

Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,315.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1910.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE COMET.

Astronomy seems to be composed to a large extent of theories, especially when it comes to the study of comets. The recent bewildering behavior of the tail of Halley's comet illustrates this. One more theory, therefore, may not be amiss. The astronomers told us weeks and months in advance that on a certain day the earth would pass through the tail of Halley's comet, and on the day after the date set for the passage we are greeted with the astonishing statement that the scheduled passage did not take place. We are told that the transit across the sun of the comet's head occurred at the predicted time, but that the tail unaccountably lagged behind.

Yet there is an explanation that seems reasonable. Observation shows that the tail of the comet is always directed away from the sun. This must be modified, however, by saying that the tail is sometimes curved, or bent, near its extremity. Why should the tail always point away from the sun? Traveling at high speed on an orbit around the sun, one would suppose that the tail would follow in the train of the comet, trailing behind along the comet's orbital path, instead of flaring out into space away from the sun and at right angles with its orbit. Observation, however, shows that such is not the case, and the phenomenon has to be accounted for. The explanation given by astronomers is that the tail is so exceedingly tenuous and so extremely sensitive that it is influenced by the pressure of the sun's light.

For the purposes of illustration, we may imagine the sun's light to be a stiff breeze and the comet's tail a trailing film of smoke "blown," streamer-like, directly away from the sun's disk. The pressure of sunlight forces it outward from the sun. Why, then, should the tail ever be curved, or bent? Why should it not always be turned straight away from the sun? It should be, of course, unless subjected to other influences that might cause a deviation in its relative position to the sun. But may there not be such influences? Suppose such an influence was a pressure of light from some source other than the sun. Suppose, for example, the comet passed near enough to the planet Venus for its sensitive tail to feel the pressure of her light. Subjected to this pressure, working in opposition to the pressure from the sun's light, would not the comet's tail be bent backward a little?

This, perhaps, will explain why the tails of comets are sometimes curved and sometimes not. And if it does explain it, the present phenomenon is also explained. The half of the earth's sphere turned toward the sun shines under reflected sunlight with a radiance many times more brilliant than that of the full moon. If there is any pressure to moonlight, the pressure of "earth light" must be very much greater. While it could not equal in power the pressure of sunlight, it might exercise power enough to influence something so sensitive to light pressure as a comet's tail. Especially might this be true in a case like the present one, when the comet is some 80,000,000 miles from the sun and only a little more than 14,000,000 miles from the earth.

Suppose the foregoing theory to be true, what would occur? Precisely what appears to have occurred. As the comet came nearer to a point directly between the earth and the sun its outward streaming tail would be brought more and more under the pressure of light from the earth. This pressure might be so strong that the comet's tail could not remain straight under it, but would have to bend

backward in a great curve in order to get by the earth. The earth would not pass through the tail, because the pressure of its light would not permit the tail to approach it to the point of contact. The tail would have to "go round" the earth, its entire length passing between the earth and the sun. Obviously, it would take some time for its fifteen or twenty millions of miles to trail past through this relatively narrow passage and it would not be surprising that a portion of it had not got by when observers saw it in the eastern sky this morning instead of in the west as they had expected.

ZEPPELIN COMETH—NOT!

Some days ago, when mentioning the pending Dresden visit of Count Zeppelin in his airship, we ventured to state that we should expect the airship—when we saw it. Unfortunately, our doubts have proved well-founded; and we mention our prediction, not at all in the spirit of "I told you so," but merely as another evidence that as matters stand today airships cannot be depended upon. We are informed by the Royal Meteorological Station at Dresden of the receipt of the following message from the Zeppelin Airship Company at Friedrichshafen: "Owing to necessary alterations of the airship, the Vienna-Dresden trip must be postponed for the time being." Supplementary to this laconic despatch, it is stated that although the trial trips of the new airship were fairly satisfactory, certain defects, necessitating changes, developed. It therefore appears that Count Zeppelin would rather postpone the Dresden visit until his vessel is absolutely reliable, than risk a break-down en route. Further enquiries elicited no information beyond a rumour that the motor was proving defective and had ceased to run several times on the last trial voyage. Only after grave consideration did the Count decide upon postponement, in view of the fact that elaborate preparations had already been made for the airship's arrival at Korneuburg, Vienna, Breslau, and Dresden. It was impossible, added the Friedrichshafen people, to fix a definite date for the Vienna-Dresden trip.

