

Office:  
Struve Str. 5.  
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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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE "DREAM CENSOR."

"Dreams are the fulfilment of wishes. They have a definite meaning and are not a senseless jumble of thoughts. Two psychic forces make a dream, one of these forces being a 'dream censor'."

These are some of the conclusions advanced by Dr. A. A. Brill in a paper on "Dreams and Their Relation to Neurosis," just published in the New York Medical Journal. Dr. Brill is connected with the department of psychiatry and neurology of Columbia University, New York, and in his paper had advanced unusual ideas about the meaning and formation of dreams. Not only does he contend that dreams have a perfect mechanism, but he insists that they are a valuable instrument of the physician in diagnosing and treating nervous diseases. Dr. Brill explains why a person dreams and tells what takes place in the mind during sleep. Two psychic forces make the dream, he says. The first is the wish of the dreamer and the second is a censorship which makes the dream appear distorted on sudden awakening. This censorship is even stricter than Anthony Comstock and the various purity clubs. The dream itself is divided into two parts, according to the physician. The part of the dream that is remembered on awakening is termed the manifest dream contents, and the other part, called the latent dream contents, includes the fundamental thoughts of the dream before the censor's blue pencil got busy.

"From time immemorial the dream has been a subject of much interest and speculation," says Dr. Brill. "It is not a senseless jumble, but a perfect mechanism, and, when analysed, it is found to contain the fulfilment of a wish. It always treats of the inmost thoughts of personality, and for that reason gives us the best access to the unconscious. The dream not only helps us to interpret symptoms, but is often an invaluable instrument in diagnosis and treatment. The formation of dreams is brought about by the working of two psychic forces (streams or systems), one of which forms the wish of the dream, while the other exerts its censorship on this wish and thus produces the distortion. Nothing from the first system can reach consciousness without having been passed through the second system, and the latter allows nothing to pass without exercising its prerogative of censorship. At the point of transition between the two systems we have the psychic censor, which, after exercising its function, allows to pass only that which is agreeable to it and restrains everything else."

## THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

President Taft, Ambassador James Bryce, Secretary Knox, William Jennings Bryan, and Samuel Gompers have sent letters of approval to the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress which were read at its session at Hartford, Conn., last week. The death of King Edward after Ambassador Bryce had written his letter prompted him to add a postscript to which the delegates gave sympathetic attention.

"The lamented death of King Edward VII," he wrote, "has taken away from the sacred cause of peace and good will among the nations one of those who was most earnest in promoting it and who had done most for it. He was always a warm and true friend of the United States and rejoiced in nothing more than in the growth of a cordial friendship between your country and his own, hoping and trusting that like sentiments of friendship would in time become general among the nations of the world. The countless expressions of sorrow at his departure which have already reached this embassy from all parts of the United States show how cordially his labours in the cause of peace have been appreciated by your people, and such an appreciation has gone to the hearts of the English nation, who are grateful for your sympathy."

President Taft said in his letter: "I have on more than one occasion expressed myself as being in favour of arbitration to secure it, and I also dwelt on the subject in my inaugural address. That does not mean, however, that I am in favour of giving up that which we now use for the purpose of securing peace, to wit, our army and navy, because I believe that the expense of armament is working toward peace."

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More than 300 delegates are attending the congress, which is presided over by Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School. In his opening address, discussing the peace problem as affecting the United States, he said that the total amount to be expended in the current fiscal year on account of wars and preparation for wars aggregates \$404,740,714, as compared with \$32,007,049 appropriated for the use of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government for the same period. He said that from 1789 to 1909 the Government expended for wars, navy and pensions \$13,296,423,549 as against \$4,466,068,760 for civil and miscellaneous purposes.

## "WHIT SUNDAY," OR "WHITSUN DAY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

The interesting and detailed reply of "Anon" in your issue of May 19 to my query as to Whit Sunday does not cover the question of Whitsun Tide. If the division were after the "Whit" the whole season would be Whit Tide. And whether the "whit" be derived from a word meaning wisdom, or from one meaning white, in no way affects the question of division. In dealing with words, hyphenation and etymology are as different as color and size. Wedgewood (Cambridge) gives the etymology, on the authority of Bailey, as from "white" but prints the word in one piece—"Whitsunday"—which leaves one in the dark. Both the Reverend (afterwards Rt. Revd.) Leighton Coleman and the Rev. Stevens Parker (President of Racine College) always said "Whit Monday"; and this division would be equally justified from either etymological standpoint; as "white" and "wit" are closely allied, just as are "candid" and "candidate" and "candle."

The Standard Dictionary (the principal or working etymological editor of which was Prof. March of Lafayette College, but which also numbered among its collaborators Prof. Belz, the late Max Müller of Oxford and the late President Harper of Chicago University) gives "Whitsun Day" "Whitsun Monday" etc.; and the derivation as from "whitsun"; in combination "whitsun-ale" "whitsun-farthings" etc.; besides giving as separate words "Whitsun" and "Whitsun." These point very distinctly to a word for wisdom instead of one for white.

