

Berlin Office:
W., Potsdamer
Strasse 10/11.
Telephone:
VI 1079.

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On account of the Easter Holidays our next number will appear on Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

His Majesty King Edward presided at a meeting of the Privy Council which took place in Buckingham Palace on Thursday, and at which his Majesty received the newly appointed Ministers.

His Majesty has been pleased to create Mr. Edmund Robertson a peer. Mr. Robertson was formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

ENGLISH ROYALTIES TO GREET KAISER.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Princess Patricia, will leave Malta for Corfu on Tuesday next, for a short visit to the German Imperial family.

THE NEW BRITISH BAYONET.

An order for the manufacture of 55,000 new bayonets has been placed by the British War Office with the Wilkinson Sword Company, London. For some time past there has been considerable dissatisfaction with the type of bayonet now used by the British Army, which is regarded as lacking in thrusting power and generally inefficient as a weapon of war. The new bayonet is five inches longer than the old type, and in process of manufacture it goes through no less than 200 operations before completion.

WHY SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN RESIGNED.

A London correspondent writes us as follows: On first hearing the announcement that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had resigned the Premiership, everybody was disposed to wonder why the eve of the date fixed for the second reading of the Licensing Bill was chosen for the official notification. The true explanation is as follows. On April 3rd the King's physician visited the ex-Premier at the special wish of His Majesty. It was found that, as First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was daily called

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upon to sign a variety of documents, and that before doing so he insisted upon making himself acquainted with their contents. The King's physician, after consultation with Dr. Burnet, came to the conclusion that a continuance of this state of things was highly prejudicial to the right hon. gentleman's chances of recovery, and consequently, as the result of a further consultation, Sir Henry was there and then induced to formally tender his resignation—which reached the King at Biarritz on Sunday evening.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD CHAFFED.

One of our London contemporaries, noted for its waggish propensities, publishes the following amusing item: In a recent issue we stated that Lord Charles Beresford was suffering from the complaint known as "swelled head." This, however, was evidently a wrong diagnosis of the case, for on March 27th the following signal was sent to H.M.S. "Swiftsure":—

"Commander-in-Chief thinks it is Captain of "Swiftsure" who has informed Lady Charles as regards the Commander-in-Chief's leg. Commander-in-Chief's leg has much improved, and only swelled slightly, and then only after a long day. Commander-in-Chief thanks Captain of "Swiftsure" for his enquiries."

We are much obliged to his lordship for the correction. We trust his leg is getting better, and that, in the meantime, no one will pull it.

THE SHREWSBURY DISASTER SENSATIONAL REPORT.

The Board of Trade report on the inquiry into the circumstances of the disaster at Shrewsbury Station to a London and North-Western passenger train on October 15 last year, and of which some

interesting details were given in these columns at the time, was issued on Friday, and is of a sensational nature.

It will be remembered that the train, when approaching Shrewsbury early in the morning at an excessive speed, was derailed at a junction, and 18 people were killed, 31 more or less severely injured, and 30 slightly hurt. It may be assumed without any risk of exaggeration, says Col. Yorke, that the speed of the train was at least 60 miles an hour, and probably more, when the train reached the point of derailment. By the regulation of the railway companies the speed through the junction is fixed at ten miles an hour. The train should, therefore, have come to an absolute stop at Crewe bank, and should have afterwards proceeded cautiously to the junction, where the speed should have been ten miles an hour. What happened was probably that the wheels of the engine, when passing through the facing points, were suddenly deflected to the left, this being the direction of the curve, while the direction of motion of the mass of the engine was straight and tangential to the curve. The abruptness of the stop, combined with the initial speed at the moment of derailment, sufficiently accounted for the long death roll and the wholesale destruction of rolling stock which marks this catastrophe as among the worst which have occurred on English railways.

Discussing how Driver Martin could run past both signal-boxes and approach the junction at such an excessive speed, Colonel Yorke said the post-mortem on Martin's body cleared him from the suspicion of having been drunk when he went to his death. Another possible explanation of the accident was that both of the men on the engine were sleeping or dozing, and Colonel Yorke does not suppose that anyone who has had any experience on the footplate will deny the possibility of such a thing happening. He had been out of bed the whole of the previous night, and what advantage he took of his interval for rest could not be ascertained. After passing Hadnall, Colonel Yorke believes that sleep overcame Martin and caused him to close his eyes for a few minutes, so that he passed Harlescott Crossing and Crewe Bank without knowing it. Possibly the fireman also was sleepy, but the more likely explanation is that he did not know Martin was asleep.

(Continued on page 4.)

OTTO MAYER

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BERLIN

INDIAN TEA IN BERLIN.

Just opened, at 91, Leipziger Strasse, a new
INDIAN TEA ROOM.
Tea served by native Indians in Costume, at moderate prices.—Packets of the famous "Star of India" tea are on sale.
— Afternoon tea a speciality. —
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INDIAN TEA SYNDICATE
(Calcutta and London)
Berlin Depôt: Leipziger Strasse 91.

The American Ambassador Mr. Charlemagne Tower celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Friday. A large number of friends of the family and members of the American colony called at the Embassy to congratulate Mr. Tower.

The Foreign Press Association of Berlin (Verein der Auswärtigen Presse) held their annual meeting and elected the new staff of officers a few days ago. The treasurer's report was rather favourable, notwithstanding the fact that the Association had to meet some heavy expenses. After a resolution of thanks to the outgoing president, Dr. Shaw, and the other members of the board of trustees had been unanimously carried, the election was begun. The result was as follows: Mr. Herbert White, correspondent of the London *Standard*, President; Monsieur Meynot, correspondent of the *Agence Havas*, Vice-President; Dr. Emil Frankfurter, Vienna *Neue Tageblatt*, Secretary; Mr. Siösteen, Göteborg, Sweden, second Secretary; Dr. Markow, *Russian Telegraphic Agency*, St. Petersburg, Treasurer; Dr. Shaw, New York *Sun*, and Signor Sacerdote, Milan, Trustees.

The Association, which was founded about two years ago by two American and one Austrian newspaper men, is now in a prosperous condition, and hopes in the future to get into closer touch with public men. The American and English members proposed to arrange a dinner to which various persons of high station will be invited as guests of honour. It will be the first and chief duty of the newly elected board to carry out this interesting project in a manner worthy of the Association and of the foreign Pressmen in Berlin.

Mr. Alfred K. Vanderbilt and party arrived in Berlin last Friday, and are stopping at the Hotel Bristol.

Berlin at present harbours one of its sons who has gained fame in America. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, New York's well-known theatrical director and manager, arrived a few days ago and is stopping at the Hotel Adlon. Mr. Hammerstein has come over to Europe to see whether he can once again unearth some operatic stars with whom he can dazzle New York opera goers, as he did with Madame Tetrazzini and others last season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur Reed, of Chicago, are at present visiting Berlin before leaving on a short trip to America. Mr. Reed, who is a pupil of Mr. Geo. Fergusson, has just signed a very favourable contract with the Stadt-Theater of Trier.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, of the American Embassy, are spending the Easter holidays in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Roberts, of the *Associated Press*, have gone to Hamburg to spend the holidays there.

Quite a number of Berlin Americans have gone to Dresden to celebrate Easter. Several automobile parties were arranged for that purpose.