Needless to say, great disappointment prevails in Dresden over this characteristic development. Characteristic in Dresden's case at least, because probably no important German city has had its hopes of seeing a real "live" airship dashed so frequently. Only the other day we had to announce that the Parseval dirigible could not come at the appointed time, the revised date being June 17. As a Dresden paper remarked yesterday, whichever airship arrives first, be it Parseval or Zeppelin, it is certain of receiving a frantic ovation. Personally, in the meantime, we should like to see an aviation meeting arranged in the city, as of late the aerial honours have all fallen upon the heavier-than-air machine.

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. PALMÉ, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2 r. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The subject of the Romanes lecture delivered at Oxford University yesterday by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was: "Biological Analogies in History." The lecturer commenced with a brief sketch of the developments and alterations which had taken place in the animal world in the course of the last thousand years, comparing these with the manifold changes in the human race, its explorations over the face of the earth, and its most striking achievements. Present-day nations, he continued, were simply artificial combinations of absolutely different racial types, but the motive for national unity exerted a far more powerful influence than racial feelings and prejudices. The Northern French, for example, were more nearly related by blood and physical characteristics to their German-speaking neighbours than to the French of the Mediterranean coast, and these, again, stood in nearer relationship to the Catalonians than to their French compatriots on the shores of the English Channel or the banks of the Rhine. But in decisive characteristics all these divergent types of French had merged into one, and were easily to be distinguished from other races. An analogy was to be found with the Germans at the sources of the Danube and Rhine, who were absolutely different physically from the Germans of the Baltic coast. In Great Britain the inhabitants of Kent, Cornwall, and Yorkshire widely differed. In national ideals, however, they were as one; but as soon as this unification ceased to exist, and when particularism became predominant, the end of nationalism was near. The spread of luxury was another invariable menace to national strength. After comparing the histories of Rome and Great Britain, Mr. Roosevelt said that the worst enemies of a nation were to be found in individual passions and foolishness; while the most important factor in the greatness of a nation was national character. The spirit in which each nation performed its appointed tasks must be a spirit of humanity and fraternity, albeit free from weakness. The idle, the dissolute, and the weak could not expect to share in the reward of their betters. The doctrine of Socialism was destructive to the family idea, since it contested the right of property. Contact with foreign nations of the most divergent types and with universal culture carried difficult problems in its train. There were, however, some fundamental principles which always had and always would maintain. There was no justification for exerting supremacy over another nation unless this supremacy was to the advantage of the subject nation. Everybody should be treated according to his merit, and should be accorded no special preference on the ground that he belonged to a certain race. On the other hand, none should forfeit his claim to honour and reward on account of "racial disability." The same principle of equality should hold good between State and State. The nations which had advanced farthest should always hold themselves in readiness to prevent the defeat by barbarism or despotism of other peoples which were also labouring for progress.

LONDON, Wednesday.—British trade statistics for the month of May, just published, show an increase of £10,414,631 in imports and of £4,081,565 in exports, over the corresponding period of 1909.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—In conference with President Taft the presidents of the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Southern Railroads also agreed to the conditions proposed to and accepted by the Western Trunk lines yesterday.

BERLIN

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.

In confirmation of our recent report, we are now officially informed that an exchange of benefices has been arranged between the British Chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Fry, and the Rev. H. M. Williams, Rector of Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, with the approval of the Bishop of London. The change will be made at the end of September.