Etymology is a ticklish thing; for instance "whitlow" has a parallel in "blanc doigt" in Normandy and "blanc doigt" in other parts of France; but is probably not from white or whit but from "whick," meaning "quick" or "alive"; as it is a swelling about the quick of the nail; and one form is "whickflaw."

Walsh in his "Curiosities of Popular Customs" speaks of the Lancashire "Whitsun Fairs" on "Whit Monday." A correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine (1783, vol liii, p. 578) says there seems to be a trace of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the heads of the Apostles in what passes at Whitsuntide (not Whit Tide) fairs in some parts of Lancashire.

"This day Whitsunday is cald  
For wisdom and wit sevenfold  
Was given to the Apostles on this day"

Perhaps some one of your readers will give a good derivation for "skedaddle" and the reason therefor.

Wanteno.

Dresden, May 22.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—The Senate has passed the Navy Bill providing for the authorisation of 130 million dollars, which includes the cost of two battle-ships of the super-Dreadnought type.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—It is reported here that Mr. William Bryan, the Democratic champion, who is now crossing to England, has arranged to meet Mr. Roosevelt in London. A deputation from both Houses of Representatives will take part in the public reception of the ex-President when he lands again on American territory. In spite of repeated denials, the ceremony is considered as bound to have a certain political character.

ALBANY, May 9.—From all sections of the State there came to Senators and Assemblymen tonight hundreds of letters protesting against the passage of the Wilkie bill, which, it is claimed, so amends the public health law as to prevent Christian Science healers from practising. Scores of petitions from Christian Science congregations as well as letters from individual members declare that the enactment of the bill will strike a vital blow at Christian Science and destroy the very foundation of the work inaugurated by Mary Baker G. Eddy, so far as this State is concerned. The Senate made immediate response to the protests tonight. Mr. Davis moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, before which a hearing was to be held tomorrow. "It does not matter from whence this bill comes or where it goes," remarked Mr. Brackett during the fifteen-minute discussion which ensued. "There are innumerable clubs ready to be wielded that will swat it unmercifully."

The bill was finally sent to the Judiciary Committee. This, it is believed, seals its fate, though a large delegation from the Erie County Medical Society is expected here tomorrow to urge its passage. Assemblyman Wilkie admitted tonight that the bill in its present shape will eliminate the Christian Science healer. He added that unless the Erie County Medical Society should give its consent he will not countenance granting any concessions to Christian Scientists. In explaining the bill Mr. Wilkie said: "This bill, given me by Dr. John H. Grant, President of the Erie County Medical Society, strikes from the present law the words 'or the practice of the religious tenet of any church,' and substitutes a provision permitting members of Jewish faith to practice a tenet which would have been precluded unless this substitution were made." Mr. Wilkie denies that the bill would prevent Catholics from worshipping at shrines or others from praying for deliverance from pain or sickness, saying in this respect: "This is a ridiculous claim made by the Scientists and is absurd on its face."

MADRID, Tuesday.—A bomb exploded yesterday near the monument erected to the memory of the victims of the bomb outrage perpetrated at the wedding of King Alfonso. The infernal machine was being carried past the monument by an Anarchist, who had it in a bag. The explosion injured him on the face and legs. He attempted to flee, but finding this impossible drew a revolver and inflicted two severe wounds on himself. He died soon after.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The trial of Lieut. Hofrichter, the poisoner, commenced yesterday before the Court Martial and lasted until 6 p.m. The accused said he had nothing to add to the statements made by him at the preliminary examination, whereupon he was told to stand down. The charge sheet, comprising 120 pages, was then read by the presiding judge and the sitting was adjourned. Proceedings recommenced this morning.

SALONIKA, Tuesday.—Malkovatz on the Montenegrin frontier was the scene yesterday of a fierce fight between the inhabitants on both sides of the frontier, in which a Turkish patrol also took part. Three Montenegrins were killed and one wounded. According to an official report, the rebel Albanians up to now have surrendered 4,500 rifles and considerable ammunition to the Turkish commander.



BERLIN

Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III. Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock.

Social and general notices for this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of the Daily Record: Mr. Charles Tower, Courbiere Strasse 3, Berlin W. Telephone: Amt VI, 10429.

Purely business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the head offices of the Daily Record, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden.

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

We extract the following notice from the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna: "In regard to the programme of the Marine Administration, we learn the subjoined facts from an informed source. From the repeated declarations of the naval commandant in the Delegations it is evident that for the next eight to ten years a building programme is intended, providing for additional enlargement of the Austro-Hungarian Navy: (a) building of four Dreadnoughts at a total cost of 235 million kroner; (b) three further fast cruisers of the Admiral Spann type, each costing 8 1/2 million kroner or a total of 25 to 26 millions; (c) four further Danube monitors each costing 1 1/2 millions, or a total of six millions; (d) four to six submarines at a total cost of 12 to 13 millions. The total cost of this programme will be something like 280 millions, and will be extended over a period of about ten years.

