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Office: Struve Str. 5, I. DresdenA. Telephone 1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,084.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909.

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THE GREEK CRISIS.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE MILITARISM.

The incomplete telegrams which have reached Europe in regard to the Grecian crisis have left the uninformed in doubt as to the actual causes of this grave disturbance in the Hellenic Kingdom. Mr. Paul Fontanez, a gentleman who has passed the greater part of his life in the Orient and is intimately acquainted with the language and customs of Greece, and whose views on commercial prospects in the Levantine market we were able to publish in yesterday's issue, was kind enough on Tuesday evening to give a *Daily Record* representative in Dresden some lucid facts relative to the situation.

"It may not be generally known to Europeans that Greece today is suffering from an especially virulent form of militarism, probably contracted from Europe," said Mr. Fontanez. "The army is gradually assuming complete control of national affairs, and the present situation, following on the resignation of M. Ralli—a Premier who, whatever his defects, has rigidly adhered to Constitutional principles and staunchly upheld the rights of civilians—is extremely grave. Some eighteen months ago there was formed at Athens an organisation known as 'La Ligue Militaire,' chiefly composed of army officers and a few ambitious politicians. This body ever since its formation has been vigorously pursuing a militarist propaganda among the people, and its efforts, strange to say, have been backed up very strongly by many of the most influential Hellenic papers.

"Conscious of their strength, the League members have been demanding of the Government all sorts of preposterous concessions and privileges. M. Theotokis, the War Minister, stood out against the movement as long as possible, but he has been driven from his office at last. The 'Ligue' demanded the resignation of the Crown Prince as Commander-in-Chief of the Hellenic army, and so insistent were their machinations that King George himself is believed to have counselled the granting of many concessions. The Greek officers at Crete, about whom so much was heard during the Turco-Greek pourparlers, were all members of the 'Ligue,' and their avowed purpose was the incitement of the Islanders to resistance against the hated Turk. Luckily, however, the prompt action of the Powers has averted a conflict for the nonce, but I can tell you as a positive fact that the war fever in Greece is increasing at such a rate that thoughtful men are already predicting another dispute with Turkey. The lessons of the last war, which proved the Greek army to be totally disorganised, badly armed, and abominably led, have been conveniently forgotten. The 'Ligue Militaire' confidently promises complete success for Grecian arms in the event of a struggle, overlooking the immense numerical preponderance, modern equipment, and good generalship of the Ottoman forces.

"This state of affairs is particularly unfortunate at a moment when Greece is beginning to forge ahead commercially and socially. The Kingdom stands in urgent need of complete tranquillity at home and abroad. Native financiers, some of whom are extremely wealthy, for the first time on record are commencing to invest their capital in home enterprises. Banks are increasing in number and wealth, and dozens of large factories and other manufacturing plants have been established in the last five years. But the pernicious romanticism of the Hellenic character is apparently superior to practical considerations. The thirst for glory which led the Greeks into the war with Turkey looks as though it is as keen as ever. The downfall of M. Ralli's Cabinet last week demonstrates the influence acquired by the 'Ligue Militaire,' and it is notorious that his successor, M. Mavromichalis, has agreed unreservedly to comply with all the 'Ligue's' demands. I personally regard the outlook as very ominous, because, even if Greece escapes actual armed punishment and its resultant evils, her present behaviour is bound to effectually alienate the sympathy and support of the Great Powers, of whose friendship she stands in the direst need."

Constantinople, August 31.

The Greek Ambassador has informed the Porte that the new Ministry at Athens will, like the previous

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DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

Government, pursue a policy thoroughly friendly to Turkey, and will endeavour to strengthen the good relations at present existing between the two countries.

The head of the boatmen and dock labourers at Salonika has told the men that the boycott against Greece is at an end, and that normal conditions of traffic have been restored.

Athens, August 31.

Colonel Lapatthiotis has been appointed Minister of War. The Greek Press protests with one voice against the imputations of foreign newspapers that the military movement in Greece was directed against the reigning dynasty, and emphatically asserts the loyalty of the army and the people.

TRANSATLANTIC COMPETITION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

London, August 31.