Emperor William has bestowed the Order of the Crown, first class, on Sir Ernest Cassel, of London, in appreciation of his great services in promoting good will and friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain. This is certainly a high distinction well earned.

A specially appointed committee of British members of Parliament is at present studying the question of modernising the arrangements for the care of the poor in England. It is well known that Germany, and Berlin in particular, is far ahead of other countries in this respect. Therefore, the committee have invited Magistrate Münsterberg of Berlin, who is in charge of the city's charitable work, to assist them in their efforts. Herr Münsterberg has accepted the invitation, and will make a short trip to England some time during the month of May.

PNEUMATIC "KURANSTALT"

and Sanatorium.
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On the latest system as in Bad Reichenhall & Ems.
Treatment of: Asthma, Emphysema of the lungs, chron. Bronchitis, pleuritic Exudation, Chlorosis, catarrhal Deafness, by means of compressed air. Single chambers for independent treatment are at the disposal of doctors.
Directing physician:
Dr. Franz Rosenfeld
Specialist for diseases of the nose, throat and lungs.

A very remarkable case of aphasia has just been brought to the attention of the American Benevolent Association committee of Berlin. The individual in question is a man who, according to his American passport, is Max Purnick, of 72, Second Avenue, New York, 50 years old and a naturalised American citizen. His passport is correctly made out, signed by Secretary of State Root and dated March 26, 1908. It is thus evident that the man must have been in full possession of his mental faculties three weeks ago. Now he is in Berlin without any means, and has not the remotest idea how and when he crossed the ocean, how and when he came to Berlin and what he came for. Medical experts are baffled in their efforts to find out whether he has been drugged or misused. The American Benevolent Association will probably send him back to New York, buying his ticket and trusting to be reimbursed for the outlay when he comes to his senses, or if he has a family to take care of him.

This little incident, by the way, is vividly emphasising the importance of the American Benevolent Fund. Every reader who has not yet sent in his contribution to the Fund might accept this delicate hint.

Some days ago a pretty Berlin girl, Miss Louise Schulz, daughter of a well-to-do baker in the northern part of the capital, committed suicide in Bamberg, where she was called to the death-bed of her fiancé, a New York negro by the name of Daniel Boston, who had been travelling with a circus and who died from pneumonia.

Hungaria — Germania

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All detailed information may be obtained —gratis— at the Branch office.

A strange incident is reported from Bremen. Miss Gertrud von Petzold, an English girl of German descent, who is a fully ordained Nonconformist preacher at a church in Leicester, had received permission to preach in the St. Martini's Church at Bremen. This interested people throughout Germany as it was the first time that a lady had ever ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon at a regular church service. The ladies especially were quite excited, and one of them, in an emotional fit, suddenly rushed forward to the pulpit, during the sermon, holding up a crucifix and crying loudly. She had to be taken out before Miss von Petzold could continue her sermon.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

Besides the Brooklyn Arion, another large delegation of German-Americans will visit some German cities en masse during next summer. These will represent German-American gymnasts, and will include a number of American athletes, who are going to attend the big "Turnfest" at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. After the athletic competitions there, where they expect to win a number of first class prizes, they will visit Düsseldorf, Mainz, Cologne, Hanover, Berlin, Dresden and other cities. In some of these places official receptions are being arranged in honour of the visitors.

Mr. H. Rutter, of Washington, European agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and stationed in London, is at present in Berlin collecting information for the United States Government relative to the working of the new *Börsengesetz*, which has just been passed by the *Reichstag* and promulgated by the Imperial Government. American exporters of wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and flour are greatly interested in the matter, and wish to know how far future operations will be influenced by the new law. From here Mr. Rutter is going to Odessa to study Russian grain culture, production and export methods.

Another very important step in promoting closer relations between the scholastic interests of the United States and Germany has been taken. The Carnegie Fund for the Advancement of Teaching has announced a scheme which has been carefully prepared in connection with the Prussian Kultusministerium. It is an enlargement of the idea underlying the exchange of university professors, and is expected to effect more rapid and better results. The Prussian Minister has agreed to distribute annually about fifty American teachers—who must have graduated from an authorized American college of good standing, and who have been teaching at such an institution for at least one year, and who, at the time of their application, are still employed as teachers at such colleges—among Prussian institutions of learning, paying them a salary of about \$25 to \$27.50 a month. These teachers will not be called upon to do regular teacher's work, but will be expected to instruct the pupils of the higher classes in American methods and conditions, at the same time using this opportunity to get into touch with German conditions: while they will speak English with their pupils, they must nevertheless be able to speak and write German. On the other hand, the American Association will distribute an equal number of German teachers among first-class American colleges, pay them a salary of about fifty dollars a month, which is considered about the equivalent of the salary paid the Americans in Germany, taking the difference in cost of living into account, and afford them the same opportunities of learning and teaching. It is intended to bind the exchange teachers to stay at their posts for about eight months.

A committee consisting of Professors Julius Sachs and Calvin Thomas of Columbia University, and President James C. Crosswell of the Brearley School of New York, is to manage the American side of this exchange scheme. They hope that many American colleges and high schools will avail themselves of this rare opportunity and invite some of the German teachers to work at their institutions. The management in Germany is in the hands of the Ministry of Education. Mr. Carnegie has earned the deep gratitude of both countries by providing the committee with the necessary funds to pay the travelling expenses, &c. of the exchange teachers.

The prospect of a wet Easter will do much towards disarranging the plans of many who had contemplated excursions to the country during the week-end, and the unfortunate holiday makers will be compelled to seek diversion within the limits of the town. To all such we are in a position to give excellent advice. Pay a visit to Steinert's Weinstube in the Kurfürstendamm, the most famous of all Berlin's numerous caravansaries, and justly so. The drinks at this establishment are always of the best quality, while its patrons are noted for their wit and geniality. The many to whom we have recommended Steinert's Weinstube as an ideal place of entertainment are convinced that our judgment in this matter is correct, and we do not hesitate to reiterate our former eulogies.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 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.
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D., Pastor.
(Office hour 1-2 p.m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

DRESDEN

The following are among the arrivals at the Hotel Bellevue for the Easter holidays: Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther (Speaker of the House of Commons) and family, Lord and Lady Cranley, His Excellency Charlemagne Tower (U. S. Ambassador in Berlin) and Mrs. Tower.

Of late years it has become customary to render at the Kreuz Kirche on Good Fridays Bach's St. Matthew Passion Music, and the interest evinced in these performances has increased year by year. Notwithstanding the fact that they continue to emphasise to the listener the lack of a large choir, such as are found in England and in the Rhine Provinces, and the consequent inadequacy of vocal material, these occasions become more and more impressive, and it may be safely said that last Friday's performance, under the able and artistic leadership of Herr Musikdirektor Richter, excelled all previous ones. This success was due not only to the enthusiastic zeal of the conductor, but in a great measure to the wonderful rendering of the part of the Evangelist by Herr Groseh, and Herr Plaschke's masterly interpretation of the Divine character. In addition to these, Fräulein Doris Walde's silvery soprano voice and refined artistic temperament, and Frau Bender-Schäfer's sonorous alto, ably utilised, contributed much to the listeners' pleasure. The choruses were splendidly rendered by the highly trained choir of the Kreuz Kirche, augmented by several ladies and gentlemen, while the *Cantus firmus* was impressively sung by the chorus of the young lady teachers' seminary. The renderings of the solo instrumental parts were of an equally high artistic standard, a fact sufficiently guaranteed by the names of the artists: Herr Sittard (at the organ), Herr Bärtich (violin), and Herr Ritter-Schmidt (oboe d'amore). The Allgemeine Musik Verein orchestra won fresh laurels at every stage of the performance, and the numerous audience, who left the Kreuz Kirche after three hours of enjoyment, carried away with them a lasting impression of this noteworthy occasion.

