

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.

No 1,077.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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PROTECTION v. POCKET-BOOK.

We have received the following letter:—
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Dear Sir:—
 I notice that you took the trouble to publish in your paper my letter to you regarding the article "Protection v. Pocket-Book."

I am aware that an Editor is not generally supposed to be responsible for articles contributed to his paper, but I thought he might be under some moral obligation not to publish in his paper articles that hardly bear the semblance of truth, and I see that you partly assume that obligation, in a measure, by championing the side of your correspondent. If in reading an article I find that there is a statement made of which I know the facts, and that statement is wrong; what reason have I to suppose that all the other statements are right? The natural thing to believe would be, that at least some of the other statements were equally wrong, which without doubt they are.

If in a family, some misfortune should befall one of its members that cast a stigma upon that member's character, what would you think if the father of the family should go down into the market place and cry it aloud to the public? You would think him a man of little sense. Your correspondent is in the same position. He has left his country, the United States, and has come abroad into a foreign land, and airs his opinions, and calls the attention of a foreign people, in a foreign paper, to things he claims exist, but which he cannot at the same time substantiate. What must the German people think of us Americans. They have not any too good opinion of us now, and believe, by hearing and reading such wild and irresponsible statements, that any official in the United States from the President down can be bought.

I say that any American citizen that will go abroad, either in times of peace or war, and try and create this impression, is just as deserving of the opprobrium of his countryman as even Benedict Arnold was.

If your correspondent has information that will prove that John D. Rockefeller controls the United States Senate, then why does he not lay the information before the Attorney General? I assume that the present Attorney General is not considered dishonest by your correspondent as were his predecessors.

You mention Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft as being against "Trusts." I have yet to learn that these two men—of whom I have the greatest admiration and respect—are against "Trusts." If you mean to say that they are against the abuse of privileges by "Trusts," I fully agree. There is not an honest man in the United States that is not against it.

You say that the nobleness and high-mindedness of Americans was never brought in question. Is not the United States Senate composed of American men? Was not this body stigmatised as being controlled by John D. Rockefeller? There are a good many Americans who still believe in the integrity of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and it ill becomes a citizen of the United States to go to a foreign land and gainsay it. "It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

It is just as bad for a man to be bought, or to sell out his business to a "Trust," as it is for the Trust to buy him out. It is only a question of money in both cases. I do not think a man should say much if he is, or was, controlled by a "Trust" to the extent of \$8,500 per annum.

Yours truly,
 Wm. J. Watson.

Schandau, August 22.

The above communication further reveals our correspondent's unacquaintance with newspaper etiquette.

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Cobler -
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and calls for little comment on our part. No additional proof is given to controvert statements which Mr. Watson broadly classes as false, and as a contribution to the Trust question his letter is wholly irrelevant. We must decline to publish further letters of this nature unless they contain something more substantial than uncalculated criticisms of our editorial morality.—The Editor.

THE STRIKE AT PITTSBURG. MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Pittsburg, August 23.
 On Sunday evening grave riots took place here in connection with the strike of the steel employes. The strikers, urged on by their women-folk, fiercely attacked the establishment of the Steel Car Company, and the disturbance assumed so serious a character that the militia were called out. As the crowd refused to disperse, several volleys were fired by the soldiers and many arrests made. The sheriff's attorney, one soldier, and three foreign strikers were killed. Twenty people were wounded, some mortally.

London, August 24.
 The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent cables under date of yesterday as follows: An official telegram from Pittsburg states that during the course of the day three of the wounded men have died, this bringing the total number of dead up to eleven. Careful enquiries elicit the fact that 40 people were slightly wounded. The sheriff's officers, escorted by soldiers, broke into houses where the strikers and their adherents had sought refuge and took many prisoners. Reinforcements of troops have arrived in the city today. There are at least 4,000 of the strikers, all desperate and strongly inclined to show fight again. Strong measures will be taken to maintain order and prevent incitement to fresh outrages.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Constantinople, August 23.
 The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Ambassadors of the protecting Powers that the Cretan question cannot remain unsettled. The form of autonomy must be fixed. According to newspaper reports, some of the Ambassadors have made representations to the Porte relative to the boycotting of Greek merchandise.