The landing of passengers and mails at Fishguard yesterday by the Cunard liner *Mauretania* inaugurates a new era in Transatlantic steamship competition. This magnificent ocean greyhound arrived at Queenstown early in the morning, having made a new record for the Eastern run,—viz. 4 days 14 hours 27 minutes, an average speed of 25.41 knots. This exceeds her previous best passage by 2 hours 54 minutes. Leaving Queenstown she made a fast run to Fishguard, Wales, the new harbour opened up by the enterprise of the Great Western Railway, where she arrived at 1.5 p.m. The splendid landing facilities enabled the passengers and mails to get ashore with the greatest possible expedition, four tenders being employed in the work. Less than an hour after the arrival two special express trains were speeding to London, which they reached at 7 o'clock last evening. Fishguard has thus been adopted as the new port of call for Cunarders, an innovation that saves several hours over the former system of running direct from Queenstown to Liverpool. It has been made as a reply to the White Star line, whose vessels now call at Holyhead on the homeward voyage. The German lines which call at Plymouth are also likely to feel the new arrangement very severely. Fishguard is 55 miles nearer New York than Plymouth, 113 nearer than Liverpool, and 174 nearer than Southampton. Liverpool, it is stated, will not be detrimentally affected by the change. On the contrary it will benefit considerably at the expense of Southampton and Cherbourg.

MR. HARRIMAN'S HEALTH.

Mr. Harriman's personal chaplain (the Rev. Mr. McGuinness), has made the following statement to a New York representative of the Associated Press:

"Mr. Harriman is better. You may say that Mrs. Harriman and all of us are very happy over his steady improvement since he returned."

Mr. McGuinness declared that this was the first authorised statement made by one of the members of the Harriman household, and that he was most solicitous that it should be published as he had given it out.

NEW YORK ORPHANAGE BURNT DOWN.

The Malachy Roman Catholic Orphanage at Rockaway, near New York, was burnt down, according to a telegram published by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, on Tuesday. Seven hundred children were saved but a few perished. Seven bodies have been recovered.

THE HUDSON CELEBRATION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 22.

Preparations on a most elaborate and extensive scale are in progress for the coming Hudson-Fulton celebrations next month. Gratification has been caused here by the announcement that most of the foreign Governments are sending representative warships, as this fact is recognised as proof that Europe, South America, and other parts fully recognise the international character of the occasion. The present unparalleled prosperity of New York has been considerably aided by European influence. It is pointed out that Great Britain, in particular, has a right to special participation, in view of the circumstance that Hudson, the discoverer of the great river now bearing his name, was an Englishman. Furthermore, Fulton, the inventor of the first steamboat to plough the waters of the Hudson river, although an American, received practically no support from his own countrymen when first struggling with the problem of steam propulsion for vessels. His first successful paddle-boat was built with money donated for the purpose by two wealthy and enterprising British noblemen, the Duke of Bridgewater and Lord Stanhope, and the machinery that drove it was modelled on designs originally prepared by another great Englishman, James Watt, the father of the steam engine. Little facts such as these are liable to be forgotten in the flight of a century, but due regard will be paid to them in the celebration next month.

Moorings for the great international fleet are now being prepared in the river, and an army of workmen is engaged in the erection of stands and other appurtenances for the occasion. It is hoped that the foreign diplomats at Washington will be present here in full force. President Taft has announced his intention of inspecting the warships from the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*, and Governor Hughes will probably be one of the guests on board. There will be a series of historical pageants representing the discovery of the river, the first voyage of the *Fulton*, and incidents of Dutch life portrayed as in the days when New York was New Amsterdam. It is hoped that this unique celebration will attract many European tourists to New York, and the hotels are anticipating a great demand for accommodation.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A telegram from Scranton, Pennsylvania, states that several blocks of buildings have caved in owing to the partial collapse of the workings of an ancient mine over which the houses had been erected. A number of the buildings were completely wrecked, and the damage is estimated altogether at 200,000 dollars. Several persons are reported injured or dead, but there is as yet no confirmation.

THE BLERIOT-LATHAM AEROPLANE MATCH.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 31.

The contract for the interesting aeroplane contest between M. Blériot and M. Latham was signed yesterday afternoon, and the match will take place at Wembley Park some day between October 15 and 30. The prize amounts in all to £5,000, of which the winner will take £4,000 and the loser the remainder. It is hoped by the British Aeroplane Club that an aviation week, similar to that just concluded at Rheims, may be arranged in connection with this match, and the officials of the Club are now negotiating with the principal Continental aviators with a view to arranging a really big meeting.—The London firm of Friswell, makers of aeronautical appliances, are building several all-British aeroplanes, and will soon be turning them out at the rate of five a month. They state that the popular demand for information bearing on aviation is greatly increasing, and a heavy demand for machines is expected to follow.

