

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to a question put to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Thursday's sitting by Mr. Alden (*Lib.* Middlesex), as to whether the Government had taken any steps to ascertain the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government on the appointment of a Turkish Governor of Macedonia, Sir Edward Grey said that a communication had been addressed to the Powers for their consideration, in which the views of the Government such as had lately been explained to the House, as also their view of the matter referred to by Mr. Alden, were represented.

Reuter's Bureau is informed that the British Government has despatched identical replies to the Russian and Italian Notes with regard to the Macedonian railway project. Great Britain's answer is in principle that her attitude is one of benevolent neutrality towards all Macedonian railway projects. England, however, is not prepared actively to support any one of the projects until the Porte agrees to some real plan of reform. The formal proposal made by Sir Edward Grey for the appointment of a Governor General of Macedonia had been sent, with instructions that it should be communicated to the Governments, on Monday last. The proposal in its details had been brought into agreement with the ideas sketched in Sir Edward's speech, viz. that a Turkish Governor of character and ability, Mohammedan or Christian, should be appointed, with the approval and sanction of the Powers; that he should not be liable to removal without their consent, and that his office should be secured to him for a certain number of years.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

In a speech delivered to the Liberal League on Thursday, Lord Rosebery said he was in favour of maintaining friendly relations, not only with one of the great Powers of Europe but with all of them. That ought to be the fundamental principle of the foreign policy of England; but it did not put an end to the necessity of keeping up a considerable superiority of British power on the sea and of being always on the watch with regard to land armaments. If the British people allowed their forces to fall below a certain level, they would be liable to panics which would be unworthy of a great nation and a danger to the heart of the Empire. Another reason for holding to this Imperialism was the necessity of keeping the flag aloft and pure, free from that Imperialism which was based on a protective tariff. Tariffs were a hindrance to union, and he would only vote for them under the pressure of overwhelming necessity. England might be driven to choose between a protective system and Socialism, and—however disagreeable it might be to him—he would not hesitate in that case to give the preference to a protective system. Socialism would be the end of the Empire and of religion. If Socialism should get the upper hand, the Liberal party must be swept away. He thoroughly disapproved of the proceedings of the Government in respect of the House of Lords. In conclusion, Lord Rosebery appealed to the Liberal party to rally round the following five points: a sound Imperialism; free trade; refusal of an Irish parliament; hostility to Socialism; a reformed and efficient Chamber.

"LUSITANIA'S" NEW RECORD.

The Liverpool newspapers learn that the "Lusitania" from Monday noon to Tuesday noon maintained an average speed of 25.14 knots, the distance covered in the period mentioned being 627 knots. This establishes another Transatlantic record.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

The Imperial Church Congress, which meets at Westminster Abbey, on June 15 next, will be the most important conference on episcopal matters that has ever been held in London.

It is intended that, so far as is possible, a representative from every country with which the Church of England is associated shall speak upon every topic, so that, for instance, the drink traffic,



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gambling, the unemployed, the marriage laws, and the threats of Socialism, may be treated from the points of view of every such country.

The proceedings will extend over ten days, more than 200 dioceses will be represented, and some 7,000 members of the English Church will be present. The proceedings will commence with the celebration of Holy Communion at Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which a great thanksgiving service will be held at the Abbey Church. Following these solemn ceremonies, a great conference will be held at the Albert Hall, overflow meetings taking place simultaneously at Holborn Town Hall, Caxton Hall, Kensington Town Hall, Zion College, the Holborn Restaurant, and the Church House.

As a conference, the congress in June must not be confused with either the decennial meeting of Bishops, which is to be held at Lambeth Palace in July, nor with the annual Church Congress, which will take place at Manchester at the end of September. When the deliberations of the conference—mainly consisting of an Imperial debate, intended to bind the Episcopal Church in the Colonies more closely to the Mother Church at home—are concluded, a great service of solemn thanksgiving will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, when it is expected that every Bishop will present a thankoffering from his diocese, either in the form of money, or in men and women willing to go forth and serve the Church in every portion of the world.

THE "WALTZ DREAM" IN LONDON.