Dr. and Mrs. Spring, with their son Powell, left for Bad Elster in the latter part of the week.

At Emil Richter's art gallery in Prager Strasse a large religious picture by the English painter Herbert Schmalz, entitled "The Return from Golgatha," will be exhibited today and during the week. This is one of the most important modern pictures of the kind, and it created no little stir when exhibited in London. Doubtless it will find many admirers here. There is also to be seen at this gallery a second series of water-colours by the Vienna artist Hugo Charlemont, whose Brioni collection found so much favour recently. This collection consists of Mährish, Carpathian, Riviera, Tyrol, Spreewald, and other landscapes. A third exhibition comprises some excellent drawings by the popular local artist Hans Taeger, besides works by F. Hanna Lilienfein, Erdmannsdörffer (Berlin), Hans Thoma, Oberlaender, Thaulof, Pötzelberger, Toorop, Daur, and others.

Bad Kreuznach, after experiments which have been carried on since last year, has added another important factor to its reputation as a spa. With the radium salts obtained from the Kreuznach springs the "Sool" water, already very radio-active, is mixed in specially constructed apparatus and in any desired proportion with radium emanations, and supplied to baths. The voltaic power of these radium-emanation baths amounts to 20,000 Elster and Geitel units per liter. Kreuznach is thus the first spa to supply radium emanation baths on a large scale, as Joachimsthal will not be opened until next year.

At the Central Theatre today, tomorrow, and on Tuesday next there will be two performances daily. In the afternoons of all three days, at 3.30 and at half-prices, *Der fidele Bauer*, an operetta in 1 Prologue and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Leo Fall, will be given, and on each evening, at 7.30, *Der Mann mit den 3 Frauen*, an operetta in 3 Acts by Julius Bauer, music by Franz Léhar, at the usual prices.

The afternoon orchestral and military concerts at the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosser Garten begin today, at 4 o'clock, and will be continued daily.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101, tomorrow by the Schützen regiment No. 108, and on Tuesday by the I. Grenadier regiment Nr. 100. The band will play on each day in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

The Stadt Gotha in the Schloss Strasse has more than once been likened to the famous old Tabard Inn of Southwark, and the analogy is not so fantastic as might appear at first sight. Through-

out the length and breadth of London Town the Tabard Inn was renowned for its fruity sack, its inimitable pasties, and its distinguished clientèle, from amongst whom Chaucer drew the characters for his immortal *Canterbury Tales*. Setting aside the five centuries which have elapsed since the Tabard Inn was at the zenith of its fame, its Dresden replica may well be found in the Stadt Gotha, which can truthfully lay claim to each and all of the qualities for which its distinguished prototype was famed: though sack has been replaced by choice modern wines, and the pasties by delicacies of international *cuisine*. As to its clientèle, an observation of the numerous guests who enter its portals proves that in this respect it is worthy to rank with the old Southwark hostelry.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizei-direktion*, Schliess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkies, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

The International Pharmacy
Reichs-Apotheke
 Grande Pharmacie Internationale
 THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
 Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

HOCKEY.

The Akademischer Sport-Club's annual Easter tour commenced on Friday April 10th with a match v. Olympia, Wien. The game was a failure as the ground was inches deep in mud and it was raining incessantly. In spite of this the Dresden team played finely and won easily by 7 goals to 0. D. Rhodes who assisted the team so well last year scoring 3 goals and Norman 4.

The second match on Saturday April 11th v. Consular was a repetition of the first game. The visitors were far too strong and won by 16 goals to 0. Peltzer 5, Koch and Norman 4 each, Rhodes, Bayer, Knoop 1 each.

The third match on Sunday against the Wiener Athletic Sport Club was a more even game. The ground had dried in the night and a strong sun and breeze in the morning helped the turf to recover. The visitors took the field in the presence of several thousand spectators, who it must be said were chiefly drawn to the ground by the prospect of a Football match after the Hockey. The result was a win for Dresden by 9 goals to 2. But the result was not a walk over. In the second half Dresden scored 3 goals and Wien 2. Rhodes, who played a magnificent game was responsible for 8 and Baring-Gould for 1.

The team was most cordially entertained by the home team in the evening, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves in Vienna.

The fourth match of the tour was played in München against the Münchener Sport-Club, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 6 goals to 0. Norman 1, Peltzer 3 and Rhodes 2. The ground was very bad and strong and the game calls for little comment. The final matches of the tour will be played in Frankfurt.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Sunday, April 19th. *Easter Day*. 7.0 a.m., 8.0 a.m., 9.15 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong, Sermon and Carols.—Easter offerings donated according to ecclesiastical direction and custom to the Chaplain.
 Monday, April 20th. *Easter Week*. 10.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins.
 Tuesday, April 21st. *Easter Week*. 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Hermann Moellering and Bertha Moellering Osteopaths
 Müschauer Str. 8, I, Dresden A.

Thursday, April 23rd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist.
 Friday, April 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Saturday, April 25th. *S. Mark's Day*. 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5.
 at the head of Reichs Strasse.
 Sunday, April 19th. *Easter Sunday*. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and Cantata 5.30 p.m. (Cantata of the Holy City.)
 Monday, April 20th. Service 10.0 a.m.
 The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
 at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.
 Today, *Easter Sunday*, solos will be rendered by Fräul. Melanie Dietel.
 Until further notice the services will be conducted by the Rev. Duncan Cameron, Minister of the Parish of Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children
 original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

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 Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Fridays 10—3 and 7—8, 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.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
 FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Goeben," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Antwerp April 17th.
 "Zieten," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Antwerp April 16th.
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Suez April 17th.
 "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, left Shanghai April 18th.
 "York," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Yokohama April 18th.
 "Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa April 17th.
 "König Albert," from Genoa for New York, arrived Naples April 17th.
 "Friedrich der Grosse," from New York for Genoa, passed Vellas April 17th.

LIGHTNING HAVOC.

Mr. Alfred Hands, F. R. Met. S., lecturing before the Society of Architects, gave some interesting statistics as the result of eleven years' observation of damage done by lightning. Of 7,793 objects struck, 3,401 were buildings. A rough analysis of these buildings shows that churches form about 6 per cent. of the total; chimney shafts about 2 per cent.; and other buildings of a lofty type about 8 per cent. This leaves about 84 per cent. of comparatively low buildings. These figures might appear remarkable if one overlooked the fact that most of the loftiest structures have been fitted with lightning conductors, because they have been considered especially exposed to be struck.

THE "SUFFRAGETTES".