All the Vienna papers now acknowledge that, as a matter of fact, two Dreadnoughts are being built on speculation, but ostensibly for the Austrian Navy, at Trieste, in spite of the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Government denies all "official" knowledge of this step.

We regret to state that, according to an official bulletin published yesterday, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, the second son of the Crown Prince and Princess, has been suffering since Monday from an attack of feverish bronchial catarrh and inflammation of the right ear. The course of the complaint up to now has been satisfactory.

Mr. Edward Joyce Haggood, one of the pioneers of Texan journalism, has arrived in Berlin with Mrs. Haggood and their son, from Paris. They leave in a few days for Copenhagen.

A party of Americans, travelling under the conductorship of Dr. White, of Boston, Mass., has arrived in Berlin from Dresden. The party includes: Mrs. Martha Boyle, of Holyoke, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. H. Dobson and Miss Emily Rooney, of Boston.

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. Fry, M.A., Kneesebeck Strasse 88, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School. 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service. Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service. Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron. 3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor. 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.

For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6. Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge. 39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing theatrical performances at various venues like Royal Theatre, New Royal Opera Theatre, Deutsches Theater, Lessing Theatre, Berliner Theater, New Schauspielhaus, Comic Opera, Schiller Theatre O., Charlottenburg, Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre, Kleines Theater, Urania Theatre.

Table listing evening performances at New Theatre, New Operetta Theatre, Metropol Theatre, Lustspielhaus.

THE KAISER'S FAREWELL.

LONDON, Tuesday.—Previous to the departure of the Kaiser a large crowd gathered at Victoria Station. Shortly after 3 p.m. the staff of the German Embassy arrived, together with the Lord Mayor, the former Lord Mayor, and other official personages. At 3.30 o'clock King George and the Kaiser arrived at the station and went to the waiting-room, where the Kaiser beckoned to the Lord Mayor and engaged him in animated conversation, after which his Majesty, with the King, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Cornwall, and Prince Albert walked up the platform to the waiting train. An affectionate leave-taking between the two monarchs was witnessed by the crowd, hearty salutes and hand-clasps being exchanged. The Kaiser then entered the Royal saloon, together with Lord Roberts and Count Wolff-Metternich, the Ambassador. At 4.50 p.m. the train arrived at Port Victoria, amidst the salutes of warships lying in the harbour. The Kaiser was met by Admiral Sir Charles Drury, commanding the Nore Division of the Home Fleet. A guard of honour consisting of men from the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment was drawn up on the platform. After briefly inspecting the troops the Kaiser went on board the Hohenzollern with the Ambassador, Lord Roberts, and other members of his suite. The yacht lay moored at the pier through the night, and left early this morning for Flushing, again saluted by the British warships, which were answered by the escorting German cruisers.

Reuter's Bureau asked the Kaiser to give a farewell message to the English people, and received in answer the following: "You are authorised to say that his Imperial Majesty cordially appreciates the sincere sympathy shown to him by the city of London and the public in his profound grief."

In the course of his conversation with the Lord Mayor at Victoria, the Kaiser said he wished that he had come to England under other circumstances. He was deeply moved by the reception given him and sincerely grateful for the sympathy shown by the people.

MORE LONDON PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The Daily Telegraph writes this morning: "All the circumstances of the Kaiser's presence in our midst strengthen the hope that his participation in our grief will result in permanent and tangible fruit. It will be impossible for either nation to return to its regular political work without a recollection of the stirring scene which brought the Kaiser and the King so near together. If formerly a certain measure of annoyance and touchiness was visible on both sides of the North Sea, the time has certainly now arrived when each nation candidly judges of events according to their significance for the nation concerned and realises the thought that England and Germany are to a high degree responsible for the peace of the world. The German Kaiser, above all, is in a decisive position, and we quite recognise that his attention is first occupied with those matters which concern the German people, while on our part we reserve the right to regard affairs from an English point of view. But apart from these national differences we have enough in common to form a broad basis of good will; we are mutually interested in the extension of civilisation through peaceful commerce, in which both nations may take their share, and the idea of a permanent misunderstanding appears out of the question. We look with confidence to our great sister nation. The Germans work hand in hand with us, and strive with the same lasting energy to reach the high ideal of universal peace and good will."