BERLIN

The "Herbstparade" was eagerly looked forward to by many American visitors. Mrs. Hill, of the U.S. Embassy, had Mr. Orville Wright and his sister in her carriage. Mr. and Mrs. Scholle, of the U.S. Embassy, were accompanied by Mrs. Sutro, of New York, and Mr. Miles Foreman, of Chicago.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

The usual autumn parade of the Guard Corps was held yesterday in fairly good weather. The colours and standards were escorted to the ground by the first company of the 1. regiment of Foot Guards and the first squadron of the Garde du Corps. General von Löwenfeld was in command of the parade, which was formed in two lines. The Crown Prince commanded the leading battery of the 1. regiment of Field Artillery. The Emperor came on to the ground at 9 o'clock and rode down the lines, followed by the Empress with the Princess Viktoria Luise, and the Crown Princess with Princess Eitel Friedrich, in two carriages drawn by six horses. The troops marched past twice, the Emperor leading the 1. regiment of Foot Guards and saluting the Empress. His Majesty returned to the palace at the head of the colour escort.

Professor Kuno Francke, of Cambridge, Mass., has returned to America after a year's leave of absence passed in Germany.

He takes with him many valuable gifts for the Germanic Museum of Harvard University of which he is curator. These take the form of reproductions of masterpieces in sculpture and painting. Among them is a cast of the "Fighting Man" of the University of Breslau, given by the sculptor, Hugo Lederer. The Prince Regent of Bavaria has made the museum a present of a cast of the equestrian statue of Conrad III. of Bavaria, now in Bamberg Cathedral. The Swiss National Museum has given an equestrian cast of St. George from the cathedral of Basle; while Mr. H. W. Putman, of Boston, has enriched the collection of the Germanic Museum by twenty coloured reproductions of pictures by Jan van Eyck, Rogier, Weyden, and others of the great Flemish artists.

Rudolf Berger, of the Imperial Opera in Berlin, gave evidence during the performance of "Lohengrin" on Monday night of the wonderful transformation in his voice. Hitherto Mr. Berger has always sung baritone roles; but under the instruction of Oskar Sanger, of New York, he has developed a dramatic tenor and is taking the leading part in "Lohengrin" at the Berlin Opera.

Mr. Rudolf Berger gives every proof of being one of the world's talented artists. Born at Brünn, in Austria, in 1874, he studied under Adolf Robinson; and when only twenty-two years of age sang *Telramund* with great success in his native town. After spending some time in Oelnitz, he was called to the Berlin Imperial Opera. In 1901 Frau Cosima Wagner won this talented young singer for the Bayreuther Festspiele, where he sang *Klingsohr* and *Amfortas* in "Parsifal," as well as *Günther* in "Götterdämmerung."

Mr. F. M. Prescott, of Riverdale, N.Y., has come over to Europe on a business trip and is expected in Berlin next week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dreher.

Mrs. Watson gave a tea to her cousin, Miss Clark, on Monday. Dr. and Mrs. Watson and Miss Clark hope to leave for a month's holiday in Switzerland tomorrow (Friday).

Mr. and Mrs. Günther Thomas have returned from a delightful holiday in the Harz Mountains, very much benefited for their stay.

Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim has returned from Marienbad to the Hotel Adlon for a prolonged stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Tangmann and Mr. J. E. Moorhead arrived by automobile at the Adlon yesterday from Dresden.

Mr. George A. Kessler, of New York, the American general-agent for the celebrated champagne firm of Moët et Chandon, is staying at the Hotel Adlon. Among his party are M. Fournier and Mr. Smith. Mrs. Kessler accompanies her husband, having just finished a cure at Bad Nauheim.

Among other arrivals at the Adlon are Mr. Rudolf Gaertner, of New York; Mr. Sidney B. Paine, of Boston; Mr. J. B. Wiard, of Lynn, Mass.; and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Weil, of Pittsburgh.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.

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. Fry, 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	La Bohème at 7.30
Noyal Theatre	Colberg 7.30
Rew Royal Opera Theatre	closed
Deutsches Theatre	Faust 8
	(Kammerspiele) Die Sünde 8
Lessing Theatre	Zwischenspiel 8
Berliner Theatre	Eiser von unsere Leut 8
New Theatre	Emilia Galotti 8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen 8
Lustspielhaus	Familie Schimek 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Biberpelz 8
Charlottenburg	Madame Bonivard 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Manöverregen 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarpinzessin 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Café Noblesse 8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna 8
Every evening until further notice:	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walthalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Sietliner 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 ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP STORM-TOSSED.

