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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE REVIVAL OF THE "CAT."

Two well-known British judges announced their intention last week of sentencing prisoners convicted of robbery with violence to be flogged, in addition to imprisonment, and already thirteen men are awaiting the execution of this sentence. In this age of crankdom it is but natural that such a decision should cause an uproar among the fads of both sexes, and the papers have been bombarded with fiery epistles condemning the reintroduction of this "barbarous, brutal, degrading anachronism." Most journals have lent themselves to the popular side of the controversy, with the result that the two learned gentlemen who had the courage of their convictions are held up to scorn as heartless monsters.

But there is still the reverse side of the medal to be examined, and an impartial consideration of the matter from a practical point of view leads us to believe that the "cat" may prove an excellent deterrent to the perpetration of particularly atrocious crimes. The hardened criminal faces with equanimity a lengthy sentence of imprisonment; there are drawbacks, it is true, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that during his term of detention his bodily welfare is well looked after, and it is useless to maintain that incarceration presents many terrors to the homeless outcast and criminal. This is a point raised often enough, but it has lost none of its cogency. The lash, however, represents acute physical discomfort, but we do not agree with the assertion that it morally degrades the victim. With all due respect to the hooligan we are loth to believe him a creature of such exquisite sensibilities: in any case, he certainly manages to conceal them. Faced with a flogging sentence even the most callous ruffian blanches.

But while the "cat," judiciously applied, has many qualities to recommend its application, it is a matter for real regret that the judge's powers to inflict this punishment are so grotesquely limited. Robbery with violence is the only crime in the calendar punishable by flogging. Persistent wife-beating, unspeakable cruelty to children or animals may be indulged in with impunity, at least so far as the lash is concerned. Why this legal paradox? There is no "cat" for half-killing a woman for a more sinister purpose than robbery; no "cat" for manslaughter; no "cat" for the husband who systematically belabours his wife with the poker or the tongs or anything else which comes handy; no "cat" for fiendishly torturing dumb animals or no less helpless children. You may half kill a man or a woman by an act of criminal violence, but so long as you do not steal or attempt to steal from your victim, you are safe from the lash. In truth, an eloquent tribute to the Great God Property! And so long as this inconsistency remains, an incontrovertible argument against punishment by flogging is placed in the hands of short-sighted humanitarians: extend the sphere of the "cat's" application to those crimes enumerated above, and the most humane faddist must perforce remain silent.

It is quite irrelevant to enlarge—as many do—on the fact of the lash having been struck off the penal code of the Navy and Army, and to employ this incident as an argument against its retention in the penal civil code. Corporal punishment for offences against military discipline is incompatible with twentieth century principles, and no beneficial results accrued from its retention. But for sheer brutality the lash is eminently suitable as chastisement, and for our part we are willing to leave the individual merits of each case to the calm judgment of the British Bench.

Until it has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the "cat" is inadequate as a deterrent to criminal ferocity, that its use is to be condemned on grounds other than those of sentimentality, that it presents no more terrors to the hardened malefactor than a term of imprisonment, in short, that it is actually an unworthy anachronism in the penal code, the employment of the "cat" for those particularly abominable offences we have mentioned has our unequivocal suffrage. The tenets of humanitarianism cannot be applied to the inhuman, a circumstance overlooked by those well-meaning people to whom the mention of the lash is anathema.

There could not be a better time than now—to impress upon you the fact that, when in need of Furs we can save you from 10—25% on purchases. Exclusiveness, thorough knowledge of the business, strongest purchasing power, direct importation of Skins, our own designing & manufacturing of Furs, enable us to guarantee these savings. No one should overlook this establishment before purchasing. Remember the only store where Americ. & Engl. are suited best. 52, Prager St. H. G. B. Peters, opp. Thos. Cook & Son. Dresden.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

It is notified from the Lord Chamberlain's Office that the King's Birthday will be celebrated in London and at all Home stations on Friday, June 26th next. At all other stations His Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Monday, November 9th next.

DANISH HONOURS FOR KING EDWARD.

The King of Denmark has appointed his guest, King Edward VII., honorary colonel of the Hussar Guard Regiment and a general in the Danish Army.