The Daily Chronicle writes: "All sensible people in this country are gratified that the visit of the German Kaiser to London and the opportunity thereby given him of intercourse with M. Pichon has presumably furthered the maintenance of peaceful relations between the three countries." After paying an appreciation to the farewell message of the Kaiser through Reuter's Agency and the attitude of the German press, the journal continues: "The family attachment which the Kaiser showed both on this sad occasion and at the death of Queen Victoria has strongly moved the English people. His knightly behaviour made him imposing even during times of political strain. As the supreme War Lord of Europe the Kaiser has equal power to promote peace, and we associate ourselves with the hope expressed by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the conviction will be strengthened that between the two Empires there exist no difficulties which cannot be eliminated through good will and common conciliation."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60. MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany Americans welcome. Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

LONDON, Tuesday.—Fresh disturbances broke out yesterday at Cork, where on the previous day collisions took place between the rival Irish parties. No fewer than thirty constables and private individuals have been more or less badly injured.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—Special telegrams from Philadelphia state that the Pennsylvania Railroad has acquired a large quantity of shares in the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

NEW YORK.—Louis and Temple Abernathy are riding 2,000 miles from Frederick, Okla., their home, to meet Theodore Roosevelt when he arrives here next month. Louis, ten, and Temple, six, are sons of John R. Abernathy, United States Marshal at Guthrie, Okla., and inherit their father's courage and self-reliance. The boys have covered about half of their ride, and at last reports are far ahead of their schedule. "No 'Diamond Dick' or 'Rattlesnake Petz' stories for my boys," says Marshal Abernathy. "They shall have the real thing." Louis and Temple, all by themselves, took a 1,300-mile ride last year from Guthrie to Roswell, N.M., making a wide sweep back home through the Texas Panhandle. They were armed only with new pocket knives their father gave them. He is a great friend of Mr. Roosevelt, who went hunting with him in Oklahoma in the spring of 1905. "Jack" Abernathy showed Mr. Roosevelt how to catch wolves alive with his bare hands. Soon afterward Mr. Roosevelt appointed him marshal.

(From our correspondent) NEW YORK.—"German-American Research" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by Professor Marian Dexter Learned before the Germanic Section of the University of Pennsylvania, at the 167th annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society. The professor, who last year undertook an extensive study trip through Germany, stated that the direct influence of German emigration to America was that the whole German Empire was saturated with American ideas and ideals. The religious freedom offered to Germans in the United States, continued Prof. Learned, had resulted in a complete alteration of the attitude of German princes and the government towards their own subjects. "Every American who visits Germany finds that the ideas and aspirations which prevail in the United States confront him at every stage. In twenty-five years an astonishing history of the influence exercised by America on Germany will have to be recorded," said the lecturer, who concluded by declaring that the study of the emigration movement from Europe and Great Britain had hitherto been limited to the United States, while as a matter of fact the archives of Germany were rich in treasures which had never been examined.

WASHINGTON.—The bill appropriating \$100,000 to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbour, and which now awaits the signature of the President to become operative, contemplates that the work shall be done by the engineer corps of the army. In the opinion of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company the wreck cannot be raised for the amount appropriated. It was this company that sent its big wrecking steamer, the Right Arm, to the scene directly after the disaster and the divers of this company made the first examination of the wreck in conjunction with those supplied by the navy. Speaking for his company, Mr. Chapman made it plain that he did not think it possible for the wreck to be raised for the amount appropriated. He believes the work will consume a full year. Mr. Chapman added that his company has no idea of bidding for the contract. It is unlikely that the contract would be let to any private concern, because of the international interest that attaches to the vessel.

PARIS, Tuesday.—M. Martinez yesterday flew from Mourmelon le Grand to Neufmontiers and covered a distance of 150 kilometres in 1 1/2 hours. Martinez had intended to fly as far as Paris and to land in the Place de la Concorde, but was compelled to abandon his plan owing to the violent headwinds and fog. His double-decker was badly damaged at landing.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN BERLIN.

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 H. Boyle, Esq. Consulate, Viktoria Strasse 4, Berlin W. Office hours 10-3.

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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. North-west winds, cloudy, colder, occasional rain.



# DRESDEN

King Friedrich August of Saxony celebrates his 45th birthday today, having been born on May 25, 1865. It is of interest on this occasion to recall the fact that the Royal House of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an Emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the Tenth Century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815.

It is no exaggeration to affirm that the present ruler of Saxony enjoys an almost unprecedented popularity amongst his subjects. He is essentially a "people's king," and loves nothing better than to take part in the pleasures of his subjects. He is a soldier amongst soldiers, and appears to the best advantage in connection with the great Service he loves.

His Majesty's eminently wise and sensible management of his children is the admiration of Europe. In this, indeed, he personifies all that is best in German domestic life. The young princes and princesses are educated on commonsense lines; they are always in the company of their father, and the atmosphere of home, without which the education of no child can be considered complete, is never absent. Foreign visitors especially remark the frequency with which his Majesty is seen walking or driving surrounded by his happy family, the picture being one which leaves a most agreeable impression on the on-looker.