We hear from a London correspondent that the English adaption of this famous Viennese operetta bids fair to attain widespread popularity. Upon the first production of "A Waltz Dream" at Hicks Theatre the critics were more than usually kind. They emphasise the fact that this latest importation, in contrast to its forerunners, possesses a very fair plot, and that the music, besides being very good music of its kind, is not dropped in here and there to relieve the tedium of a senseless *motif*; some of it is actually a part of the plot, and all of it is an essential part of the expression of the story. The cast of the Hicks

Theatre production is extremely talented. It includes such light-operative stars as Miss Gertie Millar, Miss Mary Grey, Miss Luna Lore, and Messrs. Robert Evett, George Grossmith, Jr., and Vernon Davidson.

AMERICAN NEWS.

EVELYN THAW SEEKS FREEDOM.

The report we recently published to the effect that proceedings were about to be instituted for the annulment of the Thaw marriage is now confirmed by despatches from New York. When the matter was first mentioned it was understood that the action would emanate ostensibly from Thaw himself, but actually from the influence of his relatives. It now appears, however, that Mrs. Evelyn Thaw is the plaintiff, and not the persecuted heroine of popular imagination. She commenced the nullity suit at New York on Wednesday, and hopes that the proceedings, which are based on the ground of her husband's insanity, will leave her a free woman. The *ci-devant* Floradora girl has evidently grown weary of her heavy melodramatic rôle, which entailed a certain amount of sacrifice, and yearns for a new lease of the feverish existence which she lead before her marriage, and which, once tasted, is said to draw its devotees back like an irresistible magnet.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT SCANDAL.

A New York telegram dated Thursday states that an enquiry is being held at Washington by Congress into a charge which has been publicly made against the Electric Boat Company of having bribed members of Congress to endeavour to induce the Government to purchase submarine boats from that Company, and to influence legislation in that sense. A member of Congress who was heard as a witness made the following statement on the subject: "I charge the Company with having made unheard-of profits to the amount of a million dollars through the Legislature of the United States having preferred the inferior submarine boats of the Electric Boat Company to better boats of other Companies."

WARSHIPS TO VISIT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The municipal authorities of Victoria (British Columbia) have been advised that the British North Atlantic Cruiser Squadron will pay a visit to those waters.

NEBRASKAN REPUBLICANS FAVOUR MR. TAFT.

The Omaha (Neb.) Republican Committee has declared itself in favour of the nomination of Mr. Taft as Presidential candidate.

INTERESTING TRADE STATISTICS.

The exports from the United States during February reached the total of \$94,332,000, of which cotton represented a value of \$44,159,000. During the eight months ending with February, the exports amounted to \$723,939,000, cotton being \$361,011,000. During the eight months in question the total exports increased by \$43,000,000.

FRENCH SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

With a view to the promotion of immigration from France the Canadian Government has decided to select a number of successful French settlers from various parts of Canada and send them on a tour through rural France to explain the advantages of the Dominion to the people.

VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

It is reported from San Diego that Admiral Evans' battleship squadron arrived at Magdalena Bay on Wednesday evening, four days ahead of the original itinerary. The fleet as a whole is in excellent condition.

The United States Navy Department publishes a despatch from Admiral Evans, in which he says that the condition of the squadron is better than when it left Hampton Roads last December, and that within a day the ships would be ready for every emergency. Target practice will commence immediately. The fleet will arrive in San Francisco on May 5.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Goldsmith will give an At Home in her house on Regensburger Strasse. Mr. Kurt A. Stark, of the Lessing Theatre, will give a melodramatic reading of Heine, accompanied by Mr. Reuss of Munich, who has composed to some of Heine's verses.

Mrs. Thackara is just starting another club—that of young American ladies, as an auxiliary organisation of the American Women's Club.

It will interest many of the old timers of the American colonies in Berlin and Dresden to hear that the wedding of Miss Charlotte Davies and Mr. Alfred Walther Ireland, in Tacoma, Wash., has been announced by cards which were received with the last mail. Miss Davies some years ago was one of the belles of the American colony in Berlin and attracted a good deal of attention by her extraordinary beauty. It is rumoured that there were some broken hearts left behind when she returned to America.

Doctor and Mrs. Honan have sent out many invitations for an At Home to take place next Monday in their apartment, Lützow Strasse 78.