A telegram from the landing place at Büzig received yesterday stated that the weather had been most unfavourable for the repairs. The gusts of wind at times reached full-gale force and were accompanied with heavy rain. The average wind-force during the day was 34 miles an hour, and the men holding the airship down had a hard time, being often lifted off their feet for a second or two. They managed, however, to prevent the cars being bumped on the ground. The waggon-anchor forward held well. The aluminium head of the airship's frame, from which the portable anchor hangs, was damaged by the jerking, and had to be strengthened with pieces of birchwood. The repairs to the interior have been completed, in spite of all difficulties, and the only work that remains to be done is the fitting of the propeller. On the return journey the after propellers will be two-bladed and driven by straps, the forward three-bladed propellers by cog-wheels. The wind was not expected to calm down until yesterday afternoon, when a start was to be made, if possible. The band of the 20th regiment came out from Wittenberg in the afternoon, and cheered up their comrades and the hard-worked engineers with a concert.

Friedrichshafen, September 1.
Director Colsmann has telegraphed from Büzig to the Airship Company here that Zeppelin III. had during last night successfully withstood a storm of the force of 47 miles an hour (almost hurricane force), and that the repairs would be finished in the course of this forenoon. He hoped the weather would allow of a start in the afternoon.

With regard to newspaper reports that the Emperor Franz Josef has invited Count Zeppelin to pay him a visit in Vienna with his airship next spring, we are informed that what passed between the Emperor and the Count on that subject was treated on both sides in a jocular tone, and not thought more of by the Count.

GERMAN-AMERICAN YACHT RACING.

Marblehead, Mass., August 31.
Ellen, owned by Mr. C. P. Curtis of the Boston Yacht Club, won the second race today.

ART EXHIBITION IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

Santiago de Chile, September 1.
The Government will invite European and American artists to participate in an art-exhibition which is to be held in September 1910 on the occasion of the centenary of the independence of Chili and the opening of a new Palace of Art.

NEW YORK DEMOCRAT LEADER ARRESTED.

The Berlin papers of yesterday published a telegram from New York stating that the arrest of Mr. Furlong, an alderman and leader of the Democrat party in that city, on a charge of accepting bribes has caused a great sensation. Furlong stoutly denies the allegations, which he attributes to political enemies.

THE FLOODS IN MEXICO.

The following detailed telegram has been received at New York from Monterey: "Twelve hundred or more are dead, and 15,000 homeless, while damage to the extent of \$20,000,000 has been done, as the result of Saturday's flood. The water of the Santa Catarina River has fallen, and the danger has now passed. Seventeen and a-half inches of rain fell on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and the river touched the highest point ever recorded, even reaching the Plaza Zargoza, the most elevated point of the city. On Sunday the municipality fed 5,000 homeless with bread, coffee, and soup, but many remain on the south side of the river out of reach, and throughout the day bodies were removed from the debris in the path of the flood. Five hundred have so far been recovered. The greatest losses occurred on Saturday morning, when the large buildings on the south side began to crumble and fall. Many roofs were crowded with 100 or 200 people, all of whom disappeared. Ninety women and children were drowned in a school-house on the south side, in which they had taken refuge, but the water rose rapidly, and drove them from room to room, until all were clustered on the roof. While two priests were blessing them the walls caved in, and all perished. Thousands standing on the north bank saw the unfortunate people being swept to their death, and were unable to assist, owing to the rapid rush of the waters, which were flowing at a rate of twenty miles per hour. The main water supply is broken and the city is without drinking water, the tramways are abandoned, and the electric light is cut off. The railway officials say that weeks must elapse before a train can enter the city. The city authorities are endeavouring to care for those in want, but help must be sent from outside."

Mexico City, August 31.

Three hundred more bodies have been found near the old well at Monterey. Up to this time 1,000 bodies have been recovered.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN AMERICA.

Lewiston, Penn., August 31.

A Pennsylvania Railroad Company's train travelling westward was held up early this morning near Lewiston by masked robbers, who carried off \$1000 in gold but were unable to open the safe. The engine-driver was shot in the arm. The robbers escaped.

FRENCH WARSHIP BOMBARDS AN ADMIRAL.

Paris, September 1.

The *Journal* publishes the following report from Lorient: "During firing practice at night by the Northern Squadron, the armoured cruiser *Gloire*, owing to a mistake as to the direction, fired five shots from one of her 57mm. guns at the Admiral's flagship, the *Marseillaise*, which was struck in several places, but happily without harm to any of the crew. The Admiral immediately went on board the *Gloire* to enquire into the matter."