NOVELIST'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

The wedding took place on Tuesday in the pretty Capuchin church at Sant 'Agnello, near Sorrento, where Mr. Marion Crawford, the author, has a villa, of the novelist's daughter Eleanor and Cavalier Pietro Rocca, son of a wealthy merchant and of Princess di Fondi. The witnesses were Prince Sonnino, ex-Mayor of Rome, Prince Summonte Colonna, Marquis Strevi, and Marquis Campolattaro, ex-Mayor of Naples. The newly-married couple left for Ravello, and later will proceed to Munich and Bayreuth.

THE FASTEST WARSHIP IN THE WORLD.

On the termination of the severe series of trials which she has satisfactorily undergone, the "Tartar," turbine torpedo boat destroyer built by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., of Southampton, has been finally inspected by Rear-Admiral M'Gill, Admiral Superintendent of Contract Built Ships. The "Tartar" is the fastest warship afloat, her speed on the official trials being 35.672 knots as a mean of six runs. During six hours' run the mean speed

proved to be 35.363 knots, while the fastest run was at the rate of over 37 knots. The speed guaranteed by contract was 33 knots. The vessel has now been taken into the Fleet Reserve, and will be stationed at Sheerness, where the wireless telegraphic apparatus will be fitted forthwith.

AN AUSTRALIAN NAVAL SQUADRON.

The Sydney Morning Herald has published the report of a conversation which a correspondent has had with Lord Tweedmouth, who regards the proposal to form a local Australian naval squadron as an excellent and serviceable idea, always supposing that it consists of submarines and other small craft difficult to transport across the ocean. He also expects the squadron to pass automatically under the control of the Admiral on the Australia station in the event of war. This declaration has attracted attention because it is believed to represent Sir John Fisher's views, but it is considered that it betrays invincible ignorance of the Australian standpoint.

LIBERAL VICTORY AT DEWSBURY.

The bye-election at Dewsbury rendered necessary by the appointment of Mr. Walter Runciman, formerly Under Secretary of the Local Government Board, as President of the Board of Education, has resulted in his re-election by 5,594 votes, against 4,078 recorded for the Unionist candidate, Mr. Boyd Carpenter, and 2,446 for Mr. Ben Turner, of the Labour party. The figures at the last election for the same three candidates were: Runciman 6,764, Boyd Carpenter 2,954, and Ben Turner 2,629.

THE LATEST INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Simla advices announce that several detachments of Afghans, numbering many thousand warriors, have crossed the Cabul river and joined with the rebel Mohmands. The mobilisation of British troops is proceeding apace.

Concerning the bands who have crossed the Cabul Reuter reports as follows: These so-called Afghans are not actual subjects of the Emir, but members of tribes over which the Emir exercises a purely nominal sovereignty, although they are nevertheless styled Afghans.

They are always in evidence at the slightest hint of disturbance and conflict. Well informed circles hold that the improper attitude of the Emir of Afghanistan is responsible for the hostile movements of these tribesmen.

The Times correspondent at Simla says that an official summary of the position on the Mohmand frontier shows that the attitude of the British authorities at Peshawar is strictly correct; but the presence of the Afghan contingent with the tribal gatherings seriously complicates matters, as it shows that the Emir's officials at Dakka failed in their duty when this body was allowed to cross the Cabul river openly to join the Mohmands.

Later: Reuter reports from Simla that on Thursday a large number of Mohmands advanced from several sides to the attack, but were repulsed with shell fire. A second attack made in the evening on the bridge of Adizai was also hurled back. Two brigades, under the command of General Sir James Willcocks, have been ordered to concentrate on the frontier, while a third brigade is held in reserve at Peshawar.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CANADIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Advices from Winnipeg state that crop prospects in the Canadian North-West are eminently promising, following one of the best winters for many years. Cattle are doing well, seeding is well forward, and the country has seldom looked better.

THE CASE OF HARRY THAW.

In accordance with the court order obtained by his counsel, Mr. Harry Thaw has been permitted to sign the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It is expected that he will leave the Matteawan Asylum and appear in court in support of the application on Saturday (today). All the members of the Thaw family are opposing the step.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

A young bricklayer's labourer named Berthold Pusch is being trained as a future baritone for the Royal Opera. He is only 19, and was at work on a building in the Western part of the city when an artistic amateur who was passing by heard him singing. Struck by the fresh beauty of the voice, the amateur managed an interview between the young labourer and Dr. Richard Strauss, the result of which is that Berthold Pusch is now receiving the necessary instruction to fit him for an operatic career.