It is reported from Canca that the Executive Committee has requested, through the Consuls, that the men landed for the purpose of removing the Grecian flag may now be withdrawn from the forts.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR. NEW AEROPLANE RECORD MADE.

Rheims, August 24.
 M. Blériot, the world-famous aviator who crossed the Channel recently by aeroplane, made yesterday a new world's record for speed. Ascending with his monoplane in the evening, he covered a measured distance at a speed of 69 kilometres an hour, thereby smashing all previous records.

FAMOUS AIRSHIP DESTROYED.

Maisons-Lafitte, August 23.
 The dirigible airship Bayard-Clément, while attempting to descend this morning, came into contact with some telegraph wires along the railway, and the envelope was badly torn. The vessel hung motionless for a few moments, and then fell into the Seine. M. Cabozza, a Russian officer, and two other passengers in the car were all hurled into the water, but managed to save themselves by swimming. The car, motor, and other parts of the balloon sunk in deep water, but by evening the entire wreckage had been recovered, and it is hoped that the balloon will be ready for further use in fourteen days.

The accident occurred at the conclusion of a particularly successful ascent, made as the last trial before the balloon was handed over to the Russian Government. All records for high altitudes had been broken, as the great vessel ascended to a height of 1,500 metres. After being aloft for two and a half hours, it was decided to descend, and a favourable landing spot was chosen. When near the ground, however, a sudden gust of wind caught the great structure and caused the mishap detailed above. The balloon has been sent on to Sartrouville for repair.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S HEALTH.

Count Zeppelin has left the private clinic at Constance, where he remained after the slight operation, and has returned to Friedrichshafen. The journey to Berlin will follow very shortly.

THE VOYAGE OF ZEPPELIN III. TO BERLIN.

Friedrichshafen, August 24.
 It is stated in authoritative quarters that the airship Zeppelin III. will start for Berlin on Thursday night, so as to allow a sufficient margin for possible delays and to ensure arrival at Berlin at the appointed hour.

THE FIGHTING AT MELILLA.

Paris, August 24.
 Reports received from Melilla say that the fighting yesterday was very obstinate. The Moors, who were concealed among the heights opposite the camp at Sidi Moussa, attacked a Spanish provision train from 20 different places. The train was escorted by a squadron of cavalry, four companies of infantry, and two mountain batteries; but it was only with great difficulty that the attack was repulsed. The Spaniards had seven men wounded. The penetrating power of the Moorish projectiles may be gauged by the fact that one of their bullets, after passing through the butt of a Spanish soldier's rifle, went through the skull of another soldier, and into the abdomen of a third.

Melilla, August 24.

A battery of Artillery, while on its way to escort a provision train, exchanged fire with the enemy, who withdrew with some loss. While a party of Moors were attacking the railway during the night, a mine exploded under their feet and many were killed.

MEXICAN GOVERNOR A FUGITIVE.

Monterey, Mexico, August 23.
 Troops have been sent from this town and other places to Galena, where Governor Reyes is concealing himself. He will probably be captured.

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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.

The Dental Congress began its session in the Reichstag building on Monday. When, in St. Louis in the year 1904, Professor W. D. Millar, as President of the "Central-Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte," invited the Congress to meet in Berlin in 1909, the German dentists were greatly pleased at the unanimous acceptance of their invitation.

The Congress is coincident with the fifteenth anniversary of the "Central-Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte." The united German dental profession is taking part on this occasion and the theoretical and practical results of this Congress will stand out as a landmark in the development of dental science.

Among eminent dental surgeons taking part in the deliberations are: Dr. Truman, of Chicago, and Dr. Haessler, of Chicago; Dr. Sautley Butler, New Rochelle; Dr. Wherry Neel and Dr. Ray D. Robinson, both of Los Angeles, California; Dr. Merrill Fordham, Dr. and Mrs. George Arrago, of the Medical Faculty of the University of California—and also of Paris, where the doctor resides at 12 Avenue Mac Mahon—Dr. Richard Blum, with his friends, Dr. Reim and Dr. M. F. Schumberg, of New York.