It is not generally understood that women have full and equal suffrage with men in many parts of the world. As far back as 1869 the suffrage was granted to the women of Wyoming (U. S. A.) It is also held by them in the states of Utah, Idaho, and Colorado. Women were enfranchised in New Zealand in 1893; South Australia, 1894; Western Australia, 1900; and in 1902, full suffrage was granted to the women of Australia for the Federal Parliament. In Europe the suffrage was granted to women in Finland, 1906; and in Norway, 1907. Whilst even in the British Isles the women of the Isle of Man have enjoyed this privilege since 1881.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued).

Concluding, Col. Yorke says it is folly to ignore the possibility of a driver going to sleep. It is better to face it and to take steps to lessen the risks arising in this way. With this object in view it appears to be very desirable to arrange the duties of drivers and firemen as far as possible in such a way that no enginemen should be on duty during the whole of two consecutive nights.

AMERICAN NEWS.

MR. TAFT'S SUCCESSOR.

The Boston correspondent of the *Associated Press* reports that Assistant Secretary of State Bacon is to be appointed Secretary for War on July 1, at which date Mr. Taft desires to resign.

FAMOUS SINGER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Miss Geraldine Farrar, the famous operatic singer, had an extremely narrow escape while appearing one evening this week at Baltimore. She was standing rather more to the front of the stage than usual in bowing her acknowledgments at the close of the performance, when the heavily-weighted curtain descended upon her. Another of the artists, seeing her peril, rushed forward and drew Miss Farrar back just in time to avert a serious accident, but so narrow was the singer's escape that the diamond tiara which she was wearing was smashed by the force of the blow from the descending curtain.

TERRIBLE AVALANCHE IN THE ROCKIES.

A telegram received at Winnipeg from Calgary states that a terrible avalanche occurred in the Albert Canon in the Rocky Mountains, demolishing the railway embankment and burying a number of railway labourers. Thirty Japanese are said to have lost their lives.

AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES RATIFIED.

The United States Senate has ratified the agreement with Great Britain regarding the regulation of fisheries in the lakes on the Canadian frontier, and the arbitration treaties with Norway and Portugal.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS STRIKE ENDED.

Two hundred thousand miners will resume work in the central Ohio coal districts on Monday next, an agreement with the mine-owners having been arrived at, whereby the men return to work at practically the old wage tariff.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS' CHOICE.

A cable from Minneapolis reports that the Republican Convention has endorsed the Presidential candidature of Mr. Taft, and expressed itself in favour of tariff revision.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Charles N. Fowler introduced a bill to the House of Representatives proposing the appointment of a commission to formulate regulations for the financial and currency system based on scientific principles; the commission to consist of 11 Senators, 11 Congressmen, and 21 other members to be appointed by the President. The introduction of this bill has been occasioned by the influence of leading financial and commercial organisations with a view to opposing the Aldrich bill, and another bill for the regulation of the currency which is in course of preparation.

The banking and currency commission unanimously decided to put the Aldrich bill up for discussion, and to hear what Mr. Vreeland, of New York, has to say with regard to the financial bill which in his opinion would be an adequate substitute for the Aldrich proposals.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

At a specially convened meeting in New York, confined to members of different Irish-American societies, a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the State Department in withholding information regarding the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty from the Press and people.

Mr. Cummings, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, accompanied by a deputation of prominent members of Irish societies, on Thursday had interviews with President Roosevelt and a number of Congressmen, on the subject of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

The United States Navy Department intends to accept the invitation of Canada to send a warship to Quebec during the tercentenary celebrations there, and the visit of the Prince of Wales. According to present arrangements the battleship "New Hampshire", which was recently commissioned, will be dispatched.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

The Duma was occupied on Friday with the consideration of the budget of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who said that he had already begun to work out desirable reforms, but the

reorganisation of the central department must precede the revision of those of the Government representatives abroad. The chief interest of the present centred in the improvement of the condition of the Christians in European Turkey. In order to accomplish that object Russia entered into an agreement with Austria-Hungary in 1897, which was extended six years later by the Mürzsteg programme. To that agreement the diplomatic term might be applied "Protocole de désintéressement". It was clear that when the Powers most interested bound themselves not to seek territorial advantages or acquisitions on the frontiers of Turkey, they created a thoroughly satisfactory ground for the exercise of energetic though peaceful influence on the Porte with a view to the carrying out of reforms. The other European Powers therefore took up that agreement.

The Minister went on to say that he had made the agreement with Austria as a valuable guarantee of peace in the Balkan peninsula, at a time when Russia, shaken by war abroad and dissension at home, needed guarantees against external complications, and when he was earnestly engaged in utilising the apparatus lying ready to the hands of Russia and Austria for the improvement of the situation of the Macedonian Christians. With regard to the Balkan railway project, M. Iswolski declared that his object was to secure the real interests of the State and to remove the causes that might lead to dangerous complications. The junction of the Bosnian railway system with the Turkish appeared to be a fact of importance in foreign policy. Though it might be called an economical project it was fraught with serious political consequences. In any case it might be regarded as giving Austria an undoubted advantage in the Balkan peninsula. Russia had but one object in the Balkan peninsula, viz. the improvement of the lot of Christians in Turkey and the promotion of the welfare of the several Balkan States. It was all the more natural that Russia should support those States because she sought no concession for herself in the peninsula. Austria had accepted the proposals of Russia in principle, and the incident had passed entirely out of the acute stage. Not the railway project, but the carrying out of reforms that cannot be postponed in Macedonia remained the principal task to which he was devoting his best efforts; but however necessary those reforms, Russia could not incur the risk of war on their account. Austria had made no objection to all the Powers taking an active part in them, Germany was equally favourable to their doing so, and France was supporting Russia in a spirit of complete harmony and cordial alliance. When it was said that in the past the European Concert had always stood in the way of Russian policy in the East, that was partly correct, but it was a mistake to believe that history invariably repeated itself. If no doubt existed that Russia sought only the pacification of Macedonia, with the maintenance of the *status quo* and the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula, it might be regarded for certain that the Powers who were aiming at the same object would act unanimously with Russia. He entertained no doubt of the support of Germany. Prince Bülow had declared that no enthusiasm was to be looked for from Germany in favour of impracticable or dangerous proposals, but that he approved of those of Russia. He (M. Iswolski) therefore relied upon the support of Germany. Russia could not undertake anything that might lead to an armed conflict, as she needed peace above all things for the recovery of her strength, which had been shaken in the last few years. But Russia, in the affairs of the near East, must observe a healthy egoism which would in the end be of advantage to the Balkan States and populations, who would see in Russia their natural friend and protector. (Applause.)

SEQUEL TO THE PORT ARTHUR TRIAL.

The St. Petersburg journal *Birsheviya Wjedomosti* states that the Czar has placed Generals Fock, Smirnof and Reiss, all of whom played conspicuous parts in the recent Port Arthur trial, on the retired list, in consequence of domestic troubles it is believed.

THE AMUR RAILWAY SANCTIONED.

At the last sitting of the Imperial Duma the third reading of the Amur Railway bill was passed.

SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The St. Petersburg newspapers state that the appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch as commander-in-chief of Russia's naval and military forces will shortly be announced. The War and Marine Ministries will also be subordinate to him.

The negotiations with Japan relative to the fisheries treaty have reached a deadlock.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING IN ALGERIA.