The Hungaria-Germania tourist agency, Friedrich Strasse 73, is arranging, in connection with the International Automobile Exhibition at Budapest, separate excursions: (1) to Bosnia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina and the Hungarian coast; (2) to the Tatra mountains; starting on the 16th of May. The tour may last 25, 8, or 13 days. The prices are the lowest possible, including, besides full board and lodging, the return fares—separate carriages throughout—by first or second class express trains, and first class on board steamers, excellent food and first-rate hotels, carriages to and from railway station and hotel, carriages and boats for sight-seeing and excursions.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11—1.—Consul General Dr. PAUL V. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10—12 and 4—5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, 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.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th 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.)

Karl Mayer, Kammergesänger.
Grossherzog. u. Fürstl. Teacher of Singing in the Stern Conservatorium.
Private lessons in Singing. Augsburger Strasse 98, 1.

Frau Charlotte Gutdeutsch, Meth. Kgl. Hochschule.
Pianoforte teacher. W. 15, Kaiser Allee 215, Garden house, pt.

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JULIUS LALLA, Crosse & Blackwell's
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Mignon	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Maria Stuart	7
Deutsches Theatre	Was Ihr wollt	8
Berliner Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata	8
New Schauspielhaus	Hopfenraths Erben	8
Kleines Theatre	Judith	8
Residenz Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Theatre des Westens	Kriemhilds Rache	8
Lesing Theatre	Ein Walzertraum	8
Comic Opera	Das Lumpenkindel	8
Hobbel Theatre	Die Fledermaus	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Hoffnung Segen	8
Charlottenburg	Collage Crampton	8
Lortzing Theatre	Der Weg zum Herzen	8
Luftspielhaus	Der Wildschütz	8
Luisen Theatre	Sein Alibi. Der Brandstifter	8
Graun Theatre	Unsere Don Juans	8
	Cairo und die Pyramiden	8

Every evening until further notice.

Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	at 8
Folies Caprice	Nachtarbeit. Ein unheimlicher Besuch. Der ganze Papa	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Bergère	Spezialitäten	8.30
Central Theatre	Ein seltsamer Fall	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Casino Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Autorität	8
Parodie Theatre	Tannhäuser. Nachtasyl. Monna Vanna	8
New Theatre	Die gute Partie	8.30
Trianon Theatre	Seine erste Frau. Die Hand. Charlotte Wiehé	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Loreley	8
Apollo Theatre	Der kleine Chevalier	8
Theatre an der Spree	Der Onkel aus Kottbus	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Eise aus der Bar. Es lebe das Nachtleben	8
Thalia Theatre	Die Brunnen-Nympha	8
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

CANADA AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

A meeting, attended by over 1,000 persons, was held at Vancouver to discuss Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter with reference to Asiatic immigration. Speeches strongly attacking the Laurier Government were made by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Woodworth, the President of the Conservative Association, and others, and a resolution was unanimously passed demanding the abrogation of the immigration clause of a Japanese Treaty, and the immediate enactment of measures to exclude Japanese immigrants should the Japanese break "the Lemieux agreement."

THE GUATEMALA CONSPIRACY.

President Cabrera, says a cable from Guatemala City, has issued a communication to the representatives of the Powers respecting the extensive conspiracy which culminated in the recent bomb attempt. Eighteen ringleaders have been shot by order of the President, and the other conspirators are in the hands of the military. A proclamation issued by Señor Cabrera announces his intention of maintaining order with a firm hand. Troops are posted in the town. In several quarters business is at a standstill, but in other districts it goes on as usual.

THE NORTH SEA CONVENTION.

The North Sea Convention (Declaration with Memorandum attached) which was signed at Berlin on Thursday, is couched in the following terms: 1. Declaration:—The Governments of Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Sweden are animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of neighbourly amity existing between their respective countries, and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of general peace. They agree in the conviction that their policy in regard to the territories bordering on the North Sea has for its object the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*. They therefore declare their firm resolve to maintain inviolate and mutually to respect their sovereign rights as at present existing in those territories. If any circumstances should occur which in the opinion of any one of the said Governments threaten the existing territorial *status quo* in the territories bordering on the North Sea, the Powers signatory to the present declaration will combine in order to come to an agreement with one another as to the measures that may be required for the maintenance of the *status quo* in their possessions. This declaration is to be ratified as soon as practicable. The ratifications are to be deposited with as little delay as possible at Berlin, and not later than the 31st of December next. A copy of each ratification so deposited will be sent to each of the signatory Powers through the usual diplomatic channels.