We are sure that all our readers who know anything of the Saxon king will unite with us today in congratulating his Majesty and wishing him sincerely "many happy returns."

As usual, the Royal birthday will be celebrated by a grand military parade of the Dresden garrison, particulars of which are printed below.

Those who have not yet procured tickets to view the King's Birthday parade today on the Alaun Platz, Neustadt, should hasten to do so. Last year a few tickets were available at the grandstand itself, but it is not advisable to wait till the last minute if good seats are desired. The parade proper commences at 1 o'clock p.m., but past experience has shown the advantage of being in your place before this time—even an hour—in order to watch the troops taking up their positions. This is a most instructive sight, almost as interesting as the march past. The long lines of armed men enter the ground and wheel into position with the precision of clockwork. The entry of the Royal party is also worth witnessing, and this takes place about 1 p.m. The King and his suite, including Prince Johann Georg, are mounted on horseback, followed by the ladies of the Royal Household in carriages. The procession passes down the line of troops and at each regiment the King salutes the men, who answer with a hearty and—to foreign ears—unconventional greeting. The chief grandstand, or "Haupt-Tribüne," is situated a little to the left of the saluting-point, so that it is naturally the finest point of view on the whole field. Weather prospects are favourable for today, and that is the principal desideratum for the parade.

King Friedrich August returned to Dresden yesterday from Schloss Sibyllenort, where on the previous day he entertained the German Crown Prince and Princess, who were sojourning in the neighbourhood. Prince Johann Georg returned on Sunday from London, where he had been attending the obsequies of King Edward, and later in the day Princess Johann Georg also arrived in Dresden from Sibyllenort.

Latest arrivals at the Pension Petereit are: Mrs. Charles Pittar and family, of Bankipur, India, and Mr. Sidney La Fontaine and family, of Smyrna.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Hoffman, of New York, have arrived by road from Augsburg, where they stayed six weeks with relatives. They will continue in their car to Weimar, and conclude a long European trip with a month's stay at Paris. Mr. Hoffman is a grandson of John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New York from 1866-1868. His wife is a native of Munich.

Mr. Henry W. Platt, of Norfolk, W. Va., has arrived with his family from Berlin. Mr. Platt is greatly interested in the tobacco industry, and two months ago was over in Ireland with a view to investigating the possibility of tobacco culture in that country. After an exhaustive enquiry, he came to the conclusion that Ireland is unsuitable for the growth of the "pernicious weed." The Platt party leaves for Vienna tomorrow.

An "Inquisitive Reader" writes us asking for a list of the principal seaports of the world in order of importance, and suggests that New York is the greatest. He is wrong. London comes first with a total of 10,814,115 registered tons, followed by New York with 10,476,993, then, in order of sequence: Antwerp, Hong Kong, Hamburg, Liverpool, Shanghai, Rotterdam, Singapore, Cardiff, Colombo, and Marseilles.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lenihan, of Baltimore, Md., left yesterday with their daughters for London, after a short stay in the Saxon capital.

An exhibition of unusual interest in these days is shortly to be opened at the Exhibition Palace, Dresden, and will occupy the main exhibit hall. It is to be a Naval Exhibition, organised by the local branch of the German Navy League. Here will be displayed models of battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo-boats, submarines, etc., quick-firing guns, machine guns, mortars, automatic rifles—of which demonstrations will be

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given—naval projectiles, collections of powders and propellants, fuses, naval mines, torpedos, compasses, sextants, and other nautical instruments; divers, warship machinery in model, ships' screws, anchors, sea cables, etc.; exhibits of historical objects, products and minerals from German colonies, Boxer guns, standards, and other trophies from the Boxer rebellion in China. All the weapons exhibited will be in modern condition. As naval matters occupy a prominent place in the public interest today, advantage should be taken to visit this exhibition, which opens on June 5 and closes on July 25 inclusive.

The present delightful weather is attracting swarms of visitors to the Saxon capital, and automobile arrivals are particularly numerous. It is pleasing to note the increased American contingent this season, which should prove a record in respect of this sort of tourist traffic.

## THE CLASSICS AS THEY ARE REWROTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Sir.—The *Daily Mail* and several other papers state that at the obsequies ("funeral obsequies" some of them still call them) of the late King Edward the German Kaiser "rode like a Centaur."

This may mean any one of several things. If we consider the essential part of the Centaur to have consisted of the head end, then the head and front of the Kaiser's offending is, that he sat too far forward. Now the only time to sit on a horse's head is when he has fallen down. But if we consider the Centaur as an entity capable of riding, as well as of galloping, and if the Kaiser rode as the entire Centaur would—in fact must—have done, then he must have straddled his mount on all fours; and of this, in view of his Imperial and Royal dignity, I submit that he would be incapable at any funeral, still more at that of an uncle, and even still more at that of an Imperial and Royal uncle. In any case, as an outspoken admirer of the versatile Hohenzollern, I must protest against the aspersion on his riding.