Dr. Dickie and Mrs. Dickie are sailing for America at the end of this month. They held their last regular At Home on Wednesday last.

The piano recital by Miss Della Thal in the Bechstein Saal last Wednesday evening was a well deserved social and artistic success. The young lady played admirably pieces by Bach-Liszt, Robert Schumann, Chopin, MacDowell, Sgambati and Tschaiowsky. She was heartily applauded after every piece and compelled to give an encore. After the concert she received the cordial congratulations of her many friends who had filled the hall. The audience was largely American.

Karl Mayer, Grossherzogl. u. Fürstl. Kammer- und Hofkapellmeister, Stern Conservatorium. Teacher of Singing in the Stern Conservatorium. Private lessons in Singing. Augsburg Strasse 98, I.

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8 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.0 p.m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a.m. till 6.0 p.m.
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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, CHARLEMAGNE TOWER Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:
Deutsches Theatre . . . (Kammerspiele) Tänze d. Schwes-tern Wiesenthal . . . at 4.30
Urania Theatre . . . Frühlingstage an der Riviera . . . 4
Luisen Theatre . . . Dornröschen . . . 4
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Tausendundeine Nacht . . . 4

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . Madame Butterfly . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre . . . König Heinrich V. . . 7.30
Deutsches Theatre . . . Was Ihr wollt . . . 7.30
Lessing Theatre . . . (Kammerspiele) Lysistrata . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Das Tal des Lebens . . . 8
New Theatre . . . Förster Christel. Hanni Niese . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Simon. Ferd. Bonn . . . 8
Kleines Theatre . . . Der Dummkopf . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre . . . Panne . . . 8
Vorwärts . . . Vom Tode Mit dem Feuer spielen. Samum (1st perform.) . . . 8
Theatre an der Spree . . . Ungültig . . . 8
Tristan Theatre . . . Baron Toto . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Philister. Die Lore . . . 8
burg . . . Charlotten-
burg . . . Kaiser und Gallier . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Der gehörnte Siegfried. Siegfried's Tod . . . 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Krieg im Frieden . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Die Fledermaus . . . 8
Theatre des Westens . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . 8
Lortzing Theatre . . . Don Juan . . . 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Immer oben auf. Girardi . . . 8
Residenz Theatre . . . Der Floh im Ohr. Der selbige Octave . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Tribby . . . 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus . . . Krieg im Frieden . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Das muss man seh'n . . . at 8
Casino Theatre . . . Die Frauen der Händlichkeit . . . 8
Wintergarten . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Spezialitäten. Yvette Guilbert. Mittelw. der Moderne . . . 8
Central Theatre . . . Ein seltsamer Fall . . . 8
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten. Madame Hanako . . . 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre . . . Papa und Genossen. Salomonisches Urteil . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folies Caprice . . . Mal was anders. Jeunesse dorée. Paragraph 343 . . . 8
Carl Haverland Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folies Bergère . . . Spezialitäten. Guerrero & others . . . 8.30
Parodie Theatre . . . Tannhäuser. Nachtsyl. Rosenmontag . . . 8
Sundays . . . 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

BOMBS EXPLODE AT BARCELONA.

Telegrams from Barcelona confirm the report of bomb explosions occurring there during, and directly subsequent to, King Alfonso's visit. Yesterday morning while one of the infernal machines found on the sea-front was being removed, it exploded, but the message does not state whether anyone was injured or not. News has reached Paris from Barcelona that the first explosion which took place there on Wednesday evening was caused by an ordinary bomb, and that the police attribute no significance to the fact of the explosion occurring while the King was in the city. One person arrested in connexion with this incident declares that the supposed outrage was only meant as a practical joke.

The most remarkable feature of King Alfonso's adventurous journey to Barcelona was the tremendous ovation he received from the inhabitants. Bouquets were hurled in place of bombs, and the monarch was everywhere greeted with protestations of loyalty and affection.

Later advices state that the bomb which exploded in transit was found near the scene of Wednesday's explosion. Nobody was hurt, but the waggon in which the infernal machine was being transported was wrecked. At 7 o'clock on Thursday evening still another bomb was found in a crowded street near the centre of Barcelona, and it is said a third suspicious object has been discovered by the police.

FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT IN ITALY.