The column commanded by Colonel Pierron is reported from Ain Seffa to have come into collision with the Harka to the north, east and west of Talzaza. A furious fight ensued, in which four French Spahis were killed and 13 wounded. The Spahis withdrew, taking with them their dead and

wounded. Subsequently, General Vigy ordered four columns to advance for the purpose of attacking and repelling the Harka, and these came into desperate conflict with the tribesmen shortly afterwards. The French troops destroyed the Harka and energetically pursued the foe for a distance of seven miles. Numbers of the tribesmen were killed and wounded, and a banner and quick-firing gun were captured. The French casualties were 28 killed, including one officer, and about 100 wounded, including ten officers.

According to later information cabled by Colonel Pierron, his detachment only lost 19 killed, and 40 of the wounded men had been able to rejoin their company. The Harka consisted of 300 cavalry and 2,000 infantry; the conflict commenced at 4.30 o'clock in the morning. The Foreign Legion behaved heroically in hurling back the furious onslaughts of the tribesmen. More than 125 dead Moroccans were found in the camp, while a large number of dead lay outside.

In connection with this very serious development a conference between M. Clémenceau, M. Pichon, Generals Picquart and Liauthey took place at Paris on Friday. General Liauthey's opinion on the situation caused the War Minister to order the commander of the south Oran troops to pursue the Harka; another battle is, therefore, imminent. Semi-officially it is denied that there exists any cause for serious apprehension in south Oran.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

It is reported from Tangier that the Kaid Sidi Aissa, Mulai Hafid's Foreign Minister, has offered through his son, the Governor of Saffi, to enter into peace negotiations with the French Consul at Saffi. It is questionable whether this offer is made in good faith, or whether it is merely a subterfuge on the part of Mulai Hafid to gain time.

DISTURBED PERSIA.

Unrest prevails in the vicinity of Ardabil, says a Tabriz despatch. The mail caravan was plundered on two occasions last week, and the caravan route to the Caspian Sea is interrupted.

The Russian Foreign Minister has made very earnest representations to the Persian Government, through the Russian Ambassador in Teheran, in connection with the recent attack on the Russian frontier guard near Beliasuver, and demands the energetic suppression of bandits, and the capture and severe punishment of the guilty persons. The Persian Minister has promised to comply with these demands. Reinforcements for the frontier guard have been despatched from Baku and other military posts in the Caucasus.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN A SPANISH CHURCH.

During divine service in the Church of St. Clementine at Salamanca, a rumour was spread that a bomb had been found in the building. A terrible panic ensued, and several women were badly injured in the rush for the exits. It subsequently transpired that the supposed bomb was merely a harmless object.

THE POPE AND MR. PIERPONT MORGAN.

As is generally known, Mr. Pierpont Morgan had an interview with the Pope during last week. It now transpires that it unfortunately happened that the treasure seeker had accorded to him on the same day, and almost at the same hour, an audience of Queen Hélène. The time fixed for the audiences left only 15 minutes between the two. What was the great banker to do? The problem, according to a French journal, seemed almost insoluble, seeing that the etiquette at the two Courts prescribes dress entirely different—frock coat for the Quirinal, evening dress for the Vatican. Mr. Morgan was by no means discouraged, probably he remembered the Horatian dictum, *nil mortalibus arduum est*, so he arrived at the Quirinal five minutes before the appointed time. As soon as the presentation was over he jumped into his 40-h.p. automobile, which was in waiting at the gate of the Quirinal, and hastened to his hotel, where his valet assisted him to change his clothes, and then Mr. Morgan set out for the Vatican. There he arrived ten minutes late. The Pope with his usual good nature, made no reference to the apparent slight, and accorded Mr. and Miss Morgan, who accompanied her father, a most cordial reception.

From another Paris contemporary, we learn that Mr. Morgan did not neglect the opportunity of obtaining the autograph of the "Pater Patrum," and his Holiness, above his signature, conferred the Apostolic blessing in these words:—"We bestow upon Mr. Morgan and his family our best wishes, and we pray God that He will accord to them every happiness." It is added that Mr. Morgan made a munificent offering to Peter's Pence.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

No change in the weather. Rather strong westerly winds, cooler.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, April 15.

For the present the centre of political interest has shifted from London to Manchester, where Mr. Winston Churchill has entered on his election campaign with his accustomed vigour. No great hope is entertained for Mr. Joynson-Hicks, the Unionist candidate, while Mr. Dare Irving, the Socialist candidate, is working under difficulties. The latter has found that all the public halls are booked up, so that he cannot hold properly attended meetings or compete on a footing of equal opportunity with his rivals. Mr. A. G. Hales, who was to have made the fight quadrangular by coming forward as a "Tariff, Labour, and Army Reformer" has now definitely decided to abstain from the election, thus robbing Manchester of an interesting acquaintance with his picturesque personality. No doubt, Mr. Hale's reputation as a war correspondent, and his achievements as a novelist, are known to many of your readers. Apart from the candidates, the suffragists are carrying on remorseless warfare with even more than ordinary insistence, although the agitation is no less likely than usual to be pushed into the background by other topics.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks is not fighting the election on Free Trade so much as on the Government's record; Mr. Winston Churchill, on the other hand, has already made capital of his opponent's attitude without as yet having dealt with those actions of the Government which call for criticism. Although, in his election address, Mr. Churchill declared himself in favour of the Licensing Bill *in extenso*, there was a lurking suggestion of compromise here and there, and his utterances on that topic are eagerly awaited. It should, of course, be recollected that Mr. Churchill is at the moment the first and only mouth-piece the Government possesses, and that, therefore, his points will carry a more than ordinary interest and importance. Mr. Lloyd-George, is to go down to Manchester towards the end of the campaign to assist his colleague: the date has, I believe, been fixed provisionally for the 23rd.

I hear from a member of the Manchester Reform Club that, small as are the hopes entertained by Unionists as to the result of the election, there is a section of Liberals in Manchester which is far from sanguine respecting Mr. Churchill's chances. It is held, however, that Mr. Churchill's main argument that a poll adverse to himself would be accepted as Manchester' judgment against Free Trade, must tend to cool opposition. Mr. Churchill is one of those brilliant rhetoricians of whom it is difficult to say whether he enjoys popularity or merely the semblance of it. One hears rumours, often enough, that when his immediate personality ceases to operate, people are apt to run counter to him: thus a journal the other day made some anonymous statements from which it appeared that Mr. Churchill does not stand on the best of footings with our Colonial Premier; and certainly, more than once, he has managed to "put people's back up" in the House of Commons. That has perhaps nothing to do with his qualities as an election fighter; he might pull through with sheer doggedness and assurance supposing his chances were far smaller than they are.

The readjustment of a Ministry gives a great stimulus to people's interest in political personalities on the lower rungs of the ladder, and indeed the supporters of the "young man" theory (which comes, one imagines, from America) have nothing to grumble at this time. The new Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. F. D. Acland, and the new Under-Secretary for War, Lord Lucas, are both young men (they owe their advance, incidentally, as much to Mr. Haldane's influence as to their own abilities); and they are really very young indeed beside Dr. Macnamara or Mr. Mc Kinnon Wood. Nor is Mr. Runciman of the veterans. Another point on which most people's interest seizes is the University career of the younger Ministers. Mr. Churchill has been everything except an undergraduate of Oxford or Cambridge; but in the case of less meteoric people it is quite remarkable how frequently successful, not to say great, politicians have been President of the Union at their University. Mr. Asquith himself held that distinguished position; and the present Cabinet is really a little remarkable in containing only one representative of the good old tradition that the Union leads to Downing Street. There are, again, few Cambridge men in the present Administration. Mr. McKenna, it is true, was at Trinity Hall, and got his rowing blue—a feat in which Lord Lucas equalled him at Oxford; but of the rest, Mr. Morley, Mr. Mc Kinnon Wood, Mr. Acland, and Mr. T. R. Buchanan are all Oxford men. The last two, like the Prime Minister, were at Balliol. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on the other hand, was at Cambridge, and those who remember him at Trinity remember him as plain Campbell. His name became telescopic somewhat later in his career.