Dr. L. N. Seymour, of London, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Starr, and Dr. G. L. Hipwell are staying at the Adlon, and are also here to take part in the Congress.

Dr. Josef Peter is a delegate from Vienna and Dr. Karoljic from Nice. Both are staying at the Adlon; whilst Dr. Charles L. Cadwallader, the well known American dentist from Madrid, is also among the representatives and is registered at Hotel Adlon.

Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Hill entertained the members of the National Waterways Commission to a dinner on Saturday night, at which Mr. Orville Wright and his sister, Miss Katherine Wright, were also present.

After the dinner a small reception was given for some of the members of the American colony among whom were Captain Shartle, the Military Attaché of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Shartle; Captain Belknap and Mrs. Belknap; Mr. Peixotto, the well known portrait-painter; Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Dr. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Keppler, Mr. and Mrs. McFadden, and Mr. and Mrs. Scholie, of the American Embassy.

Mr. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State for New Jersey from 1870-1897, is spending some days in Berlin at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Kelsey courteously gave a Berlin representative of the *Daily Record* a few minutes of his time, in which he expressed his delight with the "new Berlin."

Mr. Kelsey visited Berlin for the first time in 1872, after the Franco-Prussian war. The change since then has made quite a new city of Berlin, and he was not even able to recognise the site of his former hotel. Coming from France at that time he was struck with the bright, smart, and dapper Prussian soldiers, as compared with the slovenly appearance of their French confrères; yet at that time Berlin was still almost a provincial town as compared to the present. In 1878 Mr. Kelsey returned again, to see that the city was slowly beginning to assume its position as the centre of an empire. At present Mr. Kelsey thinks nobody can underrate the importance of Berlin, which in many ways is far in advance of cities such as Vienna and Rome.

Another guest at the Adlon is Mr. Baker, a well known architect from New York. He is here for some time to investigate the most up-to-date Berlin hospitals, with a view to applying the same methods in the construction of a large new hospital in New York.

Mr. D. Wolf, a well known member of American Society in Berlin, has returned from Marienbad, and his family is joining him at the Adlon on September 1st for a prolonged stay.

Mr. David Cohn, the head of the firm of Lazare Frères, Paris, has arrived in Berlin, coming from Carlsbad by motor, with his daughter, Mrs. Raphael, and her two children.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rice, Vice-President of the Electrical Company of New York City, is spending some time in Berlin, having come from Lucerne, Switzerland. Mr. Rice is accompanied by Mr. Chester Rice and Miss Mabel Rice. They hope to see the Parade on September 2nd.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Die Hugenotten	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Zopf und Schwert	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Ketten	8
	(Kammerspiele) Freund Jack	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Wildente	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Einer 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 Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Jungler Obrigkeit	8
„ Charlotten-		
burg	Der Biberpelz	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Manöverregen	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Tanzhusar	8
Urania Theatre	Die Insel Rügen	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60 Office hours 10-3.

GRUESOME AUCTION SALE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

New York, August 14.
An auction of an unusual kind took place lately in Santiago de Cuba. The catalogue comprised an extensive collection of skeletons, skulls, and relics of all kinds, sold by order of the executors of a millionaire named Dominguez, who died not long ago. The remains were those of famous American and Cuban statesmen and discoverers; and a number of American museums were represented at the sale. High prices were obtained, the total proceeds of the auction amounting to 100,000 dollars.

The collection consisted of 232 complete skeletons, and 800 smaller items. The highest bid of all was for the skeleton of Captain-General Martinez Campos, who seized the reins of power in Cuba in 1879 and issued several ordinances of far-reaching importance. The oldest relic was the skull of Cabral, the Portuguese who discovered Brazil, A.D. 1500. Among other objects that attracted special interest were the remains of Shoutens, who with Le Maire discovered Cape Horn in 1610, and of the French leader of the Red River Expedition in 1767, de Pages. The bones of the Cuban statesman José de la Concha were bought for the University of Philadelphia.