Nearly all the papers unite in saying that the same genial Imperial and Royal visitor "received an ovation." Here again, if the statement be true, I must raise my solemn, indignant, Black Republican and justifiable protest. If my memory deceive me not, an ovation was only a second-class triumph, accorded to returning conquerors and others whom the ancient Romans desired, at least for the nonce, to honor (they spelled it without a "u") without, however, "going the whole hog"—hence they sacrificed only a sheep, which animal, owing to their ignorance of English, they called *ovus*. (Incidentally, this nomenclature was inconsistent, as thereby one who had only partly learned, or who had almost entirely forgotten, Latin, might translate the word "a male egg.")

It were perhaps too much to rank those who thus air their "small Latin and less Greek" in the same class with the Buncombe orator who declared on the Sacred Fourth that "if ever there was a statesman who was *non compos mentis*, it was George Washington!" But I must warn them through the *Daily Record* and its readers and exchanges that "A chiel's amang ye takin' notes, An' faith he'll prent it."

R. G.

Dresden, May 24.

## "ENGLISH SPOKEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

It might be interesting (and profitable) for proprietors of Dresden and Berlin shops and boarding houses to remember that while many English-speakers who come to Germany appreciate the convenience of being able to hear and speak English in default of a knowledge of German, there are many who resent being addressed in the latter language when they do not need or request it. Those who speak German fluently consider being persistently addressed therein as an insult; while those who come here to learn that language would often prefer being given a chance at least to hear it spoken. For my own part I often have to say "I understand good German as well as bad English." An American lady who brought her daughters to Dresden to learn German was compelled to say to the proprietor of her boarding house—you will excuse me if I call a spade a spade instead of an agricultural implement—"If the Assessor does not stop trying to learn English from my daughter, I will be compelled to move."

English-speaker.

Dresden, May 18.

## Dresden Museums, etc.

- Royal Picture Gallery. Sundays and Holidays 11—2, Mondays 10—2, the rest of the week 10—3.—Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays free entrance, Wednesdays and Saturdays . $\mathcal{A}$  0.50, Mondays . $\mathcal{A}$  1.50.
- Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Print Room, Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 10—3 Tuesdays and Fridays also from 5—7. Sundays and Holidays 11—2. Mondays closed. No entrance fee.
- Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12. I. (Cosel-Palais) In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. No entrance fee.
- Royal Historical Museum (Armoury). Week-days 10—2. Mondays . $\mathcal{A}$  1.50, the remaining week-days . $\mathcal{A}$  0.50. Sundays and Holidays 11—2, 25  $\mathcal{A}$  entrance free.
- Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 10—2 . $\mathcal{A}$  0.50 Saturdays 10—2 . $\mathcal{A}$  1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 . $\mathcal{A}$  0.25.
- The Green Vault (Grünes Gewölbe) in the Royal Castle. Week-days 10—1, . $\mathcal{A}$  1.50 entrance fee. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.
- Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. No entrance-fee.
- Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1. No entrance fee.
- Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Royal Public Library (Japan, Palais). Mondays to Fridays 9—2 and 4—6, Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays closed. No entrance-fee for readers.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.

- THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 70. British Minister Resident, ARTHUR C. GRANT-DUFF, Esq.
- THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: CHARLES W. PALMIÉ, Esq.
- THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>Royal Opera House.</b> Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.15 <b>Der Freischütz.</b> Romantic opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind. Music by Carl Maria von Weber. <b>Cast:</b> Ottokar, Bohemian prince . . . . . Herr Trede. Kuno, head forester . . . . . Herr Nebuschka. Agathe, his daughter . . . . . Fr. Boehm-van Endert. Anchen, her cousin . . . . . Fräul. Keldorfer. Kaspar, first huntsman's boy . . . . . (Herr Ludikar. Max, second . . . . . (Herr Sembach. Samiel, the black hunter . . . . . Herr Büssel. An Hermit . . . . . Herr Lordmann. Killian, a rich peasant . . . . . Herr Paull.	Herr Löschoke. Herr Ernst. Herr Markgraf. Fräul. Sachse. Fräul. Stänzer. Fräul. Fallert.							
May 22 to 29	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>Royal Opera House</b>	Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p.m.	Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.	Die Stumme v. Portici. 7.30 p.m.	Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.	Irisan und Isolde. 6 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Die Stumme v. Portici. 7.30 p.m.	Margarethe. 7 p.m.
<b>Royal Theatre Neustadt</b>	Kyritz-Pyritz. 7.30 p.m.	Der Arzt am Scheideweg. 7.30 p.m.	Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Die versunk. Glocke. 7.30 p.m.	Fiesco. 7 p.m.	Kyritz-Pyritz. 7.30 p.m.	Der Veilchenfresser. 7.30 p.m.	Kabale und Liebe. 7 p.m.
<b>Residenz-Theatre</b>	Die Fiedermaus. 8.30 p.m. Zigeunerliebe. 8 p.m.	Die Förster-Christl. 8 p.m.	Zigeunerliebe. 8 p.m.	Die Fiedermaus. 8 p.m.	Miss Dudel-sack. 8 p.m.	Zigeunerliebe. 8 p.m.	Die lustige Witwe. 8 p.m.	—
<b>Central-Theatre</b>	Sherlock Holmes 8.30 p.m. in Vertreibung. 8 p.m.	Stein unter Steinen. 8 p.m.	Stein unter Steinen. 8 p.m.	Stein unter Steinen. 8 p.m.	Stein unter Steinen. 8 p.m.	Stein unter Steinen. 8 p.m.	Stein unter Steinen. 8 p.m.	Stein unter Steinen. 8 p.m.
<b>Royal Belvedere</b>	Concert 5 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul was forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max's life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar, Samiel having power over its direction. Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil One, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.  
Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1778, died 1826.