At Thursday midnight an automobile was proceeding over the bridge at the Piazza Statute in Turin, under which runs the Turin-Milan railway line. While on the bridge the automobile collided with a steam tramcar, and was hurled over the parapet on to the railway track beneath. The occupants of the car were four gentlemen and three ladies, two of the latter being instantly killed. The four gentlemen and the surviving lady received injuries more or less severe, and were conveyed to the St. Giovanni Hospital. Two of the gentlemen are named Castagnini, another is Ramon Delsel, but the names of the other occupants have not yet been divulged.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

It is reported from Paris that the Frenchman Paret, who together with the Italian Bianchi was taken prisoner by the Medakra tribesmen, is a 26-year-old commercial man. He was in Oran as

traveller for a German firm, and recently went to Casablanca with the object of preceding to Marrakesh. No trace of Paret and Bianchi has yet been discovered. The latter followed the French troops in the capacity of sutler.

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

A Teheran telegram says that on Thursday afternoon a murderous attempt was made on the Emir Bahadur, the principal adherent of the Shah's, by an emissary of one of the secret societies. The Emir was wounded.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

With reference to reports circulated in the foreign Press that thirty steamers of the North German Lloyd are lying idle at Bremerhaven, it is learned from an authentic source that as a result of the temporary reduction of traffic to Galveston and Baltimore several more steamers than usual are now lying at Bremerhaven. The extra vessels are only nine in number, while the other craft are engaged in their regular traffic.

INTEMPERATE RUSSIA.

In some lands "As drunk as a Russian" is a proverb which indicates the degree of sobriety which is ascribed by his neighbours to the Russian peasant. The teetotallers have a fine field of action before them in the Czar's dominions, says the *Globe*, and already a prophet has arisen in the person of Deputy Tehelehof, who has become the leader of the Society for the Fight against Alcohol. When the Duma met the Deputy obtained the appointment of a Commission to examine into the question of drunkenness in Russia, and the report of the Commission shows what a terrible state the provinces are in, and proposes energetic measures for combating the plague of drunkenness. The Duma has been debating the proposals of the Commission, which include the suppression of the sale of vodka in small bottles; the right to apply local option to the closing of the drinking shops which are managed by the State; and, thirdly, the closure by law of all drinking shops during fête days and holidays. These are really temperance suggestions, for they aim not only at drinking in vodka shops, but at the drinking in the home, which is encouraged by the sale of vodka in small bottles at a cheap price. The Ministry of Finance, which, of course, is largely concerned in this matter, has accepted the proposals of the Commission in principle, but has demanded that the drawing up of the measure shall be entrusted to the Finance Minister himself.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE NAVAL SITUATION.

Writing in the *Lokal-Anzeiger* Captain von Pustau, of the Imperial German Navy, takes exception to some of the statements made during the debate in the House of Commons on the British Navy Estimates. He declares that the figures furnished by Mr. Balfour are correct as far as the British Navy is concerned, but those dealing with the German ships are incorrect. Mr. Balfour said that in the Autumn of 1911 Germany would possess 13 warships of the "Dreadnought" and "Invincible" types, as against England's 12; and in reply to this the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that in the Spring of 1911 England would have 12 such ships, while at the end of the same year Germany would possess 13. These figures, said Mr. Asquith, would only hold providing the present rate of construction was maintained. How these figures were arrived at, remarks Captain von Pustau, is not mentioned, and in so far as they deal with the German ships they are not supported by the facts. In the Spring of 1911 England will have finished the following battleships: "Dreadnought," "Bellerophon," "Temeraire," "Superb," "St. Vincent," "Collingwood" and "Vanguard"; and the cruisers "Invincible," "Indomitable" and "Inflexible," in addition to the one "Dreadnought" and one "Invincible" to be laid down under the current year's Estimates. The total will thus be 12 battleships and cruisers of the newest type. In Germany at the end of 1911 or in the Spring of 1912 the following similar warships will be ready: 4 "Ersätze" of the "Baden" type, 1 "Ersatz" of the "Oldenburg" and 2 of the "Siegfried" type, together with the three cruisers "E," "F" and "G"—a total of 10 vessels. These figures conclusively prove the comparative statistics mentioned in the House of Commons to be misleading and erroneous, quite apart from the fact that meaning attaches to them only if they are taken as representing one and the same period. If we take this period to be the Spring of 1911 there would be 12 British ships as against 6 German ships of the latest types, supposing that no supplementary budget is introduced in England this year. As Mr. Asquith correctly stated, not only ships of the "Dreadnought" type but also those of anterior classes must be taken into consideration when alluding to the two-Power standard, and in the latter Great Britain has an enormous superiority. In conclusion, says Captain v. Pustau, it must be conceded that British naval supremacy is absolutely and unconditionally secured, providing the present building programme is carried through.