For some reason, everybody is prophesying a very dull and empty London this Easter. For the last few days the streets have been alive with cabs,



motor-cars, and omnibuses laden with holiday luggage, and with nursemaids, children, terriers, parrots, and all the other strange nuisances people take with them when they go for a rest. Piecemeal, by the way, is practically impassable. The street is up, and chaos has been reigning. Why cannot these things be done in the night, like the watering of the streets? To the lonely men who sit in clubs and growl over newspapers at these seasons the aspect of a street in eruption does not add to the joy of life—and, if we are to believe the sages, such men will be the only men left in town this Easter. As somebody's dainty fiancée said to me the other day, the real bachelor is perfectly incorrigible. Of course, there are bachelors and bachelors; but the *real* bachelor—. The aposiopesis was so awe-inspiring that it would have driven any honest man to a matrimonial agency. Surely, the agencies thrive at holiday times in London.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

VII.

It required no little hardihood to withstand the promptings of those who urged us to make the five hours' journey from Colombo to Kandy by night, and grave were our misgivings as we set out for the railway station in the sweltering, blistering heat of a tropical Colombo March mid-day. Happily, the event proved far better than the anticipation; a sufficiently cool breeze, not accompanied by soot from the engine, whose fuel is in part timber, came into the roomy carriage, and when the flat lands ceased and the ascent of the hills began, conditions were even pleasant.

For some 40 miles the track runs through the plain, and on either side are seen veritable forests of cocoa-nut palms. You who, at home, hardly ever set eyes on a cocoa-nut, save when at some race-meeting or fair you are adjured by the proprietor of a "cocoa-nut shy" to "bowl up at the milkies," can have no idea of the enormous varieties of uses of which the cocoa-nut palm is capable in the lands of its birth. Bear with me while I summarise a few. The large leaves are used for thatching, and for making mats, baskets, &c.; of the leaf-stalks are made brooms, fences, yokes &c.; the trunk gives rafters, troughs, canoes. The actual nuts are gathered when about ten months old. The kernels are eaten in curries, or oil is extracted from them by boiling. For commercial purposes the kernels are dried until they form the substance called copra, and of this some 36,000 tons are exported annually from Ceylon. The shell of the nut is made into drinking cups, bowls, spoons, or provides an excellent smokeless fuel. Between the kernel, as seen in Europe, and the outer husk is layer upon layer of fibre which, by special machinery, is made into "coir", invaluable for making mats, brushes, yarn, &c. Coir, too, forms an important item in Ceylon's export trade, for according to Dr. Willis, the great botanical expert, the island yields no less than 800 million cocoa-nuts annually.

Side by side with the cocoa-nut palms are quantities of areca-nut palms, the most graceful of the smaller palms. A slender upright stem ends in a bunch of feathery leaves, almost hiding the clusters of nuts. It is this nut which, cut into slices and mixed with lime, is wrapped in a leaf of the betel vine and chewed by every native in the East. The resulting discoloration of the saliva is disgusting enough, but the same learned authority cited above claims that it is the only form in which the natives get any lime with their food, which, apart from other advantages, is believed to be a prevention of dysentery.

From a junction with the unpronounceable name of Polyahawela the railway begins to climb, and at the top of the Kadugannawa pass reaches an altitude of 1,700ft. The line runs through numerous tunnels or clings to the side of precipitous rocks, affording a fine view of the valley, with its chess-board-like squares of paddy-fields, to the range of mountains which culminates in Adam's Peak, the most conspicuous point of the whole range, reaching the respectable height of 7,353ft.

Kandy itself is one of the beauty spots of the world. Lying in a hollow of the hills is a lake some 40 acres in area, which is fringed at intervals by trees of surpassing beauty. Prominent among them is the *Pithecolobium*, which, fortunately, is also known by the simpler name of the "rain-tree." It is at once the most umbrageous and shapely of all trees and, covered as it is with delicate pink blossoms, is a veritable joy to the eye. Interspersed with the rain-trees are the in-

evitable cocoa-nut and areca-nut palms, mango-trees, cotton-trees, with vast numbers of red flowers like tulips, and lagerstroemias, all ablaze with pink blossoms.

The hills around the lake abound in vastly picturesque walks and drives, most of them named in chivalrous but somewhat perplexing fashion after the wives of dead and gone governors. Everywhere is the wanton luxuriousness of tropical vegetation, culminating in the glory of the world-famed Botanical garden of Peradenia, some four miles from Kandy. From its geographical position even the garden of Eden must have yielded the palm to this stupendous horse-shoe shaped garden of 180 acres, where all the wonders of nature grow in wild but ordered confusion. The inevitable guide or custos of the garden must be suffered for a while as he points out such commercially valuable trees or plants as yield coffee, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, Panama straw, Para rubber and what not? But the garden is more alluring when, the guide dismissed, one can stroll down the shady walks admiring the trees and flowers brought from every quarter of the globe. Giant araucarias, 100 ft. high, brought from New Zealand; *Ambertia nobilis*, the most beautiful flowering tree of the tropics, with masses of shell-pink flowers resembling orchids; the deadly upas tree of Java, long since found to have a completely spurious ill reputation and to be as innocuous as its Ceylon neighbour, the *Antiaris innoxia*; giant bamboos introduced from the Malay States and grown in huge clumps, the young shoots looking like giant asparagus and growing, we are told, 15 inches a day; Seychelles palms, yielding the double cocoa-nut; the royal palm of Cuba; the Jalipot palm, largest of all, with leaves 9 to 12 ft. across. Want of space forbids me to dwell on the orchids growing in all their natural beauty on tree branches, on the wealth of parasitical creepers flinging their slender boughs from tree to tree, all aglow with colour, or on the herbaceous border formed of crotons and other variegated-leaved plants, of which young specimens may be seen revelling in the moist warm air and as big as laurel bushes. At one point in the garden is a colony of thousands of so-called flying-foxes, huge, ghoul-like bats, as big as rooks, hanging head down from the tops of the bamboos or floating lazily in the air, emitting the while a strange shrill whistle. A whole army of gardeners control this vast pleasure, which is really a Department of Agriculture supported by the Government of Ceylon.