## "BLOOD IS THICKER..."

### THE LATE KING AND AMERICA.

Now that the American papers containing accounts of King Edward's death are arriving, it is easy to see that the hearts of the two great sections of the English-speaking world beat in unison. The Empire's loss has been felt almost as keenly in America as it is by the people over whom the dead Monarch reigned. The tributes paid by the American Press and American public men to the late King's ability, tact, and statesmanship are as much to the man as to the Sovereign. In the States the feeling for him was one of respect and affection. Expressions of regret at the King's death are neither perfunctory nor conventional; they mean much more than that. They voice the high regard in which he was held by a kindred people, for in America the King was always popular and appealed strongly to American imagination. There are men still living who remember his visits to America as Prince of Wales, and the impression he made by his charm, his good sense, and his democracy. That picture of high-spirited youth still remains. To Americans for many years he was man rather than Royalty, for everything he did was intensely human, and his activity and zest of life found quick comprehension among Americans. Since his accession to the Throne the liking has deepened into profound respect. In the States during the last nine years he has been recognised as the first statesman of Europe, and the tributes now paid to his memory were freely heard during his lifetime. In him America knew she had a sincere friend, that his constant aim was to strengthen the bonds between the two countries, and that he found the society of Americans congenial. These things naturally gave the King great popularity in the States. The amount of space given by the Press to recording the death of the King is unprecedented, and could not be greater if the most popular of American Presidents, or some great American hero or statesman were the subject. Pages rather than columns are required. Every detail known in connection with the illness and death of the King is told, and his life's history is recounted at length, while much is printed about the present Sovereign which shows that the newspapers look upon the King's death not only as a great news event, but as one of vivid interest to the general public. In all these accounts, as well as in the leading articles which every paper prints, there is no jarring note. There are sympathy with a sorrowing nation and admiration for the qualities that made the King such a great figure at home and abroad. Let us quote in full the New York Sun's leader, not that it is more striking than what appears elsewhere, but because it says in substance what is expressed by all the other papers:

"The regret felt for the death of King Edward VII. throughout the civilised world is much deeper than usually attends the demise of Sovereigns. In him Britain has not only lost a King who understood his constitutional duties as they have been understood by none of his predecessors, but a statesman of high order bred in the great school of British politics, whose wisdom could be counted on in internal affairs and whose judgment was trusted by other Rulers of Europe. Beyond other persons in his station he was known as a man to his subjects. They pardoned his failings, they admired the tact and devotion to duty he showed in the long years of Queen Victoria's retirement, and they trusted his wisdom on the Throne. He was a strong power for good, the mainstay of the peace of Europe, the preventer of mischief in England, the steady friend of the American people."

Many of the leader-writers refer to the constitutional crisis and the gravity of the political situation caused by the King's death, but at the same time there is an expression of confidence in the genius of the English people wisely to meet the great emergency, and faith in the new Monarch. This feeling is voiced by the *Washington Times*, which says of the Sovereign: "He comes of a line of intelligent and courageous people. He is a Briton through and through. It may not be anticipating too much to picture him rising to emergency, stepping boldly upon the Throne, and dealing wisely, forcefully, and effectively with the great problems which face England to-day, just as his father did nearly a decade ago."

### R.N.W.M.P.\*

The letters given above, like H.B.C. and C.P.R. and G.T.P., are part and parcel of the algebra of Western romance. They form an expression which may be expanded (to keep up the metaphor from mathematics) in an infinite series of amazing adventures, salient episodes in the history of the making of Canada beyond the Great Lakes. The R., for example, which is a recent addition to the group, stands for many notable achievements by members of the corps thus designated who served in the South African War—achievements well rewarded, in the opinion of officers and men, by the right to add "Royal" to the

\* "The Riders of the Plains," by A. L. Haydon. Andrew Melrose.

old familiar style of "North-West Mounted Police."