The remains of some of the testator's ancestors had been included in the collection, but had been consigned after his death to the family tomb. The deceased had been an eager collector all his life, not only of skeletons, but of relics of all sorts. Among smaller articles were: a medallion with hair of Napoleon; Mary Stuart's prayer book; and a walking-stick of the Marquise de Pompadour, all of which passed into private hands.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER AT GENEVA.

GAS EXPLOSION DESTROYS LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Geneva, August 24.
At 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion took place in some buildings of the municipal gas works, breaking every window a mile of the scene. Rescue work was at once commenced, and in half an hour two dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins. The injured, who are very numerous, were conveyed in all sorts of vehicles to hospital. The entire gas works caught fire and little headway could be made against the flames. The town is in a state of great excitement, all shops being closed; the town must remain without gas for some time to come. Among the dead is M. René Masset, director of the Paris Gas Meter Co. Clergymen of the Catholic and Protestant persuasion were on the scene immediately after the calamity, administering aid and spiritual consolation to the wounded and dying. By evening it had been estimated that seven persons were dead, 12 dangerously injured, and 30 slightly hurt. At that time seven corpses and 15 wounded men had been recovered from the débris. All the victims are terribly burned, and most of the dead unrecognisable. About fifty persons in neighbouring houses were hurt by flying splinters of glass. The catastrophe is attributed to the explosion of a patent cleaning apparatus in one part of the establishment. The entire works were wrecked.

A later report says: Just as the flames were licking the great gasometers it was possible to shut off the supply, thereby averting a still more appalling disaster. A panic broke out among the crowd as a cry went up that the gasometers were about to explode. The force of the explosion may be gauged from the fact that a heavily laden wagon, passing near the spot, was overturned, the horse being thrown on its back and the driver pinned beneath the vehicle.

LATER REPORTS.

Geneva, August 24.
The work of clearing away the débris of yesterday's gas explosion continued throughout the night. The number of the killed is thirteen: viz. three engineers, a foreman of works, and nine workmen. At 9 o'clock this morning all the bodies had been recovered. One of the three engineers was M. Parvillie, of Paris, who was visiting the gasworks at the time the explosion occurred. Most of the streets in the town, which is almost entirely lighted by gas, were in darkness last night. Paper lanterns were used at the cafés.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF TURKEY.

Paris, August 23.

The *Temps* learns from Constantinople that the Grand Vizier hopes to persuade the Sultan to return the Emperor of Russia's visit at St. Petersburg, whither he, the Grand Vizier, would accompany his Majesty.

The same journal's correspondent at Constantinople has been informed by the Turkish Minister of the Interior that his main efforts will be directed to increasing the efficiency of the provincial administrations, so that they may be equal to their tasks. He had, he said, called for minute reports from the Governors General as to the qualifications of their officials, with the object that the inefficient and unpopular among them may be removed, and perhaps called to account. The union of the different races could only be brought about by exemplary government and a just and impartial application of the law without regard to race or religious creed. The police throughout the Empire would be controlled by a central authority in Constantinople, under Colonel Ghalib Bey. Positions of trust would be filled as far as possible by new and younger men, free from the influences of the old régime. With respect to the boycott of Greek ships, the Minister assured the correspondent that he would do all he could to put an end to it, if necessary by force.

Constantinople, August 23.

The *Courier d'Orient* states that the Porte, in reply to the Collective Note of the Powers, will point out that the settlement of the Macedonian question is a matter of Turkish domestic policy; and will therefore request the Powers, who respect the suzerainty of Turkey, to leave the Turkish Government a free hand in Macedonia, particularly as the intentions of the Porte are quite peaceable.

OUTRAGES ON TURKISH OFFICIALS.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Salonika that the Turkish prefect at Klisura, Sali Effendi, has been wounded by a Greek, and the Sheik Abdul, from Medina, murdered by a Bulgarian near Wodrena.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ILLINOIS.