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DRESDEN

According to a message from Innsbruck, His Majesty King Friedrich August will arrive at Gries, near Bozen, on Tuesday next, on a visit to his daughter the Princess Pia Monica. The journey will be made in strictest *incognito*.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service at the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon is as follows: (1) Prelude in C-minor, for organ, by J. S. Bach (Peters Ed. Vol. II. 6). (2) "So gehst du nun, mein Jesu, hin," Motet for choir, by G. A. Homilius, b. 1714. (3) "Was hast du verwirkt," sacred Concerto, *in stylo oratorio*, for tenor and organ, by H. Schütz (Dresden, 1639). (4) "Wenn wir in höchsten Nöten sein," Chorale Vorspiel for organ, by J. S. Bach. (5) "Eile, Gott, mich zu erretten," sacred Concerto, *in stylo oratorio*, for tenor and organ, by H. Schütz (Dresden, 1639). (6) "Domine, ad adjuvandum me," Motet for 6-part choir, MS., by G. A. Homilius.

The Church Choir (founded A. D. 1200), conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Herr R. Dressler, tenor; and Dr. Schnorr, of Carlsfeld i. V.

At the Central Theatre today, *Der fidele Bauer*, an operetta in 1 Prologue and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Leo Fall, will be given for the 36th time. Tomorrow there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30 (at reduced prices) *Der Rastelbinder* will be performed for the last time; in the evening, at 7.30, *Der fidele Bauer*, at the usual prices.

The sale of subscription and single tickets has begun at the ticket office of the firm F. Ries for the two artistic and scientific lectures and demonstrations which will be repeated, by request, on Monday the 16th and Wednesday the 18th inst. by Jeanne van Oldenbarnevelt, in the small hall of the Gewerbehaus. The subject on Monday evening will be "Die Atmungskunst des Menschen im Dienste der Kunst und Wissenschaft" (therapeutics), after lectures delivered by the lecturer to official medical bodies in Paris, and to the "Société internationale de la Tuberculose" at the Hague, Utrecht, and Wageningen. On Wednesday evening the subject will be "Die Atmungskunst des Menschen in Verbindung mit Ton und Wort—Basis des Gesanges, der Deklamation und des Sprechens—Spezielle Erklärung zur Erlernung 'des achten Trillers'."

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THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
 Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10, Hauptbahnhof.

We owe it to our musical critic to apologise for a compositor's error which consisted in the omission of several important words in his criticism of the concert of the *Dresdner Lehrergesangverein*, published in our issue of yesterday. The passage in question should have read: "Between the two an orchestral piece by Gerhard Schjelderup, a Norwegian composer resident in Dresden, was played. This is refined music, born of differentiated nerves and calculated to create vibration in concordant nerves. Only the close is not grand enough for the subject treated."

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
 Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, 1.
 Specialist in straightening teeth.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

AN AMBASSADOR IN PYJAMAS.

So many versions have been published of the Kaiser's surprise visit to the British Ambassador at Berlin that it is interesting to have Sir Frank Lascelles's own account of what happened, just published in the *World*. "I awoke one morning," he says, "to find the Emperor standing by my bed. The surprise quite took away my breath, and all I could ejaculate was, 'God bless me!' I essayed to rise, but the Emperor pushed me back into bed." The Emperor, however, took a proffered cigarette, and "sat there on the edge of the bed talking for half-an-hour."