The marriage of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia and Princess Agatha von Ratibor and Corvey was solemnised at the New Palace, Potsdam, at noon yesterday. The ceremony was attended by the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Princess, the Imperial princes and princesses, relatives of the bride, the Imperial Chancellor, Ministers and Secretaries of State, besides a large number of specially invited guests. The marriage itself took place in the Apollo Hall, Count Eulenburg, the Senior Court Marshall, performing the civil ceremony. The ecclesiastical marriage was solemnised in the Jasper Gallery next to the chapel, the Senior Court Chaplain, Dr. Dryander, officiating, who took as text for his address Colossians III, V. 14. Subsequently the wedding banquet was held in the Marble Hall, at which the Emperor proposed the health of the newly-wedded couple. He bade the bride heartily welcome to the circle of his family, and said that a new life was now approaching her with its trials and duties. As an example of the fulfilment of these high duties the Emperor referred to Queen Louise, honoured alike by the Imperial House and the people; and his Majesty expressed a desire that the bride would make a sunny home for her husband when he returned from his day's labour. "Above all I hope," concluded the Emperor, "that you will found your house on firm ground, never forgetting the personality of our Lord to whom we are all subject. Cherishing the closest and heartiest desire that blessings may fall upon you, I raise my glass and drink to the health of you and your husband." After the banquet was over general congratulations were showered upon the young couple, and the ancient ceremony of dividing the bride's garter was performed. The newly married couple finally proceeded to Schloss Seitenburg, where the first part of the honeymoon is to be spent.

Princess Agatha of Ratibor and Corvey, the bride of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, arrived at Wildpark station, Potsdam, on Wednesday with her suite and several relations, and was met and welcomed by the Crown Princess. The party then drove to the New Palace, escorted by half a squadron of Hussars. On arrival at the palace the Princess was welcomed by the members of the Imperial family, including the Emperor, the Empress, and their children. The Crown Prince was unable to take part in the ceremony owing to a slight swelling on the face.

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.

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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 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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 61. Office hours 10-3.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

LONDON, Wednesday.—Reuter reports from Aden that a rumour is circulating there to the effect that the Mullah of Somaliland, known as the "Mad Mullah," died some months ago.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—The House of Representatives has commenced a discussion of the Railroad Bill, which will be debated shortly at a combined sitting of Congress and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—In the special message to the Congress, President Taft recommends that those clauses of the Railroad Bill which empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and suspend increased transit rates, should come into force immediately after the Bill becomes law. According to present expectations, these clauses will become operative in three months' time.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—According to telegrams of the *New York Sun* from Merida, the number of soldiers and Mexicans killed by the insurgent Maya Indians is 500.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a banquet yesterday at the New York Yacht club in honour of the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, in the course of which the host led three cheers for the German Emperor.

SCRANTON (Pa.), Wednesday.—Twelve thousand striking coal miners have decided to resume work today.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The London correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* reports: The intention of the French Government to use the present opportunity as a means of furnishing Crete with a set of judicial statutes, in which the sovereignty of Turkey and the autonomy of the island would be exactly circumscribed, has in no wise won the approbation of England. At the London Foreign Office it is declared that this intention is formally at variance with the plan decided upon between Sir Edward Grey and M. Pichon at their last conference.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is reported from Cherbourg that three guns in the fort at Macqueville have been rendered useless by an unknown miscreant who unscrewed and removed several important parts of the weapons. It is supposed that this outrage was an act of revenge on the part of some military labourer.

COLOGNE, Wednesday.—One of the members of the German-American Krieger-Verein, of New York, which is now touring Germany, had his pocket-book stolen at this city. The pocket-book contained letters of credit for 10,000 marks and seventeen 100-mark notes. (Truly a hearty welcome from the old home!)

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Wednesday.—An excursion steamer conveying a party of commercial employees foundered yesterday near the island of Inyak, and it is reported that 32 people perished.

ROME, Wednesday.—The *Tribuna* is in receipt of a telegram from Cagliari, Sardinia, stating that a terrible cyclone devastated the district of Ogliastra. Hundreds of cattle have been killed and it is reported that many shepherds have also fallen victims to the storm.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday.—The Danish boat Princess Marie, which left Sydney on February 24th for South Australia, is reported as missing. It is assumed that the vessel has foundered with her crew of twenty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday.—Rumours regarding the forthcoming resignation of the Grand Vizier on account of the Cretan question have been contradicted by the Minister himself.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.—It is officially reported that military operations in the Villayet of Kossovo are at an end. In the districts of Uskub, Prishtina and Prizrend, 8,000 weapons have been delivered up to the Turkish troops. Thirty battalions assembled at Djakova and Ipek without encountering resistance, and in these districts also many weapons have been surrendered. Complete tranquillity and order now prevail in Albania, and the authorities are already preparing to take the census and commence recruiting.