The city of Decatur, Illinois, was the scene of a most destructive fire on Sunday last, a large portion of the business quarter being laid in ruins. The damage is estimated at many thousands of dollars. No lives are reported as having been lost.

DANTE'S "GHOST."

In the absence of Parliamentary reports the "Silly Season" presents an admirable opportunity for the Italian Press to seize upon something likely to attract attention. The austere old house, in which Dante Alighieri was born in the heart of Florence, is said to be haunted by the great poet's ghost. The house is let to a maker of musical instruments, and of late, so says rumour, not only have the instruments begun to fly about the workshop, but even the clarinettes and flutes have uttered music of their own accord until the inmates have become terror-stricken. Some time ago according to a Florence message, it was reported that Dante's "spirit" is responsible for the commotion on the part of the musical instruments.

The believers in Spiritualism in Florence have held a séance in the house, and they claim that the poet's spirit appeared clad in a long white robe, and with outstretched arm and awful voice told the people present that he had been born in the house, and would not suffer the place to be used any longer as a workshop, otherwise he would continue to haunt the place and to agitate the musical instruments.

It appears that the landlord told his tenant recently that he intended to raise the rent considerably; however, since the "ghost" has been active, the landlord has changed his mind, and now he is imploring his tenant to remain in the famous house at the old rent.

FALLING THROUGH THE EARTH.

If a man were to overbalance and tumble down a huge tunnel sunk through the earth, what would happen to him? In the first place, says *T. P.'s Weekly*, he would grow lighter and lighter as he fell, for the force of gravity diminishes as we approach the centre; at the very centre itself it is nil, and so there he would not turn the scale at all. But the impetus of his fall would carry him beyond the centre, and he would grow heavier and heavier as he fell downwards, or, rather, upwards, from the centre to the antipodes. An inquisitive Australian, looking down the pit, would be astonished to see a man falling up it shoot into the air, and drop down again as gravity once more seized him. This would happen again and again throughout all time. Flammarion calculated that it would take an hour and twenty-four minutes to go there and back. At the centre of the earth his speed would be 31,318 ft. per second.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
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Tuesday, August 24th. *S. Bartholomew A. & M.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, August 29th. *12th Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul-General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

DRESDEN

On Monday afternoon the National Waterways Commission went down the river Elbe on a steamer placed at their disposal by the local authorities. They were accompanied by Consul-General Gaffney and Dr. Robert Grimshaw, who acted as interpreter to the members. Some river engineers were also with the party. In the evening the members of the Commission attended the performance at the Opera.

Yesterday morning a trip was made up the river, the gentlemen mentioned above again accompanying the Commission. The members left Dresden yesterday afternoon for Vienna, in a special car.

Senator Theodore E. Burton, chairman of this National Waterways Commission, is one of the leaders of the Republican party in America, and was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by President Taft. Colonel W. H. Bixby, another member of the Commission, is an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; and Congressman Alexander is chairman of the Rivers and Harbours Committee of the House of Representatives.

As reported yesterday in our interview with Senator Burton, the Commission will embark on a special steamer at Vienna and proceed down the Danube as far as the Iron Gates at Turnu-Severin.

Captain Maurice Fondeaux, a retired officer of the French Navy, is in Dresden visiting friends.

In conversation with a *Daily Record* representative on Monday, Captain Fondeaux, who was attached to the ill-fated battleship *Jéna* previous to her destruction at Toulon, repudiated the many wild statements made from time to time in regard to the condition of the French Navy. He explained that most of these mischievous canards were attributable to misinterpretation and contortion of the report prepared by the Commission which recently enquired into the Navy question. It was true that in isolated instances faulty or insufficient ammunition had been supplied to ships, and that the continual alteration in design of the new French vessels was carried to excess.