Kandy's other title to fame is the possession of the leading Buddhist temple of Ceylon, known as the temple of the Sacred Tooth. Enclosed in cover upon cover, each more richly ornamented than the last, is one of Buddha's teeth, but a sceptical Westerner is apt to doubt the capacity of Buddha's mouth for holding many such teeth, for the discolored piece of ivory shown the visitor is about 3 inches long. Once a year the tooth is carried in solemn procession by an elephant round Kandy's lake. As the temple is ordinary enough, and as at every door stand yellow-robed priests of more than ordinary rapacity,—the visitor being lucky if he emerges from the sacred building poorer by not more than five rupees—it is more profitable to steel away as soon as may be and let a ricksha helter-skelter you down the long hill to Katugostote, where in a bend of the river Mahaweli-ganga—the Gods of Ceylon, what names!—the elephants are revelling in the warm stream, all forgetful of their annual dusty tramp as bearers of the Sacred Tooth. Here, too, we may rest and be sufficiently amused by the broken English chatter of a handful of Jamil urchins, who are said to perform all kinds of feats of derring-do, such as riding the wet-backed elephants or climbing areca-nut palms; and then in the cool of the evening the stroll back to Kandy in the fragrant air, all of us sufficiently thankful that the sun has at length lost its power, and that there are limits to a man's capacity for perspiration.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Norddeutscher Lloyd S. S. Co. of Bremen, Dresden office.
 Next Departures for New York:
 S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", via Southampton and Cherbourg, April 21st.
 S. S. "Main", direct, April 25th.
 S. S. "Kronprinzessin Cecilie", via Southampton and Cherbourg, April 28th.
 S. S. "Barbarossa", direct, May 2nd.
 For Baltimore:
 S. S. "Cassel", direct, April 23rd.
 S. S. "Köln", direct, April 30th.
 S. S. "Neckar", direct, May 7th.
 S. S. "Breslau", direct, May 21st.
 For Galveston:
 S. S. "Köln", via Baltimore, April 30th.
 S. S. "Frankfurt", via Baltimore, May 28th.
 S. S. "Hannover", via Baltimore, June 25th.
 For China and Japan:
 S. S. "Prinz Heinrich", from Genoa, April 22nd.
 S. S. "Kleist", from Hamburg, April 23rd.
 S. S. "Goeben", May 6th.
 S. S. "Prinz Ludwig", from Hamburg, May 21st.
 When American Mails are due in Dresden:
 By S. S. "Kronprinzessin Cecilie", April 23rd (Norddeutscher Lloyd).
 By S. S. "St. Paul", April 20th (American Line).
 By S. S. "Lusitania", April 23rd (Cunard Line).
 By S. S. "Teutonic", April 25th (White Star Line).
 Apply to Fr. Bremermann, Cabin Booking Office, Reading Room, Dresden, Prager Strasse 49, near Hauptbahnhof.

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DRESDEN

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 9.45

Oberon, King of the Elves.

Romantic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

Oberon, King of the Elves	Herr Grosch.
Titania, his wife	Fräul. Wenzel.
Puck	Fräul. Gaehe a. G.
Droll	Frau Wenzel.
A mermaid	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Harun al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad	Herr Erwin.
Rezja, his daughter	Frau Wittich.
Fatima, her confidante	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Babekan, Persian Prince	Herr Büssel.
Almansor, Emir of Tunis	Herr Puttlitz.
Roschana, his wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Abdallah, a pirate	Herr Nebuschka.
Two gardeners	Herr Hahn.
The Emperor Charlemagne	Herr Seiter.
Hüon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne	Herr Holder.
Scherasmin, his esquire	Herr v. Bary.
	Herr Kiess.

PLOT. Oberon has quarrelled with Titania, and they have vowed not to be reconciled until they find a pair of lovers faithful in adversity. Oberon's servant Puck, wandering to find what his master needs, hears of Hüon of Bordeaux who, having slain Charlemagne's son in a duel, has been ordered to go to Bagdad to slay the favourite sitting on the Caliph's left and to wed the Caliph's daughter, Rezja. Puck makes Hüon and Rezja see each other in a vision and fall in love with each other. Oberon gives the former a magic horn and to his esquire, Scherasmin, a magic cup. Rezja is to marry Babekan, but she has hated him ever since she saw Hüon in her dream. Fatima, her maid, hears of Hüon's arrival in Bagdad. At the beginning of the second act the Caliph is about to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, but Hüon, recognising Rezja as the maiden of his dream, kills Babekan. The Turks attack him, but Scherasmin remembers the horn in time and on his blowing it, Oberon transports the lovers to the sea shore where, together with Scherasmin and Fatima, they embark on a ship. Oberon, to make trial of their mutual love in adversity, bids Puck raise the spirits of the storm. They are shipwrecked. Rezja is captured by pirates and Hüon, attempting to rescue her, is wounded and left senseless on the beach. Scherasmin and Fatima are sold as slaves to the Emir of Tunis, Hüon has been thrown into a magic sleep by Oberon and, on waking after seven days, finds himself in the Emir's garden. Fatima discovers that Rezja is in the Emir's harem. Hüon receives a message bidding him come to the myrtle tower at night, but is horrified to find the lady who meets him is Roschana, the Emir's wife, who has fallen in love with him. The Emir discovers the pair and orders Hüon to be burnt and Roschana to be drowned. Rezja begs for Hüon's life, but the Emir will not listen and orders her to be burnt with her lover. Scherasmin is in despair, but finding the horn, blows it and all the Emir's slaves find themselves compelled to dance to its strains. Oberon appears with his reconciled wife Titania, and conveys the lovers to Paris, where Charlemagne welcomes Sir Hüon and his bride.

Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.10

Der fliegende Holländer.

(The flying Dutchman.) Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Daland, a Norwegian skipper	Herr Wächter.
Senta	Frau Krull.
Erik, a hunter	Herr Jäger.
Mary, Senta's nurse	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Daland's mate	Herr Grosch.
The Dutchman	Herr Plaschke.

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

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Tuesday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Der Freischütz.

Romantic Opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind. Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Kiess.
Kuno, Head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Annehen, her cousin	Frau Nast.
Kaspar, first huntsman's boy	Herr Puttlitz.
Max, second	Herr Grosch.
Samiel, the black Hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Hummel.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Eri.
Princely foresters	Herr Lindner.
	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
Bridesmaid	Fräul. Keldorfer.

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 is forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max' life, if he himself is 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 1786, died 1826.

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Royal Opera House.

Wednesday night	Fidelio	at 7.30
Thursday night	Tiefland	" 7.30
Friday night	VI Symphony Concert Series B	" 7
Saturday night	Lohengrin	" 6
Sunday night	Die Fledermaus	" 7
Monday night	Carmen	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Kriemhilds Raube	at 7.30
Monday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Kabale und Liebe	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Der Raub der Sabinerianen	" 7.30
Thursday night	Kriemhilds Raube	" 7
Friday night	Othello	" 7
Saturday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 7.30
Sunday night	Kriemhilds Raube	" 7
Monday night	Das alte Heim	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

This afternoon	Alt-Heidelberg	at 3.30
Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Monday afternoon	Die Glocken von Corneville	" 3.30
Monday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.10
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Friday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die Puppe	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

This afternoon	Der fidele Bauer	at 3.30
Tonight	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Monday afternoon	Der fidele Bauer	" 3.30
Monday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Tuesday afternoon	Der fidele Bauer	" 3.30
Tuesday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Thursday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Friday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30

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BACH FESTIVAL AT LEIPZIG.

(Special to the Daily Record.)

The details of an important Bach-Festival to be held in Leipzig next May (on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the great master) are now officially issued. The Festival will open on May 15th with an Organ Concert in the Thomaskirche (the Church where Bach officiated as Cantor from 1723 to 1750).