POTENZA, Wednesday.—At the village of San Folo, which was also in the earthquake zone, four houses collapsed and two persons were slightly injured. In the vicinity of this village five persons were killed by the collapse of a house last night. The prison at Melfi threatens to cave in.

ROME, Wednesday.—As the King decided to personally visit the scene of the latest earthquake catastrophe in Southern Italy, Queen Elena expressed her desire to accompany her husband in the following terms, according to the *Tribuna*: "At all festivities my presence is necessary, and I never miss a joyous celebration. Nor can I miss being present where people are dying and weeping. As wife and mother my place is there."

SAN FELE, Wednesday.—The Queen of Italy, on arriving here with Signor Sacchi in an automobile from Calitri, was received with great enthusiasm. Her Majesty carefully inspected the buildings damaged by the earthquake, and in the course of her walk women pressed round her to kiss her hand. After spending some thirty minutes on the spot her Majesty returned to Calitri. Another house collapsed yesterday and buried six persons.

ROME, Wednesday.—Fuller particulars of the earthquake in Southern Italy are as follows: At the village of Vallata very many houses collapsed or were otherwise damaged, one person being killed and several injured. At San Sizio many houses were damaged and the church is in danger of falling. At Lioni damage is somewhat less severe. At Sant' Andrea di Conza some twelve dwellings fell in on their foundations. Castel Baronia reports damage to dwellings and churches, one woman being badly and six others slightly injured.

PRINCE HENRY AND COL. ROOSEVELT.

A SENSATIONAL NARRATIVE.

We translate the following narrative from the *Tägliche Korrespondenz* of Berlin and reproduce it without comment:

In the demonstrative absence of Prince Henry of Prussia from the welcoming festivities at Berlin in honour of Colonel Roosevelt, and also in the absence of Dr. von Holleben, erstwhile German Ambassador at Washington and present Executive President of the German Colonial Society, official circles at Washington, as we learn on absolutely authentic authority, see another payment of the account owed by these two personages as a result of the melodramatic intermezzo with which the journey of Prince Henry to America in 1902 concluded. On March 11, 1902, after exchanging cordial messages with the then President Roosevelt, Prince Henry left American soil; but in the afternoon of the same day an angry tumult broke out at Washington and assumed the character of a war scare. Next morning the *Philadelphia North American*, a Republican party organ which had very close relations with Mr. Roosevelt, published a report from Washington that the State Department had handed his passports to the German Ambassador, owing to his interference in internal American affairs—Herr von Holleben was accused of unduly influencing the German movement in the States—and requested him to leave the country, in forty-eight hours. Of the subsequent angry controversy which raged in the American press the German public learnt nothing, since the official telegraph agency refused to circulate the affair. The name of Professor Münsterberg, the Harvard Exchange professor due at Berlin next winter, was also intermixed with the dispute. When Ambassador Holleben returned to his post in the autumn of 1902 President Roosevelt, the rough-rider, put such pressure upon him that he had to literally fly from Washington, not having time even to make his adieux with the Secretary of State or his diplomatic colleagues. The present representative of the United States at the Berlin Court, Dr. David Jayne Hill, was at that time serving as Assistant Secretary of State. Dr. Hill had practically arranged the programme of Prince Henry's visit, and he it was who was blamed in Berlin for the discord amidst which the "Pan-German mission of his Royal Highness" (as the American jingoes termed it) concluded. One has only to recall the unpleasant incident attending the Berlin appointment of Dr. Hill in March 1908, and the absence from Berlin last month of Prince Henry, to find out that relations between Germany and America are by no means so friendly as official statements made from time to time on both sides of the Atlantic would lead one to suppose.

ENGLISH WORKMEN IN GERMANY.

RETURN OF ANOTHER DEPUTATION.

On Monday last a deputation of workmen which has been touring Germany under the auspices of the Tariff Reform League arrived in London by the Harwich boat express. The party, which included men of Tariff Reform, Free Trade, and Socialist opinion, and number 52, left England on May 25th, and during its stay in Germany visited Düsseldorf, Bremen, Essen, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz, Nuremberg, Frankfurt, and Cologne. The men were representative of every important branch of industry, and were selected by various political associations in the country.

