Ambassador from Athens is considered probable.

### THE GREEK FLAG HAULED DOWN.

Canea, August 18.

A company made up of sailors of the protecting Powers landed at 5 o'clock this morning and hauled down the flag flying on the fort at the entrance of the harbour and removed the pole. After leaving a guard of 50 men on the bastion where the flag had been hoisted, the rest of the company returned to their respective ships. Order in the town was maintained by the Cretan Gendarmerie.

### GERMAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES COMMENCE.

Kiel, August 18.

The two divisions of battleships, a squadron of cruisers, and a reserve division composed of the battleship "Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm," eight coast-defence ironclads, together with torpedo-boats, and gunnery training ships, put to sea early this morning for manoeuvring purposes.

### GERMAN OBSERVATORIES.

Breslau, August 17.

An aerological observatory, similar to the one at Lindenberg, near Berlin, for investigating the conditions of the upper regions of the air is to be erected either on the "Elbwiesen," or near the "Heinrichsbaude" in the Giant Mountains at a height of about 4,250 feet above the sea.

### ROYAL AUTOMOBILE MISHAP.

Belgrade, August 17.

The garage of the Royal Palace here was this afternoon the scene of a serious accident. Some benzine left in the tank of Prince George's automobile exploded, badly injuring the chauffeur and a servant. The accident is attributed to carelessness on the part of the chauffeur.

**RUSSIAN SHIPS TO PASS DARDANELLES.**

The Porte has given the required permission for the passage of the Imperial Russian yachts "Standart" and "Polarstar" through the Dardanelles.

**THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.**

Stockholm, August 17. Reports of the resumption of work in all parts of the country are coming in. In seven factories near Göteborg, more than 1000 strikers have gone back to their respective employments.

**EXPLOSIVES IN NAVY COAL.**

Considerable reticence has been observed in naval circles concerning the finding of explosives in a cargo of Welsh coal delivered near Sheerness for the Royal Navy. The discovery, it appears (says the *Daily Telegraph*), was made some ten or twelve days ago, but information in regard to the incident has only just leaked out. It is now stated that the explosives consisted not of dynamite cartridges, but of six 4oz. packets of gunpowder, which were contained in a canister found in the coal while it was being transferred from the collier to the floating coal depot Jumna, off Port Victoria. Nothing has transpired as to the result of the service inquiry which has been held, but the powder is understood to be of a kind used for blasting purposes. Its presence in coal, although fraught with peril to men in the stokehold of a ship, is believed to be purely accidental.

**CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.**

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,**  
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Sunday, August 22nd. 11th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden—All are cordially invited.

The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),**  
Bernhard Strasse 2,  
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.  
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

**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) Coronation March, "Le Prophète," Meyerbeer. (2) Overture, "Lodoiska," Cherubini. (3) Melody, Rubinstein. (4) Waltz, "Dorischwalben," Strauss. (5) Prelude and Siciliana, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni. (6) Trombone Solo, "Faust," Gounod. (7) Fantasia, "Der Trompeter von Säckingen," Nessler. (8) Overture, "Fra Diavolo," Auber. (9) Waltz, "Falling leaves," Cremieux. (10) Turkish "Sharwache." (11) La Matchiche, Borel Clerk.

**NEW BOOKS.**

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week: "The Score," by Lucas Malet, in 1 volume.

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

**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.15

**Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.**  
(Merry wives of Windsor.)

Opera in three acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

**Cast:**

Sir John Falstaff ..... Herr Schwarz.  
Mr. Pluth, citizens of Windsor ..... Herr Trede.  
Mr. Reich, ..... Herr Nebuschka.  
Fenton ..... Herr Soot.  
Mr. Spärlich ..... Herr Erl.  
Dr. Caius ..... Herr Büssel.  
Mrs. Pluth ..... Frau. Siems.

Mrs. Reich ..... Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
Mistress Anna Reich ..... Frau. Keldorfer.  
A waiter from the Garter Inn ..... Herr Schindler.  
First citizens ..... Herr Niemetz.  
Second citizens ..... Herr Markgraf.  
Third citizens ..... Herr Hahn.  
Fourth citizens ..... Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Pluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Pluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Pluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Pluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Pluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Caius and Mr. Spärlich.  
Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1893.