FRENCH MILITARY AIRSHIP.

Paris, September 1.

The *Petit Parisien* states that the military airship *République* will proceed, weather permitting, from Verdun to Nataly, a distance of 200 miles, in order to take part in the manoeuvres. If an intermediate landing is considered necessary, Nevers will be the place.

THE CHOLERA IN HOLLAND.

Rotterdam, August 31.

The official report states that two deaths have occurred from cholera since yesterday, and that there are now fifteen cholera cases and two suspected cases under treatment in the isolated hospital. Seventy-four persons are under medical observation. Up to this date three adults and seven children have died of the disease.

A CASE OF CHOLERA IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, August 31.

A young girl died today of cholera at Flénu, near Mons.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROME.

Rome, August 31.

An earthquake was felt today all over the city, particularly in the high-lying parts. There was no panic among the people; only a few families left their houses. No damage was done, except to the small church of Santa Annetta, the walls of which were cracked.

CONFLAGRATION IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Alexandrovsk, August 31.

A great fire has destroyed 450 stores at Krivoi Rog, in the Government of Kherson. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 roubles.

ROBBERY OF A MAIL TRAIN IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, September 1.

The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency has received the following message from Tomsk concerning the robbery of a mail train: "At Kritovo station a mail train on which was the station money-chest was robbed. The thieves then caused the locomotive of the mail train to run into a goods train, which was so derailed. No report of any one having been injured has been received as yet."

THE EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The Salonica correspondent of the Paris *Matin* telegraphs that Abdul Hamid's state of health presents a character of physical and mental weakness. According to the correspondent, the ex-Sultan gives incoherent orders, demands extraordinary articles, and wakes at night asking women to tell his fortune by cards. He is seized with sudden fits of mad gaiety at times, but sleeps dressed in all his clothes, being possessed by the fixed idea that he will die during the night. Abdul Hamid is wasting away.

A NEW DEPARTURE BY THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, September 1.

The Sultan has gone to Broussa, accompanied by the Crown Prince, four other Princes, the Grand Vizier, and the Minister of Marine. The Press comments on the significance of this short journey, as the first made by a Sultan for many years.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Pekin, September 1.

Reuter reports that the negotiations between China and Japan with respect to Manchuria have been brought to a conclusion. The agreement, which will shortly be signed, contains the following heads: Japan makes concessions on both points of the Chenta; affair, especially on the district question and jurisdiction over the Koreans who have settled there. China will do nothing to extend the railway northwards from Sinmintun without consulting Japan. Japan declines to enter into discussion: (1) on the administration of the railway zone; (2) the domain of police rights; and (3) the building of the Antung-Mukden line. China regards that attitude of Japan as a rejection of the initiative taken by Russia in the Chargin agreement, that is to say, a recognition of Chinese suzerainty, in accordance with the treaty of Portsmouth.

SPAIN'S WAR IN THE RIFF.

Letters purporting to have been received from the Sultan of Morocco have been read among the various bands of Kabyles, conveying an assurance that should the Spanish forces continue hostilities Muley Hafid will render the Kabyles assistance in opposition to Spain. It is not known whether these letters are authentic or purely apocryphal, but in Madrid it is believed that they are the consequence of a trick on the part of Chaldy and other native chiefs, who are endeavouring to gather further forces. It is known that the chief Chaldy has dispatched messengers into the interior requesting reinforcements from among the Kabyles.

Spanish troops continue to accumulate at La Restinga. The Madrid Government has ordered enormous quantities of cartridges, and twelve Schneider-Canot guns, which will be ready for forwarding to Melilla almost immediately.—Exchange Company.

The *Echo de Paris* publishes a telegram from Madrid stating that on leaving the Palace, where he had had an audience of the King, Señor Maura, the Premier, informed some journalists that there was nothing new regarding the occupation of the surroundings of Melilla, which had been effected without haste, surely and methodically. He called attention to the reaction in favour of the campaign, which was spreading in Spain, and which he declared would become stronger daily. The King has signed a number of decrees authorising the purchase of war stores.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly winds, cloudy, no heavy showers, cool.

D R E S D E N

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Fräulein Schlösser's boarding school, "Rosebery House,"
is removed to Eisenstuck Strasse 50.