Speaking to a representative of the Press a member of the deputation said the men were, without exception, impressed by the thoroughness of Labour organisation in Germany and with the cleanliness and appearances of general prosperity in the towns visited. They were not, of course, without "unemployment" and poverty, but they saw nothing approaching the squalor and distress to be found in English industrial centres. Extraordinary care was exercised in the education and training of children.

The school education was superior, and no child was allowed to leave school until the age of 14,

after which they were compelled to attend continuation classes for three years, various fines being imposed for non-attendance. The deputations discovered a certain disinclination in some quarters to allow inspection of factories, to some few of which they were refused admission.

Mr. J. F. Remnant, M.P., presided at the luncheon held at the Hotel Metropole. Their opponents, he said, began to get alarmed at the progress the Tariff Reform movement was making. They saw that the industrial population of this country would not accept the bare denial of facts asserted by Tariff Reformers. So now they had begun to send parties into Germany, to report upon conditions there "having regard to the fact that Tariff Reformers were manifestly telling lies" (laughter). They were sent out to curse, but came back, he ventured to say, with a blessing. The gentleman who said they were telling lies had come back to say, amongst other things, that Germany was going ahead by leaps and bounds, and (he asked) why should it not? And yet they had always been saying that Tariff Reform would prevent any country "going forward by leaps and bounds."

Several members of the party briefly gave their impressions of the tour. The first speaker said, on the whole, the social conditions of the working classes in Germany were much better than in England. The stories about black bread and horse flesh were altogether exaggerated. He had had absolute freedom in making independent inquiries. He started from England as a Free Trader, and was not yet "converted" to Tariff Reform. If, after considering the data he had personally gathered, he came to the conclusion that the prosperity of the German was due to Tariff Reform, he should unhesitatingly adopt it (hear, hear).

Another delegate said that Mr. Armitage, their chairman, offered a silver medal to any member of the party who could discover a factory to let. No one won the medal, as they found new workshops and factories springing up on every hand.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody how sends them in.

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The many newcomers to the Pension Kosmos include: Mrs. Dorothy Cowley and Miss Annie Cowley, of London; M. Klatatoda Yamasaki, of Kumamoto, and M. Tatsuro Nishioka, of Tokyo. Professor Yamasaki is surgeon-in-chief at the Women's Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan, and he has come to Dresden to assist at several operations under Professor Leo-

gold. There is a steady influx of Japanese university men into Dresden at present, and they seem to be making the Kosmos their headquarters.

We regret to announce the departure of the Hon. Matilda Stourton for England. For the past five months she had lived in Dresden at Lipsius Str. 7.

The following (says a Dresden reader) is rather an amusing story about his late Majesty King Edward VII. Once when touring in Connaught, the King happened to arrive at a small village, where all the inhabitants turned out to cheer him. An old man who assumed the office of conductor led off with "Three cheers for his Majesty King—" here he forgot what monarch he was cheering; so he made a wild guess: "Three cheers for his Majesty King Henry V.!"

Latest arrivals at the Hotel New York are: Mr. N. Markus, of Chicago; Mr. F. Leask, of Chicago; Miss L. Forsyth, of Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. Ch. Kaley, of Red Cloud; Mr. F. Olivier, of Palisades, N.J.; Mr. A. Hartmann, of New York; Mrs. M. Wait, of Evanton, Ill.; Mrs. D. Crandoll, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. L. Dodds and child, of Chicago; Mr. B. Schaeffer, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Herkner, of Hammond, U.S.A.

Mrs. John A. Johnson, widow of the late Democratic Governor of Minnesota, whose untimely death removed one of the most promising figures in American political life, is expected to arrive in Dresden shortly on a visit to friends. She is accompanied by her sister-in-law, and will make a prolonged stay in Berlin.

Miss Jessie Myers, of Minneapolis, Minn., leaves Dresden today for Berlin, where she will stay at the Hotel Der Kaiserhof. The young lady is combining pleasure with study in the course of her European tour, as she is an earnest sociologist and hopes in due course to obtain a Government appointment in her home State.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Thursday, June 9th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion
Friday, June 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, June 11th. *S. Barnabas Ap. & M.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 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, June 12th. *III. Sunday after Trinity.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, D.D., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmänn 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.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.
June 12.—Mauretania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York June 17. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post today (Thursday).
June 11.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York June 18. Mark letters "Via England," and post today (Thursday).
June 11.—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York June 20. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post tomorrow (Friday).