Aug. 15 to 22	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	—	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor, 7.30 p.m.	Die Walküre, 6 p.m.	Der Bajazzo.—Cav. Rusticans, 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi, 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	—	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.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	—	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, 5 p.m.

**DRESDEN**

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Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

Mr. Oswald Irving, and his nephew Mr. Sidney Irving, of Chicago, are among the latest arrivals.

Mr. Irving is well-known in Chicago dramatic circles as a brilliant exponent of character rôles and a comedy actor. He and his nephew landed at Plymouth early last month, and spent a fortnight in London. "I was not so much disappointed at London theatre conditions as the dreary accounts of my American friends led me to expect," said Mr. Irving to a *Daily Record* representative yesterday. It is true that many of the large theatres appear to have been built with a sublime disregard for the comfort and convenience of the audience, and the acoustic properties of three houses I could name are absolutely atrocious. But I think that as regards variety of plays and excellence of individual companies London ranks most highly. I have never performed in England myself, but many of my friends have; and their verdict is that, provided an American play is not too copiously peppered with American slang and idioms, and is adapted in some slight measure to its new surroundings, they are invariably well received by London audiences. The mistake many of our managers make is the bringing to London of plays wholly unsuited to English requirements. When these fail, as they are predestined to do, our disappointed managers return full of complaints as to the stupidity and narrow-mindedness of the English theatre-going public.

"Then, again, I have been struck with the prejudiced insularity of many American critics when discussing London plays and players. One of the few critics who create an English atmosphere for themselves upon arriving in England is Mr. Alan Dale, of the *New York American*. But the majority of his colleagues seem bent on finding fault with London just because it doesn't happen to be New York. I have often wondered to myself as to the identity of 'An American First-Nighter,' that terrible critic who maligns London theatres in the *Paris Herald*. When he has used up his stock of silly abuse of leading English managers, actors, and plays, he hands out several dozen lines of alleged wit whose point would puzzle a brass monkey. I visited one play which that gentleman had excoriated in his usual East Side slang, and found it to be lively, a good plot, brilliant dialogue, beautifully acted and staged. Since then I assiduously read the *First-Nighter's* criticisms of new pieces and found a judgment the exact reverse of his own. In that way I maintain an accurate opinion of the modern English drama."

Mr. Oswald is only staying in Dresden for a day or two, and then leaves for Munich. When asked his opinion of the German stage, he said that he had personally had no experience of it; but that it enjoyed an excellent name in America.

Several American visitors made a delightful automobile trip to Saxon Switzerland yesterday, the party including: Mrs. Helen Monson and her daughter Carrie, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dwight, of Cambridge, Mass.; and the Misses Janet and Cecily Martin, of Nastasket, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lovington, of Newport, South Wales, are spending a few days in this city prior to departing for Berlin.

Professor George S. Atwood, Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, of Berlin, is in Dresden for a day or two on business, and called in at our editorial offices yesterday.

We understand that the National Waterways Commission, whose arrival in Berlin is reported elsewhere, will shortly visit Dresden to inspect Saxon canal and waterway conditions, and that a prominent professional member of the local American Colony has been chosen as the Commission's official interpreter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Halloran, of Tuxedo Park, N.J., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kessler, of Saratoga, N.Y., Mrs. Wilberforce Banks and daughters, of Oakland, Cal., and Miss May and Miss Sarah McVeagh, of Fresno, Cal., were among the American arrivals yesterday.

A fresh American contingent of visitors has arrived in Dresden and taken apartments at the Grand Union Hotel. The new arrivals include: Madame Josephine Wallace Hogan, Mr. William Hogan, and Miss Alice Laflin, from Paris; Mrs. Emily Hudson, of Philadelphia; Mr. William Grosvenor and Miss Margaret Grosvenor, of New York; Mr. William Knowlton, and family, of Newton, Mass.; Mr. Joseph Clark, of Ottawa, Canada; Mr. John Bernhart and Mr. William Bernhart, of Greensberg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. William Wills, of San Antonio, Texas; and Mr. Walter Fox, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The following guests are now staying at the Pension Schadowell: Miss Minna von Nostitz and Miss Emily von Nostitz, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miss Henrietta Schmetz, of New York; Mr. Francis Haas, Mr. William Pollock, and Mr. Stephen Kent, of Philadelphia, Pa. The three gentlemen are students.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Knight, of Grayshott, and Mr. Pfeffer, of London, are among the cure guests at Bad Elster, Saxony. The total number of visitors at this popular spa is now 11,301.