2. Memorandum:—In signing the Declaration of this date, the signatories, on behalf of their respec-

tive Governments, affirm: (1) that the principle of the maintenance of the *status quo* recognised in this Declaration affects only the territorial integrity of all existing possessions of the high contracting parties in regions bordering on the North Sea, that, therefore, the Declaration can in no wise be invoked when the free exercise by the high contracting parties of their sovereign rights over their said possessions is involved; (2) that within the meaning of the Declaration the North Sea extends Eastward to its confluence with the waters of the Baltic.

The *Daily Graphic* remarks: "The convention with respect to the North Sea and the Baltic will be welcomed by every friend of European peace. It will serve, not only to rid the smaller States of the North of a great anxiety, but to remove from the relations of the great Powers fears and causes of suspicion that were likely to give rise to unfriendly feeling. The conclusion of the Convention is also to be welcomed as the first practical result of the Anglo-German *rapprochement*, which has made such satisfactory progress during the last twelve months. Great Britain and Germany have now assured to themselves in the North Sea a field of conservative cooperation corresponding to the Mediterranean agreement between England, France, and Spain. Thus the initial steps have been taken towards a real *entente* which, as we trust, will soon be as close and cordial as that which binds us to our partners in the Mediterranean."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ITALIAN NOBLEMAN AS COUNTERFEITER.
At Boulogne sur Mer yesterday the arrest took place of the Italian count Marchetti, a former officer, and his wife, on a charge of counterfeiting. The couple have a house at Enghien, near Paris, in which a police search was made. They are understood to have accomplices in London and Marseilles.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

DEATH OF GENERAL LINEVITCH.
The former commander-in-chief in Manchuria, General Linevitch, died at St. Petersburg on Wednesday evening.

General Linevitch was responsible for the Russian land campaign during the closing stages of the Russo-Japanese war, having, by special order of the Czar, replaced General Kuropatkin on March 17, 1905. Barely a year later he was recalled to St. Petersburg to answer a charge of having shown sympathy with the military conspirators. This accusation proving groundless he was appointed Viceroy of East Siberia. General Linevitch was born in 1838, and took part in the Turkish war of '77, when he was promoted to the rank of colonel for personal heroism. In 1900 he was ordered to Pekin to relieve the besieged Legations, and it was he who stormed the Chinese capital. He was one of the favourite generals of the Russian army, and bore the patronymic of "Papa Linevitch". Several wounds on his body bore eloquent testimony to

his deeds of heroism. Stössel found in him one of his bitterest opponents, Linevitch being strongly opposed to the surrender of Port Arthur.

FIVE "DREADNOUGHT'S" FOR RUSSIA?

The *Iron and Steel Trades Journal* of London announces that Russia has placed orders with the Clyde shipbuilding yards for five huge battleships of the "Dreadnought" type.

This report is probably without foundation, since the Imperial Duma only recently vetoed the Government's battleship programme.

EXTENSIVE FLOODS.

From many towns reports of floods continue to reach St. Petersburg. In Kaluga the river has burst its banks, while at Michaloffka half the houses are under water, over 500 peasants' dwellings being rendered untenable. Many cattle have been drowned. The low-lying districts of Moscow are also inundated.

TERRORIST PLOTTERS IN POLAND.

A telegram from Warsaw, states that the police of Lublin have discovered the headquarters of the Socialist battle organisation. Three hundred persons, mostly workmen, were arrested, several of whom are accused of complicity in the murder of a police commissioner, an under officer of gendarmes, and three policemen. Five hundred cartridges, several Browning revolvers and bombs were confiscated. A secret arsenal was unearthed in the Saxon Garden.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN GALICIA.

Despatches from Cracow state that a bomb outrage took place at Chosciencec, the intended victim being Count Wodzicki, a Privy Councillor and member of the House of Peers. The infernal machine was deposited at the entrance of the Count's mansion, and exploded with such violence that the walls were greatly damaged, windows and doors being torn out. The Count has recently been the recipient of numerous threatening communications.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The second interesting family event in the home life of their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain may, states the *Press Association*, be expected towards the end of June or the beginning of July. Princess Henry of Battenberg is at present staying with her daughter at Madrid. Her Royal Highness is returning to England at the end of April, but it is expected that she will pay another visit to the young Queen in June.