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.
On Saturday, June 11, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York June 2.
On Monday, June 13, by the S.S. Philadelphia, and the S.S. Amerika, both left New York June 4.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Northerly winds, somewhat cloudy, cooler, no heavy showers.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 9.45
La Bohème.
Scenes from Henry Murger's "Vie de Bohème," in four pictures.
Music by Giacomo Puccini.
Cast:
Rudolf, poet Herr Burrian.
Schaunard, musician Herr Plaschke.
Marcell, artist Herr Scheidemantel.
Collin, philosopher Herr Lordmann.
Bernard, the landlord Herr Nebuschka.
Mimi Frau Nast.
Musette Frau v. d. Osten.
Parpignon, Vendor of toys Herr Pauli.
Alcindor Herr Erl.

Sergeant of the Customs Herr Büssel.
Customs official Herr Pust.
PLOT. Rudolph and Marcel, friends in "Bohemia," are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former replenishes the fire with the MS. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician, arrives with fuel, wine, etc., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolph, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flower-girl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Café Momus in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer, Alcindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and decamps with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi, looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolph is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolph, but hearing Rudolph declare she is too ill to be cured, she sobs so violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolph is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolph are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their gaily Musette brings in Mimi, who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolph's arms.
Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Fra Diavolo. 7.30 p.m.	Die Folkunger 7.30 p.m.	Tiefeland. 7.30 p.m.	Der Freischütz (Volksvorstellung).	La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.	Der Bajazzo.—Sizilianische Bauernehre. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Die Stimme v. Portici 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Wallensteins Lager.—Die Piccolomini 7 p.m.	Krieg im Frieden. 7.30 p.m.	Iphigenie auf Tauris. 7.30 p.m.	Kyritz-Pyritz. 7.30 p.m.	Wallensteins Tod. 7 p.m.	Wienerinnen. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Kyritz-Pyritz. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Die Förster-Christl. 3.30. Jabuka. 8 p.m.	Zigeunerliebe 8 p.m.	Die lustige Witwe. 8 p.m.	Jabuka. 8 p.m.	Miss Dudel-sack. 8 p.m.	Jabuka. 8 p.m.	Die Förster-Christl. 8 p.m.	—
Central-Theatre	In Vertretung. 3.30 p.m. Der dunkle Punkt. 8 p.m.	Der dunkle Punkt. 8 p.m.	Der dunkle Punkt. 8 p.m.	Der dunkle Punkt. 8 p.m.	Der dunkle Punkt. 8 p.m.	Der dunkle Punkt. 8 p.m.	Der dunkle Punkt. 8 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	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.

HON. ROOSEVELT IN LONDON.

Thinks by HASHIMURA TOGO.

To Editor The Chicago *Daily News*, who must be surprised how civilized Europe is getting by these Lectures, etc.

Dearest Sir:-

Hon. London Bridge is falling down, Hon. Thames is on fire and all the rest of the program. When this Chief Bwana of Tumboland made debut to Berlin he was received with all-joy by that Kaiser country, but he was considerably candy-happed by not knowing the German language. Howeverly, in England you can learn to understand nearly everybody after a few lessons.

Of course, he has cancelled away nearly all his engagements on this Island; but yet he has been so muchly approached by eminent coaxers who wish him to make speak, that he was obliged to hire a hall today and give a informal lecture to a slight few who needs it. This talk is not reported in English papers, because the Editors do not know it occurred. It was a quiet affair. There was only 51,000 persons able to be present.

I shall tell you of it. The Lecture was shot off in a local suburbs in the underskirts of London. The British Army, Parliament, the Hack Drivers' Association and nearly every eminent politician was awaiting at the Station to make shake-hand so this famus Rapid-Transitter would not feel lonesome. It was a very militia affair. Soldiers walking in lines. In the distant far-off me & Nogi could see what we thought was a procession of Chorus Girls marching with musical legs. But on closer circumspection we seen it was a Regiment of Highland Scotchers showing their nationality by their shameless knees. Patriotism enjoyed by all.