The recent very serious disturbances at Barcelona originated a rumour to the effect that the Fifth International Esperanto Congress would not, as originally arranged, take place in that city, but at some town in France. This rumour has been repudiated by an official report from the Congress management at Barcelona, in answer to a telegram of enquiry despatched by the Leipzig Esperanto Society. According to the report, order has been completely restored at Barcelona, and the Congress will therefore assemble, as arranged, between the 5th and 11th of next month. The King of Spain has graciously accepted the honorary presidency of the Congress.

The fact that many firms now stipulate that their employes must have a knowledge of Esperanto is proof of the immense strides achieved by this auxiliary world language. But while there is everywhere a desire to become acquainted with its mysteries, there is a deficiency of instructors in Esperanto. To improve this condition the Saxon Esperanto Institute of Dresden has decided to inaugurate a special instruction course for teachers. The course costs ten marks, and includes four hours of tuition daily. The Royal Saxon State Ministry issued a decree last year authorising the establishment of the local Esperanto Institute, whose principal is Dr. Schramm.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today, a party, meeting at 4.30 p.m. in the domed hall at the main entrance on the Stübel Allee front, will be conducted through the Professional Photographers' department and the Industrial pavilion. The music will be supplied by the band of the XII. Infantry regiment No. 177, conducted by Obermusikmeister Röpenack. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till 10.30.

Tomorrow, Friday, the second great Summer Fête and Summer Night Ball will take place. Notice is given that all the chief prizes of the Exhibition Lottery have not yet been drawn, although only about a fourth of the tickets remain available.

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.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable breezes, for the most part light, fairly clear skies, warm, tendency to thunder.

## THE FIRE ON THE LUCANIA.

As previously reported, a disastrous fire broke out on Saturday evening on board the Cunard liner, "Lucania," while the vessel was lying in the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool. After raging for 16 hours the flames were extinguished by submerging the vessel until she settled on the bottom of the dock. The damage is of a most serious character, the "Lucania," from her funnels forward, being almost completely gutted. The whole of the after part of the ship, including the engine-room, escaped injury. Indeed, the flames were checked from a sternwards course by her engine-room bulkhead. Although settled on the dock bottom in a depth of about 30ft., the upper portion of the vessel is well above water, and, comparatively speaking, there is very little external damage, considering the fierceness and duration of the fire. The "Lucania," with her sister ship the "Campania," held for years the speed record of the Atlantic, till the advent of the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania."

## LOVE TRAGEDY ON A LINER.

There was a tragic end to a love romance on the arrival of the mail liner "Aragon" at Southampton from Buenos Ayres on Sunday.

Among the passengers by the vessel was Miss Justina Margaret Flatau, a Hungarian lady, who was accompanied by her married sister, Mrs. Wilkinson, the wife of Mr. Wilkinson, of Harcourt-buildings, Middle Temple, London. Miss Flatau, it is understood, had been out to South America to be married, but for some unexplained reason the nuptials were not solemnised, and she returned with her sister to England.

Shortly after the arrival of the vessel in dock she was seen in a hysterical condition in her cabin, and directly afterwards the report of a revolver was heard. On the ship's doctor hastening there he found that she was shot through the temple, and she expired almost immediately. By her side was a small bulldog revolver, one of the chambers having been discharged. Miss Flatau was only 19 years of age.

## ENGLISH RAILWAY CAPITAL, £1,398,000,000

The returns in connection with the railway companies of the United Kingdom for 1908 were issued Monday as a Blue-book by the Board of Trade. The total amount of authorised capital was £1,398,000,000, an increase over the amount for the previous year of somewhat less than £4,000,000, this being the smallest increase recorded with the exception of that in 1906, which amounted to £2,500,000.