KING MANUEL OF PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon journal *Messidor* reports that King Manuel will attend the opening of the Cortes, proceeding thither in an armoured automobile through streets lined three deep with soldiers.

Of late there have again been numerous arrests of Republicans.

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DRESDEN

Mrs. William C. Vanderbilt, who with her son and daughter and a number of servants has been staying for some days at the Hotel Bellevue, left Dresden on Thursday.

The Imperial Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine, Count v. Wedel, and State Secretary of the Imperial Treasury Herr Sydow arrived in Dresden yesterday, and were received in audience by His Majesty King Friedrich August.

Programmes of the pending Oxford University Extension Lectures are now ready, and may be obtained at the addresses given below. A syllabus of the course, containing full details of each subject and much valuable information, is also in course of preparation, and will be on sale at 30 pfennigs. For tickets and programmes apply to:
Office of the *Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5,
G. A. Kaufmann's Bookstore, See Strasse 3, and
C. Tittmann's Bookstore, Prager Strasse 19.

The Rector of the American Church of St. John desires to thank those who so kindly contributed to the Easter Thankoffering, which aggregated 1942.70 marks, in addition to which 317.68 marks were given to Missions, making a total of 2,260.38 marks.

The Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. The sale of season tickets for this exhibition began on Tuesday last at the ticket office D, corner of Lenné Strasse and the Stübel Allee, and is going on actively. These season tickets cover the period from the 1st of May to the 15th of October, and admit not only to the Art Exhibition, but to the special exhibitions in connection with it—viz. Art and Culture under the Electors of Saxony, and Old Japan—and further, to the park and to the daily concerts, whether in the open air or in the concert hall of the Palace, and to all extra entertainments such as illuminations, firework displays, vocal and other special concerts. The cost of a single season ticket is 6 marks, and for each additional member of a family 4 marks.

At the Central Theatre today *Der Mann mit den 3 Frauen*, by Franz Lehár, will be given for the last time. Tomorrow the last two Sunday performances of operetta this season will take place; viz. in the afternoon, at 3.30, *Der fidele Bauer*, at half-prices, and in the evening, at 7.30, *Die Dollarprinzessin*, at the usual prices. On Monday next *Der Rastelbinder*, by Franz Lehár, will be given for the last time, and on Tuesday *Die Dollarprinzessin*, by Leo Fall.

There will be no music at the Kreuzkirche this afternoon, on account of the choir boys' Easter holiday.

At Emil Richter's art gallery in the Prager Strasse, a grand special exhibition of about 100 paintings and drawings by the late Vincent v. Gogh will be opened today. This exhibition will be the more interesting for lovers of art as it is the first time that so large a number of the works of this powerful and much discussed painter has been shown, and because it contains examples of all his periods and phases of development, his early work in Holland, and of his latest—indeed, his last—pictures. In connection with the Gogh exhibition, there is another of about 50 water-colours by the late Paul Cézanne, an artist who was hardly known in Germany. This combined exhibition should contribute to a better knowledge of these two very marked personalities of the great French painting epoch.

The Pension Petereit migrated a few days ago from Strehlener Strasse 3 to Nürnberger Platz 5, where it now occupies the whole of the first floor, consisting of 18 rooms. The proprietor, Fräulein Elizabeth v. Jastrzemska, occupied her former rooms in Strehlener Strasse for 13 years, and there made many friends who always come to her Pension when they visit Dresden. The popularity she has gained by her excellent management was proved afresh on the occasion of her move into a new home, the rooms of which were splendidly decorated with flowers by a number of friends of the Pension. The situation of the house, Nürnberger Platz 5, is among the healthiest in Dresden, and there is a fine view from the windows. The rooms are well and comfortably furnished, and some of them have

balconies and bay windows. The doorways between rooms are padded, if required, with sound-proof mattresses. The dining-room, which is decorated in white, and the drawing-room adjoining, offer every home comfort. As the cuisine is excellent, the domestic service carefully attended to, and rooms may be had at moderate prices, this Pension may be strongly recommended to visitors. It is reached by tram or droschke in 5 or 6 minutes from the Hauptbahnhof.

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

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess 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 droschkas, 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.

HOCKEY.