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

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

M. Delagrangé, a near relative of the famous French aviator, accompanied by Mme. Delagrangé has arrived in Dresden from Berlin for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gillespie, of New York, made a record run in their automobile from Carlsbad on Tuesday, and stayed over-night in Dresden on account of a severe puncture sustained just outside the city. They left for Leipzig early yesterday morning. After visiting Hanover, where Mr. Gillespie has business interests, they intend to proceed to Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Carter, both prominent physicians of Chicago, are here for a short stay. Mr. Carter originally intended to take part in the Medical Congress now proceeding at Buda Pest, but has been deterred owing to his wife's ill health. They expect to make a sojourn at Bad Elster next week.

Mr. Oswald Kneip, a former member of the New York police force, is visiting friends in Dresden, accompanied by his daughter.

In conversation with a *Daily Record* representative yesterday, Mr. Kneip made light of the astounding charges brought against the New York police by ex-Commissioner General Bingham, which he ascribed to the General's personal spleen in consequence of his summary removal from office by Mayor McClellan. "Our police are exposed to a good deal of malicious representation," asserted Mr. Kneip; "but, on the whole, the force is in every way creditable to the city. I was one of the chief witnesses before the commission appointed to en-

quire into a series of charges preferred against the police five years ago. The most serious allegations were those of brutality to citizens, and it was alleged that in certain districts of the city, particularly on the Eighth Avenue beat, peaceable citizens were terrorised by ruffians wearing the police uniform. The investigation substantiated one solitary charge, and the offender was immediately dismissed the force. Other cases were proved to have been trumped up by a select coterie of 'crooks' and saloon loafers, and three of our best roundsmen were 'broken' on what was afterwards discovered to be perjured testimony. Of course, they were reinstated.

"It is impossible to deny that politics play too great a part in the force. But the evil is nothing like so great or widespread as it was even half a dozen years back. The tales told of police corruption in the days of Boss Croker's reign do not hold good today, though many people seem to think otherwise. In every large body of men there are bound to be some black sheep, and the New York police force is certainly no exception. The trouble is that bad cases are immoderately exploited in the newspapers as good copy, and the world consequently has come to look upon the New York police as a body of unscrupulous blackguards. I think it would be an excellent thing for our country if a modicum of European official reserve could be imported. Here in Germany, for instance, care is taken not to disparage an official organisation because of some individual misdemeanour, as it is recognised that the necessary prestige of the whole in the eyes of the public suffers thereby. Taking all circumstances into consideration, I should not be afraid to compare the New York police force with the best in Europe. Of course, conditions with us are quite different, and our men are called upon to cope with a class of criminals happily unknown this side of the Atlantic."

Mr. and Miss Kneip are staying in the Neustadt. They leave tomorrow for Vienna, and expect to sail home from Cherbourg by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II. on the 15th of this month.

Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, N.Y., a member of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," who has been in Dresden at the Bellevue Hotel for some weeks past, will remain until the 10th inst., when she leaves for Paris. On Tuesday she was the guest of Consul-General and Mrs. Gaffney at a luncheon party in the Consulate-General. Yesterday Mrs. Horton gave a dinner at the Schloss restaurant, Meissen, her guests proceeding there in automobiles. Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney; Captain G. L. Carden, of the U.S. Revenue Service, and Mrs. Carden; Mrs. George Robert Ryan; and Mrs. William Kuntzelmann.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today the concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till 10.30. At dusk there will be a grand illumination of the whole grounds, a Summer Night Ball in the concert hall, and dancing near the Jägerhof.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of this evening's grand patriotic orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere at 7.30 will be as follows: [1] Sedan Victory March, Trenkler. [2] Jubel Overture, Weber. [3] Waltz, "Fern der Heimat," Berger. [4] Tongemälde, "Soldatenleben," Keler-Bela. [5] Prelude, "Lohengrin," Wagner. [6] Trombone Solo, "Es liegt eine Krone im grünen Rhein." [7] Tonbilder, "La Dame Blanche," Boildieu. [8] Overture, "Die Hanni weint der Hansi lacht," Offenbach. [9] March, "Return of the Colour Company," Blon. [10] "Die Post im Walde," Schäfer. [11] "The Storming of St. Privat," Trenkler.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight beginning at 7.30, ending at 10
Samson und Dalila.
Opera in three acts and four pictures.
Music by C. Saint-Saëns.
Cast:
Dalila Fräul. Tervani.
Samson Herr v. Baiy.
High Priest of Dagon Herr Perron.
Abimelech, Satrap of Gaza Herr Pattitz.
An old Hebrew Herr Ludikar.
A messenger of the Philistines Herr Lösche.
First Philistine Herr Trede.
Second Philistine Herr Bessel.