Close behind my ears 2 English Voters was talking syllables to each other. I could not imagine it was conversation they were talking. Following was it:

"Hoi! Oi soi!"
 "Wot-oh?"
 "Oo's the toff kemmin' on the trine?"
 "Ow, ye rottah! Woi, hit's Teddy!"
 "'Oo's Teddy?"
 "Teddy? Woi, 'e's the blowk wot 'unted heleants in Hafrica!"
 "Ow, fawney!"

Nextly come Parliament in handsome cabs. Nextly come Cabinet Members in a hack. They look like a resemblance to Taft Cabinet, only less Republican and more intelligent. Hon. Asquith, Hon. Lloyd-George, Lord Rosebery and Hon. John Redmond arrive up in a ottomobile. They was fighting, as usual. "I insist on addressing this distinguished Tourist," holla Redmond, with Erin expression.
 "You are like Senator La Folette," howel Hon. Asquith. "Always insisting on something."
 "Hit him with the Budget!" suggest Lord Rosebery.

"Hush! You are extinct!" say Hon. Lloyd-Geo. to Hon. Rosebery.
 "If I am not permitted my riot of free speech," dib Hon. Redmond, "I shall immediately deliver the entire Irish vote over to Charley Murphy." Sad sensation from some. Loud cheers by Hon. T. P. O'Connor.

Hon. Train arrive up with choo. Door flop out and Hon. Roosevelt eject his personality completely attired in the uniform of a Chicago bridegroom. his left elbow he carry book of title "Canned History of England." He seem prepared for any joy.

"Hon. Sir," say Hon. Redmond, Rosebery, Asquith and Lloyd-Geo. in unicorn, "we welcome you in behalf of the Conservative, Liberal, Socialist and Irish-American parties."

"I am having some bully time!" report Hon. Roosevelt. "Already I love your land. Although the British Island is not so large as Rhode Island, it also has turned out some able Politicians. I admire the chalky cliffs of Albino, I even enjoy the rough riding on the English channel. For the stocks and bonds of brotherhood are strong between our two Nations. What say that great English poetter, Alfred Lord Tennessee, about this? He say:
 "Breathes there a man with so I o clam
 He does not cheer when Uncle Sam
 Extend his hand with gladness full
 Across the sea to John D. Bull?"

"Fellow Englishers, we carelessly whipped you at the Battles of Lexington and Bunko Hill. It was our fault. I acknowledge it; and we are as sorry as we can be. Therefore, let gone-byes be has-beens. Blood is thicker than coffee. When I arrive back to England, after being in America with my ancestors for a few centuries, somehow I feel like I was returning home. And this is only natural, for I, too, have English blood in my veins."
 Loud cheers swell up from all except Hon. Redmond and Hon. T. P. O'Connor, who remain silent like shamrocks.

"And before quitting," say Hon. Roosevelt, who notice this omission, "I wish to pay-tributary respect to my Irish ancestor, who was the liveliest of all the forefathers who gave me birth."
 Irish banzaie from Hon. Redmond, assisted by Hon. T. P. O'Connor.

"Have you no relations in Wales?" suggest Hon. Lloyd-Geo. with slight expression of peev.

No reply for Hon. Roosevelt, who was never called a Welcher, even in the maddest politics.

First person to make glad grasp of glove to him was Hon. House of Lords, that ancient and disagreeable Law Making Body, who had quit insulting Hon. Lloyd-Geo. for the day, out of respect for the Distinguished Presence. This is a honor only expended on royal visitors. House of Commons was also standing there looking rich but respectable. They treated the Lords as polite as if they was their equals. Hon. T. say-so for speech:

"I am shocked by surprise to see Hon. Parliament so peeved and divorceful with itself. In America we also have a House of Commons and a House of Lords. I should like to tell you how peaceful this American Parliament gets along together. But I can't tell you, because they don't. When the English Parliament disagrees they separate coldly and carry their grievousness to the Crown. But when the American Parliament disagrees you have to turn the hose on them to get them apart.