There was a previous surprise visit to the bedroom. At the end of the interview the Kaiser rose to go. "I must see your Majesty out," said the Ambassador from the bed. "Oh, no, you mustn't come down," replied the Emperor. "At least to the door of my room"; and Sir Frank, in pyjamas, escorted the Emperor to the head of the stairs. "As the Emperor caught sight of his adjutant sitting waiting in the hall, he called out, 'Jetzt gibt's eine Erscheinung' ('Here's a sight'), and I appeared! I thought the adjutant would have done himself some serious bodily harm. I never saw a man laugh so much in my life."

THE BULGARIAN ROYAL WEDDING.

Many rumours have of late been current in the Press regarding the dual wedding of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, one ceremony having been performed in accordance with Roman Catholic rites, the other as a Protestant ceremony. It was primarily stated that no Evangelical observance had taken place at all; and a subsequent report was to the effect that Prince Ferdinand had not fulfilled his pledges to the Catholic bishop, according to which he was permitted to be married with Catholic rites only on condition that he would not repeat the ceremony in an Evangelical church. In this connexion Archbishop Menini now publishes a statement which will remove all doubt as to the decorum of Prince Ferdinand's procedure. To the correspondent of a Berlin journal, who recently interviewed the Archbishop at Sofia, he said: "The Prince originally applied to the Pope for a dispensation to cover the dual marriage, whereupon His Holiness referred the petitioner to me, as being the proper ecclesiastical authority in the question at issue. In a letter addressed to the Viennese Archbishop I granted the necessary permission, under the sole condition that eventual issue of this union should be educated in the Catholic faith. To forbid the Prince a Protestant marriage ceremony, besides the one in accordance with Catholic rites, was never my intention, neither do I believe that the Bamberg Archbishop made such a condition since he only had power to act in conformity with my instructions."

Museums &c.

- Royal Picture Gallery, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 10—3 .A 0.50. Mondays 10—2 .A 1.50.
- Royal Kasperstich Kabinett (Zwinger), Tuesdays, Fridays 10—3 and 7—5, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
- Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger), Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
- Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger), Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12 .A 0.50, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Royal mineral, geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger), Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.
- Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II), Mondays and Fridays 10—2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9—2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.25.
- 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 free entrance.
- Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7), in the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.50.
- Royal popular Library (Japan Palais), in the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse), Picture exhibition Fritz Erlor. Fresco decorations for the Kurhaus at Wiesbaden etc. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays 11—3. Entrance fee .A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.
- Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Permanent picture exhibition.

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus	Frau Bender-Schäfer
Nathanael	Herr Hafner.
Hermann	Herr Plaschke.
Lutter	Herr Wachter.
Olympia	
Giulietta	Frau Wedekind.
Antonia	
Coppelius	
Dapertutto	Herr Rains.
Mirakel	
Cochenille	
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Franz	
Spalanzani	Herr Büssel.
Schlemihl	Herr Nebuschka.
Crespel	Herr Büssel.
A voice	Fräul. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niklas. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlemihl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlemihl has the key of her room, she leaves them, Hoffmann kills Schlemihl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable a consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.

Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

Sunday night	Don Juan	at 7
Monday night	Die Regimentstochter	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	at 6
Sunday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	7.30
Monday night	Hedda Gabler	7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Sunday afternoon	Der Zechpreller	3.30
Sunday night	Das Jungfernstift	7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der fidele Bauer	at 7.30
Sunday afternoon	Der Rastelbinder	3.30
Sunday night	Der fidele Bauer	7.30

Victoria Salen Variety Performance at 8

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THE DECLINE OF JOURNALISM.