The Akademischer Sport Club are playing a match on Sunday, April 26th, versus the Berliner Hockey Club, on the Dresdensia Sport Platz, Verlängerte Wiener Strasse, at 2.30 p. m. This match is for the right to retain the shield which the Dresden team won from Frankfurt. The game promises to be a very keen one, and should be watched by all those interested in Hockey.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Bremen," from Sydney for Bremen, left Port Said April 23rd.
"Frankfurt," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed Lizard April 23rd.
"Cassel," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Borkum Riff April 23rd.
"Zieten," from Bremen for Australia, passed Gibraltar April 22nd.
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, passed Borkum Riff April 23rd.
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, passed the Azores April 23rd.

THE PREMIER'S WIFE.

Among Mrs. Asquith's treasured correspondence (kept in a book bound brightly in emerald calf) is a letter from the King thanking her for a "soulful" novel she had lent him, written on his return from taking part in the first Jubilee procession, and dating it "this never-to-be-forgotten day." She was a great favourite with Mr. Gladstone, who not only described her as "the cleverest young woman he had ever met," but also gave her free access to his library at Hawarden, and she counts among her oldest friends the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. George Wyndham.

TATTOOED BEAUTIES.

The practice of enlisting the aid of the professional tattooer for the purpose of acquiring a peach-like complexion is nothing new among Parisian belles, and the practice seems to have caught on in New York. There, according to a French contemporary, actresses and others are discarding the harmless crayon as a means of obtaining nicely-pencilled eyebrows and submitting themselves to the tattooer, whose work, besides being difficult to detect, has the distinction of being permanent.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending about 10

Lohengrin.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Heinrich der Vogler, German King	Herr Rains.
Lohengrin	Herr Sembach.
Elsa von Brabant	Frau Wittich.
Herzog Gottfried, her brother	—
Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantie Count	Herr Perron.
Ortrud, his wife	Frau v. Falken.
A Herald of the King	Herr Plaschke.
	Herr Erl.
Brabantie nobleman	Herr Lindner.
	Herr Büssel.
	Herr Nebuschka.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pages	Fräul. Kretschmer.
	Frau Scheer.
	Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Sunday night	Die Fledermaus	at 7
Monday night	Carmen	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	at 7.30
Sunday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7.30
Monday night	Das alte Heim	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Die Puppe	at 7.30
Sunday afternoon	Alt-Heidelberg	" 3.30
Sunday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Monday night	Fuhrmann Henschel	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	at 7.30
Sunday afternoon	Der fidele Bauer	" 3.30
Sunday night	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 7.30
Monday night	Der Rastelbinder	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 7.30

Victoria Salon Variety performance at 8.

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 10—3. \mathcal{A} 0.50. Mondays 10—2. \mathcal{A} 1.50.

Royal Kupferstich 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. Sales (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12. \mathcal{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. \mathcal{A} 0.50, Saturdays 9—2. \mathcal{A} 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. \mathcal{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. \mathcal{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 Erier. Fresco decorations for the Kurhaus at Wiesbaden etc. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays 11—3. Entrance fee \mathcal{A} 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays \mathcal{A} 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Persian picture exhibition.

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THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

(From our London Correspondent.)