The first concert of the Festival proper will take place on Saturday, May 16th, at 2.30 p.m., with a selection of motets and organ compositions.

The evening of the same day will be devoted to a programme consisting of three Cantatas and the *Magnificat*, rendered by the Choir of St. Thomas' Church, the Bach-Verein of Leipzig and members of the *Leipziger Lehrer-Gesangverein*. The orchestra will be drawn from the Gewandhaus and the Leipzig Stadttheater Orchestras. Herr Karl Straube (conductor of the Bach-Verein and organist of St. Thomas' Church) will conduct.

On Sunday, May 17th, a festival service is to take place in the St. Thomas' Church at 10.30 a.m. A noteworthy feature of this service will be the introduction of a form of Liturgy as used in Bach's own time. The Cantata "Es ist euch gut, dass ich hingehe" will precede the unveiling of the Bach monument outside the Church.

On Sunday evening, a concert devoted to the Master's chamber music will be given in the Gewandhaus, at which the following musicians will assist—Professor Max Reger (piano), Henri Marteau (violin), Emma Reichel (soprano), Maria Phillipi (contralto), Maximilian Schwedler (flute).

The programme of this interesting concert will be as follows:—

Joh. Seb. Bach.

- (1) Suite (B-minor), for Flute and String Orchestra.
- (2) Sonata (F-minor), for Violin and Piano.
- (3) Three Songs, from the "Notenbüchlein der Anna Magdalena Bach."
- (4) Sonata (B-minor), for Flute and Piano.
- (5) Chamber Cantata, for soprano and small orchestra, "Weichet nur, betrübte Schatten."
- (6) Sonata (D-minor), for Solo Violin.

On Monday afternoon, at the second church concert, the first part of Bach's Passion music according to St. Matthew will be rendered, under the conductorship of Herr Karl Straube.

The second part of the same work will be given in the evening of the same day and forms the conclusion of the festival. In addition to those already mentioned, the following artists will also take part in the various concerts:—

- Frau Grumbacher de Jong (Berlin),
- Ludwig Hess (Munich),
- Arthur van Ewyk (Berlin),
- Dr. Max Seiffert (Berlin),
- Emil Pinks (Leipzig),
- Adolf Namma (Basel),
- Gustav Anak (Hamburg),
- M. G. Fest (Leipzig).

Professor Gustav Schreck, (Cantor at St. Thomas' Church) will conduct the Motets and other music performed by the Choir of St. Thomas.

H. R. Austin.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.*

Mr. F. Marion Crawford is one of the most widely read of present day novelists, and a vast army of readers eagerly peruse his books as they appear with unfailing regularity. It is natural that a heavy demand for his work should lay a writer open to the temptation of concentrating his efforts upon quantity rather than quality, and there is unmistakable evidence in the book before us that Mr. Crawford is not immune from this temptation. A wise man once remarked that some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; the present volume may be classed with the first named series.

In spite of its hasty construction, its inconsequence and its occasional irrelevancies, however, *The Primadonna* has plenty of interest from start to finish. Unlike the majority of narratives from the same pen it does not deal with Italy. Sturdy, old-fashioned melodrama with plenty of thrills saves the reader from tedium,—at the expense of the regard in which he formerly held Mr. Crawford. A voracious public is the factor which discourages genius under modern conditions. From time to time an author arises to defy the clamour for sensationalism, but he meets with little encouragement; his scruples rarely survive his diminishing royalties. Reflections such as these must have prompted Lothair to utter his vitriolic anathema. Nine-tenths of existing books, he said, are nonsense, and the clever books are the refutation of that nonsense. "The greatest misfortune that ever befell man was the invention of printing."

LAWYERS AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

It is nearly a hundred years since a lawyer was at the head of the British Government. The last practising lawyer to occupy the position was Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated in the Lobby of the House of Commons in 1812. Mr. Perceval, who, like Mr. Asquith, was a member of Lincoln's Inn, was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in the Addington Administration. He may, indeed, be regarded as the only other practising member of the profession who has risen to be Prime Minister. Grenville was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1735, and Pitt at Lincoln's Inn in 1780, but neither made any prolonged attempt to practise, Pitt's only active connection with the Bar being a single journey on the Western Circuit.

FATHER OF TWENTY-SIX.

It was announced recently that a woman in England had given birth to her twenty-first child. From Samebourg, a small town in Alsace-Lorraine, comes the news that a lockkeeper named Challi has just become a father—for the twenty-sixth time. Challi, who is fifty-eight years old, has been married three times, and sixteen of his children are still alive.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing current entertainments for this afternoon. Includes Kleines Theatre, Residenz Theatre, Trianon Theatre, Apollo Theatre, Urania Theatre, Theatre des Westens, Luisen Theatre, Theatre an der Spree, Central Theatre, New Operette Theatre, Schiller Theatre O., Comic Opera, Lessing Theatre, Parodie Theatre, Lustspielhaus, Schiller Theatre Charlottenburg, Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre, Lortzing Theatre, Thalia Theatre, Bernhard Rose Theatre, Metropol Theatre, Casino Theatre.

Table listing current entertainments for this evening. Includes Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre, Deutsches Theatre, Berliner Theatre, New Theatre, Kleines Theatre, Comic Opera, Lessing Theatre, New Schauspielhaus, Residenz Theatre, Lortzing Theatre, Luisen Theatre, Schiller Theatre O., Lustspielhaus, Thalia Theatre, Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre, New Royal Opera House, Bernhard Rose Theatre, New Operette Theatre, Urania Theatre, Theatre des Westens, Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre, Parodie Theatre, Metropol Theatre, Hebbel Theatre, Trianon Theatre, Theatre an der Spree, Apollo Theatre.

Table listing tomorrow Monday afternoon entertainments. Includes New Royal Opera House, Lessing Theatre, Kleines Theatre, Comic Opera, Trianon Theatre, Lustspielhaus, Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre, Luisen Theatre, Thalia Theatre, Passage Theatre, Bernhard Rose Theatre, Schiller Theatre O., Theatre des Westens, Lortzing Theatre, Central Theatre, Casino Theatre, Apollo Theatre, Parodie Theatre.

Table listing Monday evening entertainments. Includes Royal Opera House, Deutsches Theatre, Royal Theatre, Lessing Theatre, Berliner Theatre, Kleines Theatre, Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre, Luisen Theatre, Thalia Theatre, Passage Theatre, Bernhard Rose Theatre, Schiller Theatre O., Theatre des Westens, Lortzing Theatre, Central Theatre, Casino Theatre, Apollo Theatre, Parodie Theatre.

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Table listing every evening until further notice. Includes Walhalla Theatre, Folies Caprice, Carl Haverland Theatre, Folies Bergère, Central Theatre, Passage Theatre, Casino Theatre, Wintergarten.

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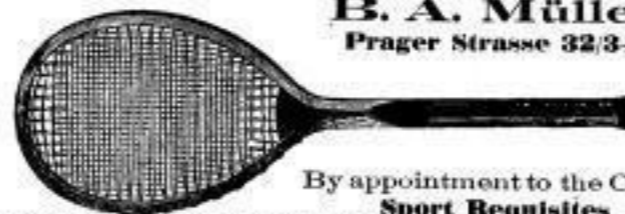
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