Many thoughtful people will find themselves in agreement with the views expressed by Mr. H. W. Massingham, the editor of the *Nation*, on present-day journalism, at the Free Church Council which has been sitting at Southport. It is indeed difficult to see how, in the face of the changes of the last decade, any great degree of optimism on the subject is at all possible; but though Mr. Massingham takes a gloomy view his peculiar merit is that he speaks with courage as well as authority. His high reputation in the newspaper world, and the well-sustained character of his own efforts after a better standard, entitle him to every respect among those who see in their newspapers more than a pastime or a source of petty amusement. We do not for a moment wish to pretend that journalism fails when it ceases to be literature; so fastidious a definition would scarcely spare a single journal from condemnation. But there is certainly such a thing as good journalism, if only by contrast with what is obviously bad, vicious, rank, Mr. Massingham dealt with the mass not with the exceptions or, let us put it less bitterly, the minority. He traced the growth of the new style to the change which, in the last twenty or thirty years, has come about in the character of newspaper readers. While in the seventies or eighties the daily newspaper readers came from the upper and middle classes, today they come from every class in the community. It is perhaps the working classes who are responsible for the existence and the aims of the cheaper press. There are at present eight half-penny daily newspapers, while since the death of the *Tribune* the penny papers do not include a single Liberal newspaper. This means that those sections of the nation who are in need of the most education are *ipso facto* exposed to the greatest dangers. The half-penny press is at once the cause and the result of its readers' taste, yet it cannot be disputed that a more severe standard could be imposed only if an unworthy standard were not skilfully employed to tickle the palate of the public. In order to estimate where a reform were possible it is well to follow Mr. Massingham in his catalogue of the present-day characteristics.

The modern newspaper combines the features of the written and illustrated papers. Its method is photographic, cinematographic; everything is placed before the reader with dazzling rapidity, and by an unreal vividness there is produced an illusion of life. Further, its method is imitative. It imitates America in making its information superficial, tone flippant, and its appeal bi-sexual; it imitates France in supplying its readers continuously with fiction. But, above all, it succeeds in being arresting because it panders to three great appetites—the appetite for hearing about crime, the appetite for hearing about sport, and the appetite for hearing about gambling. To discuss in detail the various avenues of abuse into which these three appetites run would be superfluous. We know them empirically, for they pursue us in every newspaper save two or three. Nor does Mr. Massingham, for his part, discuss the possibility of remedies. Like so many good Liberals he preaches his sermon to the text of "what we deserve we get", and leaves us with the exhortation to supply a remedy for ourselves. He attacks "limerick" competitions, it is true; but even if you abolish them for ever you still do not create a healthy press. Unfortunately, it is only too likely that so long as bad journalism will continue to find an appreciative public it will continue to develop on the familiar lines.

Mr. Massingham contrasts the old-fashioned journalism with the new in point of actual matter, and finds that the demand for good controversial writers is continually diminishing. There is no longer a place on every newspaper for the leader-writer who was considered in the past the principal asset of the staff, just as the opinions he voiced were considered the journal's principal *raison d'être*. What is true of papers like the *Times*, the *Manchester Guardian*, or the *Morning Post* is not true of the bulk of the halfpenny press. It is no longer deemed essential that a daily newspaper should maintain a definite line of policy, nor that it should treat politics as on a higher level than fashionable gossip or the latest criminal sensation. As Mr. Massingham said, journalism is considered as much a business as the keeping of a draper's shop, and the goods are displayed with the same regard for the taste of the possible buyer in the one case as in the other. Just this is, under any circumstances inevitable, but there is a distinction between displaying goods to please the customer and giving false weights and measures in place of the true. It is here more than anywhere that the new journalism is thoroughly vicious—in its falseness (and it is deliberate falseness) of tone and outlook. The taint runs alike through the substance and presentation of news, through the expression of political opinion (such as it is), and through the atmosphere of the feuilleton. There is a hollow ring in it all, in direct antithesis to the old, solid traditions of English Journalism. When Cobbett said that he preferred one copy

of the *Times*, to all the works of Thucydides he had a sound basis for a bad exaggeration. In its own way a journal like the *Times* is an educative force, however ill it may compare ultimately with the vast influences of a great history. To lower the standards of journalism, whether it be on the *Times* or on one of its competitors on the market, is deliberately to diminish the sources of a nation's moral and intellectual vitality; it is the modern answer to the cry for *panem et circenses*. A great newspaper is a great engine for good or for evil. "There she is," says Warrington to Pendennis—"the great engine—she never sleeps. She has her ambassadors in every quarter of the world—her carriers upon every road. Her officers march along with armies, and her envoys walk into statesmen's cabinets. They are ubiquitous. Yonder journal has an agent at this minute giving bribes at Madrid; and another inspecting the price of potatoes at Covent Garden. Look! Here comes the Foreign Express galloping in. They will be able to give news to Downing Street tomorrow: funds will rise or fall, fortunes be made or lost."