It was high time somebody added to the regimental records of the British Empire an accurate and authoritative history of this admirable body of men, and Mr. Haydon is to be sincerely congratulated on the way in which he has carried out his task. Not only has he had free access to the official records, but personal and intimate intercourse with officers and men has enabled him to realise that "the glamour and romance of the North-West... is still to be read between the lines that separate 'I have the honour to report' from 'I have the honour to remain' in regimental despatches." The result is a book which strikes the happy mean between sensationalism and dry-as-dust "official information," and explains in an easy affable style (just the style of the Mounted Policeman himself who is telling his friends about a "close call" or a "tough trip," economising in epithets after the fashion of the true Westerner) how and why a few hundred men have been able to keep the *Pax Britannica* for nearly forty years over a wilderness of more than a million square miles. There is more romance in this single volume than in all the novels of manly-adventurous life which have been, or ever will be, produced by the literary carpet-bagger (too often an American purveyor of strong writing) who has lately invaded the domains of the fur-trader and the placer-miner in the Far West and the Far North. It is hard to say, for example, which is the more thrilling and enthralling—the story of the tracking down of the criminals of what is now called "Murder Island," in the Yukon River, or the story of the little Indian war waged by Almighty Voice (Man-who-breathes-hard is the correct translation of the Cree) and his two incidental allies. Either would make the ground-plot of a six-shilling shocker, with a shiver or a shudder in every page. Yet these are but two out of a thousand-and-one episodes which prove that truth can be stranger and stronger than fiction. As a rule the romance of the Policeman's everyday life is carefully eliminated in the reports to headquarters—unless it happens that regimental property is destroyed. C. Hogg, Corporal, describing how he arrested one "Cowboy Jack," a desperado with a six-shooter from Montana, says: "We struggled" in the official report. But his superior officer adds: "During the arrest the following Government property was destroyed: door broken, screen smashed up, chair broken, field jacket belonging to Corporal Hogg spoiled by being covered with blood, wall bespattered with blood." It is true that the R.N.W.M.P. has to combine the gifts of Sherlock Holmes or Arsène Lupin, Hackenschmidt, Mr. Plowden, and a few others if he is to maintain law and order in his sphere of influence, which may be more extensive than Yorkshire. But he thinks little and says less about it all, preferring that the successful management of a crisis should add to the prestige of his corps. The majority of the members of this force have been Englishmen, many of them well born and well educated. Canadians who talk of the futility of the English emigrant forget this fact, or do not know the history of their own North-West. M. P.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

May 26.—Cincinnati, from Hamburg, mails due in New York June 6. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post today (Wednesday).  
May 29.—Lusitania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York June 3. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post tomorrow (Thursday).  
May 28.—St. Louis, from Southampton, mails due in New York June 4. Mark letters "Via England," and post tomorrow (Thursday).  
May 31.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York June 7. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post on Monday, May 30.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be posted, in any boxes in Berlin or Dresden, not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on the days given.

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.

#### TO CANADA.

Same as to the United States, but no 10-pfennig rate!

It may be mentioned that an "Empress" steamer of the C.P.R., or a steamer of the Allan Line leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Friday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays, and be marked "via England," if marked at all. The "Empress" steamers deliver the mail in Quebec and Montreal on the following Friday, the "Allan" steamers on Saturday.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN  
Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York May 17.  
Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York May 18.

## ☐ :: DRESDEN :: ☐

### Summer holiday in the Tyrol:

German lady, governess of much experience with English girls, offers to take some young ladies to a charming holiday-resort (3,600 feet) starting from Dresden July 15th. Address: V. 250, Daily Record office.

**Pension Cronheim,** Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Müllner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best reference. Moderate terms. German conversation.

## THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary  
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters  
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## School for Girls

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

**PENSION JAHN,** Nürnberger Str. 44, I.

Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

**Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.**

**Pension Kosmos** DRESDEN-A. Schiller Str. 14, I. & II., close to Hauptbahnhof. Elegantly furnished rooms with excellent board 4 marks a day.

Anglo-American Family Home. English cooking. English conversation.

## Tuition for Boys

Preparation for English and American Schools and Universities. Special attention given to German by a German master. Boarders received.

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### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

#### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, May 25th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, May 26th. Corpus Christi Day. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, May 27th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, May 28th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.  
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,  
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Sunday, May 29th. 1. 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.  
Instruction on Confirmation at the Rectory Thursday, May 26th, 4.30 p.m., and on Sunday, May 29th, at 3.30 p.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, D.D., Rector.

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY of Dresden-Neustadt.  
Service in English every Sunday, 11 a.m. Wednesday meetings, 8.15 p.m. Bautzner Strasse 48.

## H<sup>ch</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Bassenge & Co., Bank.

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