"Having left the service eighteen months ago," continued the captain, "I claim to be an impartial witness. It is true that within five years our navy has declined numerically, but I deny emphatically that our ships or our men are less efficient. What harm has been done among the personnel is due to the unrestrained activity of Socialists, to which movement an abnormal impetus was given by M. Pelletan. We are becoming wiser, however, and I assure you that the Socialist propaganda formerly carried on among the men is being rigidly suppressed. The men themselves look askance at it now, for the very good reason that a number of workmen discharged from the Toulon arsenal last year, owing to their agitation, were left absolutely in the lurch by the Socialist organisation that had egged them on to insubordination. Some of them nearly starved, and this object lesson has had a wholesome effect. Their comrades are now less inclined to listen to the empty declamations of paid mischief-makers."

Mrs. Gerald Farmer and her daughter, Mrs. James Koch, of New York City, have arrived from Berlin to visit friends at Weisser Hirsch.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Olcott, of Albany, N.Y., were in Dresden yesterday, making a brief stay before proceeding to Berlin in their automobile. Seen by one of our representatives at the *Europäischer Hof* yesterday, Mr. Olcott, who is greatly interested in aeronautics, said that he hoped to meet Mr. Orville Wright while in Berlin, as he is well acquainted with Mr. Wilbur Wright. Mr. Olcott be-

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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.

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

Believes that the development in aviation represents a close contest between France and the United States, who are running neck-and-neck at the moment. While recognising the magnificent achievement of M. Blériot in crossing the Channel, he believed that the less spectacular performances of the brothers Wright and Mr. Glen H. Curtiss, of the Aero Club, were every whit as remarkable. Upon our representative showing him the telegram (printed elsewhere) recording M. Blériot's record-breaking speed flight at Rheims on Monday, however, Mr. Olcott had to admit that thus far the French machines have proved themselves the speediest.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Olcott continued their journey to Berlin, where they expect to stay for a week.

Dr. A. K. Janson, the American dental surgeon, has spent the summer at Bad Berggießhübel with his family. On Sunday Dr. Janson left for Berlin to attend the Seventh International Dental Congress held in that city from the 23rd to the 28th of August.

Mr. Herbert H. Clark, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Clark Linseed and Lead Co., who has been spending some time in Dresden, sailed on the S.S. *George Washington* from Bremen on Saturday. Before departing he informed us that he will reopen and again operate his Kansas City factory in September, as his subsidised Trust lease has expired. His family remains at Pension Rudeloff, Dresden, and Mr. Clark will return here to celebrate Christmas.

An esteemed lady reader writes to the Editor:—"On Tuesday, the 17th inst., there appeared in the *Daily Record* a paragraph to the effect that 'the baby rhinoceros announced that it was prepared to receive the admiration of the public and hold a reception in the elephant house, in its bath.' It must have remained invisible at the bottom of its bath, as I have not yet been able to see it, nor do I understand how the keepers been able to make it 'answer to its name of Muz by a turn of its beautiful little head and goggle eyes.'"

Our fair correspondent—who, it appears, "dotes upon rhinoceroses," vide the little poem on this subject we recently had the pleasure of publishing—may cease her search in the limpid waters of the bath, for we fear her efforts are vain. The paragraph in question was submitted by a contributor who, unfortunately, omitted to mention that the baby rhinoceros was an inhabitant of the Berlin Zoo, not the Dresden one. We tender our regrets for this slight misunderstanding, and we are sure that the disappointment at not meeting was mutual between the lady and the rhinocerosic infant.

Among the latest arrivals at Pension Donath are:—Mr. Frank Reid, of Oxford, Mr. Geo. Norwell, and Miss Alma Blunt, of New York, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Castner, of Philadelphia; Mr. Lawrence T. Pane and Mr. Birney Wood, also of Philadelphia, are at present in Dresden staying at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mr. George Hurley and Mr. Robert Burgess, two students at Oxford University, are now guests at the Pension Kosmos.

Mr. William Washington Brunswick, American Vice-Consul at Chemnitz, who had also been staying at the Kosmos, has left for Schandau on a visit to his friend, Mr. John W. Watson, of Chemnitz.

Two other interesting arrivals at this pension are Major Sino Murata and Major Niro Masuda, both of Tokio, Japan, who have come to Dresden for the purpose of visiting their friend, Major Saito, who is a resident here.