The new journalism does not lack enterprise, energy, and the ability to obtain news quickly and present it clearly. We must confess that in this technical side of journalism the English press appears to be well ahead of the Continental. Its arrangement is clearer, and when its news is not disfigured by the sensational element it is a model of succinct and lucid narrative. One may easily sift the chaff from the grain, one is able to discover without difficulty the point at which reliability ceases. These are advantages not always present with Continental newspapers; but, generally speaking, the main advantage of the English press is that the newspapers are beyond the sphere of political intrigue and corruption. This is not an advantage that should be too lightly estimated. The independence of the press is one of the truly great traditions of public life, and the fear of those who deprecate its "Americanization" is that the greatest evil will follow upon the lesser ones. In the worst English newspapers there are still many elements of stability and rectitude, there is still the necessity, arising from the character of the people, to maintain a balance between cynicism and morality, there is still a discouragement of political exploitation. A further ground for good expectation is that, with an increased efficiency on its practical side, the old Conservative newspapers are striving successfully to maintain the acceptable combination of dignity and commonsense in the expression of opinion. Good journalism is not quite dead, and there is some reason to anticipate that, with the spread of education, the best traditional will find an increasing public. C. M. K.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE HIGHER LIFE.

During Mr. Kipling's recent Canadian tour he gave an address to the students of the McGill University in Montreal, and his words on that occasion will doubtless come as a surprise to those who have regarded him as an apostle of militant materialism. It goes without saying that Mr. Kipling's speech was delivered to a most appreciative audience, since his works are probably more widely read by college undergraduates than those of any other writer. "When you go into the battle of life," he said to the young men of McGill, "you will be confronted by an organized conspiracy which will try to make you believe that the world is governed by the idea of wealth for wealth's sake. Sooner or later, however, you will see some man to whom this idea does not appeal, who is not interested in the methods of amassing wealth. You will be inclined to laugh at him at first and think that he is not 'smart.' Watch him closely, and he will presently show you that money dominates everybody except the man who does not want it. You may meet this man on a farm, in a village, in the Legislature. Whenever or wherever you meet him, and it comes to a direct issue with him, his little finger will be thicker than your loins, and you will go in fear of him; he will not go in fear of you. You will find that you have no weapon in your armory with which you can attack him. Study that man, because it does not pay to be obsessed with the desire of wealth for wealth's sake. If more wealth is necessary to you, for purposes not your own, use your left hand to acquire it, but keep your right for your proper work in life. If you employ both arms in that game, you will be in danger of stooping; in danger also of losing your soul. The chief cure for the depressions, despondencies, and doubts of youth, which have their root in the egotism of human nature, is to lose yourself in some issue not your own, in another man's trouble or another man's joy. Do not be 'smart.' Whenever you see any of your mates showing signs of 'smartness' in his work, his talk, or his play, take him by the hand, or both hands, or by the back of the neck, if necessary, and lovingly, playfully, but firmly, lead him to a knowledge of higher and more interesting things."

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Saturday, March 14th. *Ember Day*. Memorial of HENRIETTA GOSCHEN, Foundress of All Saints' Church, Dresden: Entered into rest her 90th year March 14th 1895.—8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a. m. Matins.
Sunday, March 15th. *2nd Sunday in Lent*. 8.0 a. m. and 10.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, March 16th. 10.0 a. m. Matins.
Tuesday, March 17th. 10.0 a. m. Matins.
Wednesday, March 18th. 9.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, March 19th. 8.15 a. m. Holy Communion.
Friday, March 20th. 10.15 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins, Litany and Address.
Saturday, March 21st. 10.0 a. m. Matins.
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Tuesday, March 17th. Service 4.0 p. m.
Thursday, March 19th. Service 4.0 p. m.
Friday, March 20th. Litany 3.0 p. m. followed by Address on "The Mountaineers of Kentucky" by Miss Duryoe. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Grosser Kurfürst," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Colombo March 12th.
"York," from Hamburg for Japan, left Genoa March 12th.
"Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, arrived Naples March 12th.
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Genoa March 12th.
"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Aden March 12th.
"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York March 12th.
"Seydlitz," from New York for Bremen, left New York March 12th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, left Rotterdam March 12th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-easterly winds, changeable weather with rain or snow, temperature not much altered.