PLOT. Abi Melech, satrap of Gaza, derides the captive Israelites, till in fury, led on by Samson, they kill him and rout the Philistines. The rejoicing Israelites are welcomed on their return, even by Dalila, the Philistine maid, who once before had ensnared Samson by her beauty. Angry at his having deserted her she promises the High Priest of Dagon to put Samson into his hands. Samson comes to her, and though at first obdurate, finally reveals the secret of his strength and Dalila cuts off his hair, when the Philistines easily overpower him. He is blinded and imprisoned and finally led away to a banquet of the Philistines, where Dalila mocks and derides him. Clapping the pillars of the hall, he invokes the God of Israel, who gives him strength, and he tears down the pillars, burying the Philistines with himself in the ruins of the hall.
Composer: Saint-Saëns, born 1835.

August 29 to September 5	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	—	Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.	Tiefland. 7.30 p.m.	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg 6 p.m.	Undine. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	—	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	—	—	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	—	closed.	closed.	Kummerdich um Amelle. 7.30 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	—	—	—	—	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.

PARIS

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 28.

The Note-Book of A Bohemian.

It is still rather early to speak of decorations. Those for July have only just been given out, but these, having been distributed amongst those who merit them, do not count, and we have five months to wait before we come to the really interesting ones,—those given to the people who do not merit them.

I observe, nevertheless, that the question is already being discussed and the first cry which escapes from my lungs on hearing this news should be the echo of yours. "What! Are there still Frenchmen who have not been decorated? Where the devil have these rare birds been roosting?"

"It is precisely," we are told, "the difficulty of putting one's hand on them that makes the work of decoration grow yearly longer. The greatest possible care is required. Would you believe that it has actually been necessary to give decorations to people who already possess them and who did not boast about them! That is the most annoying difficulty because, although there is not much to boast about in the decoration itself, still it is necessary that we should know who possesses them. It is to that end that we make so many enquiries and not to ascertain the merits of those whom we decorate..."

"Who haven't got any merits..."

"Of course not; that is why we decorate them, but the important thing is not to give them two at the same time."

By means of diligent search, the Minister of Public Instruction who, naturally, has nothing else to do, hopes to find a sufficient number of undecorated Frenchmen to justify his applying next year for promotion. I mention this matter, out of charity of heart, to those who do me the honour of reading these lines, in order that they may keep away, at the present time, from the neighbourhood of the Rue de Grenelle; from where, if they don't look out, they might come away with a ribbon in their button-holes, which would remove the last air of distinction remaining to them.

An English youngster, who was not accustomed to our ways, was playing one morning on the sea-shore, when he suddenly stopped and, pointing a finger at a stout, decorated gentleman, remarked:

"I say, nurse! What's that?"

"S-s-s-h!" answered the nurse. "Not so loud! that is a gentleman who has done something very clever."

That child would carry away a flattering idea of our country. We have a good deal of that kind of cleverness.

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

The Importance of Mediocrity.

The most useful way of ascertaining the value of the forces which are driving a nation is to compare the standing of the middle-class of that nation with the middle-classes of its rivals. In France and England, for example, the middle-classes naturally separate into three divisions,—the "lower middle-class," the "transitional middle-class" and the "upper middle-class." In England they have the enormous advantage of suburban life, which ensures for the children more freedom, air-space, and pure atmosphere than their little French confrères. In England the average middle-class wife does not aid the husband in the up-keep of the household, but in France she frequently does. It is an Anglo-Saxon principle that a husband should always maintain the wife, and indeed, if he is not equal to his task, she suffers a great amount of unmerited humiliation. Often enough the Englishwoman is a bad manager, which is seldom the case with the Frenchwoman,—a past mistress, as a rule, in the art of doing much with little. Englishwomen learn slowly and it is difficult to wean them from the ways of their grandmothers. In the English middle-classes, especially the lower strata, what might be called the "artistic faculties" are practically dormant. The most powerful factor making for progress in that class is snobishness. Their lives are largely ordered on the lines of those just above them in the social sphere. They take no pride in their own particular class as the French do. The habit of making a change of dress for the chief meal of the day, and of having "week-ends," is, in England, gradually creeping downwards. The holiday habit, the "change of air" fad, has also taken a firm hold of the English middle-class. They almost invariably belong to some religious sect and conform proudly to its tenets. Us-

ally, too, they observe the Sabbath with considerable strictness, although of recent years, in this respect, they have sensibly weakened, but the pompous parade to church, the husband in his frock-coat and tall hat, and the wife in her costliest dress, is still kept up. Outside business and domestic affairs they do not take much interest in anything, except religion and politics. In short, the English middle-classes may be summed up as very simple, very ignorant and very honest.