Mr. Frederick Harmon, a well-known attorney of Harrisburg, Pa., has arrived in Dresden accompanied by his family, and will make a short stay. The party arrived by automobile from Weimar.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Steadman and Mrs. Herbert Coles, of Boston, Mass., were among the arrivals yesterday. Mrs. Coles will soon leave for Berlin, where a daughter resides. Her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, also hope to be in Berlin when Count Zeppelin arrives with his airship.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.
Der fliegende Holländer. (The flying Dutchman.)
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.
Cast:
Daland, a Norwegian skipper Herr Puttlitz.
Senta Frä. Pricken (as guest).
Erik, a hunter Herr Sembach.
Mary, Senta's nurse Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Daland's mate Herr Reiter.
The Dutchman Herr Plaschke.

PLOT. Daland, a Norwegian sailor, anchors on a deserted coast on his way home. Here he meets the Flying Dutchman, who is doomed to wander from sea to sea till he can find a maiden faithful to him. Once in seven years he is allowed to land and seek her. He offers all his wealth to Daland if he may be allowed to woo his daughter, Senta. The picture of the Flying Dutchman, which hangs in Daland's house, has always fascinated Senta until she has gradually come to love him although she is loved by Erik. While the other girls are spinning, she sings to them the ballad of the doomed man who once, when the wind was contrary as he had in vain tried to round the Cape of Good Hope, had sworn that he would try to do so for ever. Senta's father appears with the Dutchman, who woos her and is accepted at once. Erik implores Senta not to give him up, charging her with infidelity. The Dutchman, on hearing this, sets her free and sails away. Senta, having sworn eternal fidelity to him, throws herself into the waves. Immediately the Dutchman's ship sinks, and he is united to Senta in heaven.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Aug. 22 to 29	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	Der fliegende Holländer, 7.30 p.m.	La Bohème, 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser, 7 p.m.	Figaros Hochzeit, 7 p.m.	Margarethe, 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	—	Sie hat die Hosen an, 7.30 p.m.	Sie hat die Hosen an, 7.30 p.m.	Sie hat die Hosen an, 7.30 p.m.	Sie hat die Hosen an, 7.30 p.m.	Sie hat die Hosen an, 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	Kater Lampe, 8 p.m.	Kater Lampe, 8 p.m.	Zapfenstreich, 8 p.m.	Alt-Heidelberg, 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.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Catherine's Child by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Tauchnitz) is in many respects a most praiseworthy little volume, well worthy of the reputation which this accomplished author has established in England.

Agnes and Egerton Castle are two authors whose name is becoming a synonym for literary grace and picturesqueness. Their stories of old-world manners and customs exhale the delicate aroma of lavender, but they are equally at ease when portraying grim scenes or the riotous orgies of the Georgian period. *Wrath* (Tauchnitz Edition) is a book of delight for every class of reader.

Mention of Mr. Robert Hichens brings before the mind's eye a vision of sun-scorched desert, the arid wastes of North Africa, and the colour of the Arab. His latest book, *Barbary Sheep* (Tauchnitz Edition) is decidedly inferior in characterisation to its famous forerunners, but this deficiency is made good by a particularly stirring plot, round which the author has weaved his customary inimitable snapshots of desert life. The work is also a superficial study of the fascination exercised by a romantic but unscrupulous Spahi officer over a flighty little butterfly of London's social world.

Mr. H. G. Wells is among the authors who are honoured with frequent appearances in the Tauchnitz edition. He is developing into a most prolific writer, but we regret to find an inclination on his part to inflict his views on everybody and everything on the reading public. He does it very ably, however, and if we beg to doubt the substance of his airy Socialism we need not deny him a full measure of praise for his lucid style. He has written a stout volume of absorbing interest about the business and amorous vicissitudes of a remarkable young man, who helps his fantastic uncle to boom the virtues of *Tono-Bungay* (Tauchnitz Edition), a simple concoction advertised as the elixir of life. This book is heartily to be commended. *First and Last Things* (Tauchnitz Edition) by the same author, is a collection of essays in the usual Wells vein. They are always instructive, and often brilliant, but at the present rate we shall soon be cognisant of what Mr. Wells thinks about everything from A to Z. In the meantime certain brother Socialists of his are declaiming in London as to what they think of Mr. Wells.