The gross receipts of the companies from passenger traffic amounted to £51,700,000, an increase of £700,000 over 1907, while from goods traffic the receipts were £58,900,000, as compared with £61,200,000 in 1907, which was the highest amount recorded.

The total receipts show a decrease of £1,600,000, which is the first recorded since 1893, but the aggregate is still £2,670,000 in excess of that of the year 1906. In the first and second class passenger traffic the receipts showed a decrease of £92,000 and £95,000 respectively while the third class and season ticket holders receipts increased respectively by £592,000 and £108,000.

The total length of the running track of the railways of the United Kingdom at the end of 1908 was 39,316 miles.

## LABOUR M.P. NOT WANTED IN GERMANY.

Mrs. Ramsey Macdonald, wife of the secretary of the English Labour Party, on Monday received a postcard from her husband in which he states that he has been prohibited from speaking at Kiel, and may possibly be expelled from Germany. Mr. Ramsey Macdonald, M.P., left London on Friday on the invitation of the German General Federation of Trades Unions, in order to address a demonstration arranged for Sunday at Kiel. Mr. Macdonald, however, added that an appeal against the prohibition had been wired to Berlin.

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## THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

## MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Orville Wright landed at Plymouth on Monday, and proceeded to London. He declined to state whether he was in negotiation with the British Government concerning his aeroplanes. Mr. Wright declared that he was not trying for any more record flights, but was striving to make his aeroplane of practical use to the general public. Mr. Wright proposes to spend a few days in London, and will then come to Germany, where he will remain for two months, carrying out business arrangements in connection with the manufacture of Wright aeroplanes and making some flights on the Tempelhofer field. He will also train operators, so that they will be able to instruct others in his methods.

## AEROPLANE PASSENGERS.

The most successful aeroplane flight yet accomplished in England took place at Aldershot on Saturday evening, when Mr. S. F. Cody took a passenger in his machine, and made some short trips of over a mile each. In accordance with a long-standing promise, the first passenger was Col. J. E. Capper, of the Royal Engineers, the commandant of the War Office School of Ballooning.

At varying heights a flight of a mile and a half was made, to the slopes of Danger Hill. Mr. Cody at one time released his hold of the steering wheel and waved his arms about, to show Col. Capper how perfect was the balance. On alighting—which it did without shock—the machine was turned round, and the flight back to the shed was made with equal success, the aeroplane being brought to earth within a few feet of the spot from which it started. Col. Capper expressed unbounded satisfaction at the way the machine behaved, and, after calling for three cheers for Mr. Cody, which were given by the crowd of delighted spectators with a will, persuaded the aviator to take Mrs. Cody for a short flight. Mrs. Cody travelled a mile in the air with her husband, and described the sensation as exhilarating in the extreme. She can claim with pride to be the first lady to go up in an aeroplane in England.

Mr. Cody will, with this machine, attempt to win Sir William Hartley's prize of £1,000 for a flight from Liverpool to Manchester. He intends to take the aeroplane to Liverpool under its own power, making the journey in a series of short trips.

## AN AMERICAN AIRSHIP COMPANY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 8.

The New York Aerial and Navigation Company has been registered in this State, to build and operate a line of airships to carry passengers, goods, and animals between Albany and New York. This is the second company of the kind that has been registered in America, the other being the "Boston Aerial Transportation Company," which was first in the field but has not yet been able to realise any one of its plans for the conveyance of passengers between Boston and New York. This company, however, reports progress from time to time, and its last announcement was that it was building airship stations. The New York Aerial and Navigation Company will officially begin running on the occasion of the Fulton celebration here in the fall.

## COUNT ZEPPELIN'S HEALTH.

Stuttgart, August 18.

The *Schwäbische Merkur* learns from an authentic source at Constance that the condition of Count Zeppelin is very satisfactory and that he is getting better every day. The wound, however, heals rather slowly, so that the Count will have to remain in the hospital a few days longer.

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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 today (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. today (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. tomorrow (Friday).

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 (Friday), 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.

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