The French middle-class has not the same characteristics. It is more brilliant, more active and more prosperous. The woman is the soul of it. She is really the associate of the man and frequently his superior. She often earns a wage and keeps the domestic routine going at the same time, especially in the provinces, whether her husband works hard or not. It is she who sees that the "stocking" is filled, that the daughters have their "dot," and the sons the small investment which gives them a start in life.

The "Young Idea."

The middle-class child in France is pushed pitifully hard to study. Previous to the school-going age he does not receive the attention which the English child does, not, at least, in the inculcation of good principles. When the English child goes to school the parents do not usually take a vivid interest in his studies, except in the case of outstanding success or failure, but in France the child's school career is followed by the parents with the closest attention. Consequently, the general level of education in France is vastly higher than in England.

The French middle-classes are not so conventional as the English. The Frenchman's ambition of leisure is to be able to live in his shirt-sleeves, whereas an Englishman's ambition is to be able to wear a frock-coat frequently and appear as a "gentleman." The middle-class Frenchman is not religious. He leaves the church-attendance to his wife, if, indeed, he does not actually prevent her going there. On the other hand he is deeply attracted by politics and the more so as his stake in the country increases. It is the middle-class, with its tireless industry and keen economies, which makes the general level of prosperity in France so high. It produces a greater number of "intellectuals" than the corresponding English class. There is also more affection in the French domestic circle than in the English, less reserve and greater exuberance of life. The parents come closer to their children. In England the "home" is the thing. In France it is the "hearth." The English leave their homes freely and settle in all parts of the world. The Frenchman has great difficulty in deserting the family group and his beloved country.

The English middle-classes are more solidified than the French. They lead in great material works but the French surpass them in intellect. The English mentality is simple, strong, admirably disciplined but little cultivated. It is philistine, full of prejudices and "bourgeois" to a supreme degree. Its chief gods are religion and respectability.

In France, if the flower of life blooms more freely, there is less discipline and less communal initiative. Their forces are not well-knit. They know how to economise money but not time. One may find many narrow ideas amongst them and even a sort of Puritanism, but they are not snobbish, nor so ridiculously exclusive as the English. In England the middle-class effort is usually towards money and social position, but in France these things are not allowed to obscure more artistic ideals. The English as a nation have more material wealth, but it is the French who possess the artistic and intellectual riches.

(Translated from *The Unknown Island*) G. A. A.

MODERN STATESMANSHIP.

The London newspaper *World*, inspired by the Swedish strike, gives a valuable hint to some of the more inflammable British Labour agitators:—

Loot the landlord,
Loot him well,
O'er his misdeeds
Yell! yell! yell!
Down the landlord,
Give him socks,
Empty out his money-box,
O'er his writhings laugh with glee.
Riddle him with repartee,
Give him what your friends term "lip,"
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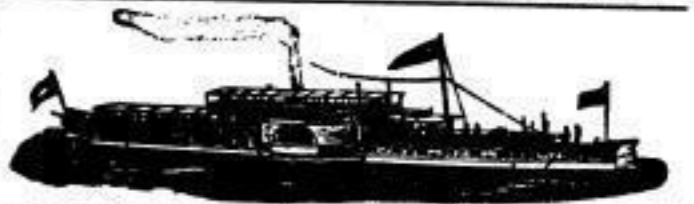
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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

September 4.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 11. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today [Thursday].

September 4.—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York September 13. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow [Friday].

September 5.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 10. Mark letters "via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today [Thursday].

September 7.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York September 14. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 6.

September 9.—Majestic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 16. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 6.

September 9.—Cincinnati, from Hamburg, mails due in New York September 20. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, September 8.

September 12.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 18. Mark letters "Via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 9.

September 11.—St. Louis, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 18. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 9.

September 14.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, mails due in New York September 21. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 13.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today [Thursday], by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York August 25.

On Saturday, September 4, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York, August 26.

On Monday, September 6, by the S.S. St. Louis, and the S.S. Amerika, both left New York August 28.

On Wednesday, September 8, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York August 31.

On Friday, September 10, by the S.S. Campana, and the S.S. Oceanic, both left New York September 1.

On Sunday, September 12, by the S.S. La Touraine, left New York September 2.

On Monday, September 13, by the S.S. Philadelphia, left New York September 4.