ART IN NEW YORK.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 14.

In connection with the Hudson-Fulton Fête in the autumn there is to be held in New York a Dutch-American Art Exhibition, for which no less than 26 important pictures by Rembrandt and 16 by Franz Hals have been secured. The Exhibition will be under the auspices of the New York Art Museum. In all, it will contain 130 Dutch pictures, and 30 examples of American art prior to the year 1800. These last are oil paintings and miniatures which have been lent for the occasion by the "Society of Colonial Dames," a patriotic society of old standing. Mr. Adolphus Busch, a patron of art, has presented to the Art Museum the large picture by the German painter Heinrich von Zügel, "Oxen crossing a Ford," which was exhibited some months ago at the German Art Exhibition.

THE POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 14.

The City Statistician of Chicago calculates that, if the urban population goes on increasing as it has done in the last few years, it will amount in 1940 to five millions. The "Windy City" contains at present, according to the statistics lately published, 2,570,835 people, constituting one of the most cosmopolitan populations of any city in the world. The nationalities are as follow: Americans whose parents were born in the Union, 699,554; Germans 563,708; Irish 240,560; Poles 178,409; Swedes 143,307; Russians 123,238; Bohemians 116,549; and no less than thirty other nationalities with less than 100,000 representatives each, among them being 1,801 Chinese, 257 Japanese, and 39 Albanians.

THE TRADE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 14.

According to statistics published by the International Bureau of American Republics, at Washington, the commerce of South America in 1908 showed a decrease of \$550,000,000. The total value of the trade of South American countries for that year amounted to \$4,848,019,947, as compared with \$5,515,798,197 in the previous year. To those totals the trade of the United States contributed \$2,869,282,928 in 1908, and \$3,346,596,025 in 1907. The imports into the whole of Spanish America showed a diminution of \$107,043,854 in 1908; the exports, on the other hand, exceeded those of 1907 by \$15,578,701. From the figures given in the statistics referred to it appears that, notwithstanding unfavourable circumstances in the financial world, the enquiry for Spanish-American products accounted for an increase of \$191,220,023 in the balances of the producing countries.

THE NEW YORK TRICENTENARY.

The tricentenary of the founding of New York, which will be celebrated in September, recalls that the commercial capital of the United States was founded by the Dutch, and its site discovered by an Englishman. For many years its population was small, and its settlers were constantly complaining of the autocratic methods of the proprietors, a Dutch commercial company. The former complained that they had not the freedom of their British neighbours; the latter answered that they would never grant such licence.

The upshot was unexpected. New Amsterdam, as New York was then called, was invaded by the English settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, which were already prosperous communities; and the Dutch submitted without a blow to a welcome revolution. They soon discovered that they prospered better under the English than under their own nation; and New York—so called from James II., the Duke of York—soon became an important and wealthy city in what were known as the Middle Colonies.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

August 26.—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, mails due in New York September 4. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Wednesday).

August 29.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 3. Mark letters "via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

August 28.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 4. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of the steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

TO CANADA.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Tomorrow (Thursday), by the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, left New York August 17.

On Thursday, August 26, by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York August 18.

On Monday, August 30, by the S.S. La Bretagne, left New York August 19.

On Monday, August 30, by the S.S. New York, left New York August 21.

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.

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By Appointment to the Saxon Court.

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Excellent results achieved in cases of rheumatism, gout, epilepsy; affections of the heart, nerves, head, throat, lungs, stomach and abdomen; assimilation disorders; irregular circulation, etc. Patients treated only after examination. Newest system of examination and treatment according to the power of reaction in the various organs and systems, and the natural peculiarities of the individual; therefore great and proved successes attained. Many letters of thanks.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin.
A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.
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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Southerly winds, bright, dry, and warm.