"We are gradually abolishing our House of Lords in America. Already two or three New England Dukes are preparing to quit the Senate. When them vacancies are thusly created, will that Grand Old Commoner, Hon. Jo-Uncle Cannon, be promoted to the peerage? I ask to know.

"In America we change Kings once every four years. This keeps us poor, but it gives us a delicious sense of freedom. Our Presidents is only permitted to serve 2 1/2 times. Williams Jennings Bryan is the only President who has served less than that. To accept a third term would seem like Ambition. No President should do that unless maddened by prolonged coaxing. Are there any reporters present? If so, I request them to be more careful in their falsehoods.

"If I am ever again living in Washington—and who knows what accidents will happen?—I hope you will all call and let me show you a few of the wild animals I did not dare to shoot."

Extravagant cheers. 48 Lords throw away the titles from enthusiasm. 6 Dukes buy tickets for Bar Harbor. Hon. John Burns, Labor Unionist, make this an excuse to start a demonstration for Hon. Eugene V. Debs.

After this conversational talk, Hon. Roosevelt was led in a quiet steam ottomobile to Lecture Hall, where his free lecture was exploded. Nearly all England wished to be there, because it was free. Me and Nogi was included in this.

Subject of Lecture was "Gaps in History." The fattest part of it was like this:

"History is full of yawns. Maybe it is because History repeats itself too often. History never acted that way when I was in the White House. There might of been a few Holes in the history of my Administration. If so, they were shot there in a good cause.

"What is a gap in History? It is a long, silent streak where nothing occurs. It is like a Hale district in Maine during an Insurgent year. Or it is a great Secret Spot, where you know something has happened, but you are disabled to find out. When I met Hon. Giff Pinchot in Callabra, Italy, and took him to the top of a high, lonesome mountain, and surrounded us with clouds and darkness, when nothing was seen for six hours but an occasional splutter of silence, and when we finally emerged out of that Secret Calm looking happy but puzzled—what was it we said during that Interval? Aha! that was a Gap in History!

"Gaps will happen in the best regulated of Histories. When Alton B. Parker ran for President on a safe insane ticket, what was it? A Gap! It was a Gap when Dr. Cook discovered the University of Copenhagen. Serene O'Pain's painless Tariff was a Gap; and what my distinguished predecessor, Wm. H. Taft, said to the Lady Suffragettes—that wasn't a Gap, that was a Gash.

"But I am not here to discuss my friends....."
 Westminster Abbey, May 26.

A Distinguished Tourist was to-day escorted through the Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Roberts and Alfred Austin. To the surprise of all, this Distinguished Tourist was Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, representing the English Colonies in South Africa. Two coachmen followed in the rear carrying wreaths.

"Hon. Wm. R. Shakespeare, a theatrical writer," suggest Lord Rob, who is a soldier and snubs poets.

"I admire his work," say Hon. Theo., "but he is a poor authority on travel. For instance, 'Anthony

& Cleopatra's Aventures in Egypt' is not at all like the place when I saw it. Howeverly, hang a wreath to him."

Wreath attached to Hon. Coachman.
 "Who is this?" he require by a high statue of intelligent nose.

"Hon. Duke of Wellington," say Alf. Austin, with peeved expression peculiar to poets when they mention soldiers. "He was mentioned in history as defeating Napoleon in the Battle of Waterbury."

"He was not kind to Men from Elba," corrode Hon. Roosevelt. "Howeverly, you may attach a wreath to him also."

"Should you like to see the American colony of toms?" require Hon. Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Dee-liciously dee-lighted," reneig Hon. T. They stand by statuette bust of Hon. Hen W. Longfeller, disguised by marble whishers.

"Aha!" declaim Hon. T. R., "there is Hen Longfeller! What lines could be greater than these:

"Lives of Great Men all remind us
 We can ma'e our lives sublime—
 But you've got to get a Shovel
 If you'll beat the Sands o' Time."

"Did Shakespeare ever write lines like them? Seldom if never! And there's Ralph Emerson and Ed Poe—Ed was a good boy, but he would drink. To see all them familiar American faces, I feel like I was already back in New York. By your permission I will make a short speech."

So me & Nogi escape away from so much Life in the presence of so many Dead Ones.

Hoping you are also
 Yours truly

Hashimura Togo.

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