At this time of year, when youthful hopes are apt to run high, more than one weary parental head is engaged upon the problem of placing the son, and even the daughter, into the appropriate groove. It has been truly said that the real martyrs of modern times are not at the bottom of the social scale but in the middle: let us not say, "pity the poor," but "pity the middle classes." To maintain one's respectability in the world while hitting upon congenial and remunerative work is no slight task. Lucky those whom the purpose of their environment does not keep from the honest trades of smith, carpenter, or cobbler, or from the less honest, but more lucrative occupations of shop-keeping, inn-keeping or plumbing; lucky those whose share is but the portion of a younger son. Cannot these fortunate people, knapsack on back, wander forth into the world, like Eichendorff's Taugenichts, full of the joy of life, free men, and ready for adventures? Quite otherwise is it with those who are doomed from infancy to the professional treadmill; whose faculties are assiduously ground down to the fineness of efficiency; who are tied by a hundred thongs to the place wherein they shall move, and who must always look longingly up to "that tent of blue which prisoners call the sky." If it was difficult to stand on the first rungs of the ladder two or three generations ago it is doubly and trebly so today; the standard of professional life is higher and the competition is more keen. Specialization pervades every profession. Where forty or fifty years ago a lad fresh from a country grammar-school would begin his medical career by the promiscuous sawing of bones, he will nowadays be required to concentrate his forces if he would reach success. At the Bar the divisions between the various departments of law are growing more and more marked; King's Bench practices and Chancery practices do not tend to overlap very often; and, in spite of the higher qualifications demanded of the student, the number of aspirants to a practice was never so great. In journalism the old methods, with their hap-hazardness, their picturesqueness, their Bohemianism, their insolvency, have disappeared; but here again although the profession is now systematized and well-paid the competition for posts and the scarcity of "plums" make it difficult for young men, without influence or exceptional good fortune, to find a footing. The old-fashioned journalist, who wrote everything from leading articles to scandalous paragraphs, is *rara avis*, if he is not as extinct as the Dodo, and for the filling of a column as great a variety of specialized ability is employed as, according to Adam Smith, is required for the manufacture of a pin. What is true of medicine, of law, and of journalism is equally true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the Church, the Government Services and commerce. At the moment there is a slump in educated men; we have got too many of them. Business men do not want University graduates to be their dissatisfied employes; the professions can absorb only a portion of them; and, as a consequence, we not infrequently see men of good abilities and excellent qualifications wasting their lives over scholastic work which they hate and which barely keeps them supplied with the necessaries of life.

The problem is not unlike the old problem of what meat one should devour. Having exhausted the possibilities of beef, mutton, veal, and pork, in every conceivable variety of shape, hot and cold, mashed and minced, roasted and boiled, the soul of man longs for another animal. So too professions, entirely new and exciting and remunerative, would be a boon, and are indeed a crying necessity. There are new professions, to be sure, of various kinds and degrees. In a sense, politics is now more of a profession (for ambitious young men) than ever it was before; so too with the Stock Exchange. But both these professions, like all gambling transactions, call for a preliminary outlay of capital—and this is just the weakest point with most beginners in the great world. Of the other "new" professions, do we not all know them and eye them askance? Are there not agencies of many sorts, where affable, excellently-mannered, persuasive, plausible men, of irreproachable *ton*, aid one to make investments; are there not curious little back-stairs offices where one comes suddenly on antique furniture and Persian rugs and more affability; are there not highways and by-ways leading into the intricacies of the turf; are there not curiously philanthropic publishing concerns which ask for ever so small an advance of ready money; and are there not companies upon companies? In all these activities there are constant springs, as anyone who takes the trouble of reading newspaper advertisements may detect for himself, and the experts behind the scenes know well enough the bleat of the lambkin which will soon be a sheep big enough for them to fleece—although sometimes even lambkins are worth fleecing. The fact that side by side with the established professions, giving a cold and naked shoulder to

eager youth, there are numerous shady temptations does not lighten the paternal brow. Nor is this all: the capricious professions of art and music were never so attractive as they are now, and the stage, in England still more corrupt and insecure than any other occupation, is calling for cultured recruits in order to make them into idlers, toppers, and worse.

DRAMA IN LONDON.

(From a correspondent.)

The theatres of London, thanks partly to the L. C. C. and partly to the growing enlightenment of the theatrical managers, are now the most comfortable as well as the safest playhouses in the world. Nothing is wanted to make them perfectly enjoyable to people who like to see good plays and players, but—well, good plays and players. Probably it is not the fault of the managers entirely, that we see no more good plays than we do; but it is certainly their fault—I assume that they know good acting when it is placed before them—that we see so much bad acting. The managers, among whom I am pleased to number some old and excellent friends, are telling me all the time that they cannot find suitable actors and actresses for this, that, or the other rôle; and all the time I notice that the columns of the professional Press bulge with the names of experienced mummies, whose work I know to be admirable, but who are unemployed. Meanwhile, young persons without exceptional intelligence and of no technical skill are thrust into a tiresome prominence, simply because they are considered pretty or handsome. At least, if that is not why they are selected, I give it up.

At two of our leading theatres just now, in classical plays, the leading ladies are simply absurd. They have no conception whatever of the parts they are supposed to perform, and they could not play them if they had. Probably the managers imagine that this sort of thing pays, or they would not do it—and at both these houses, I believe, the receipts are satisfactory. But I cannot think that such a policy will prove successful in the long run—I use long run in at least two senses. There were a dozen actresses out of work in London at the time these ladies were chosen, who could have played the respective rôles with greater understanding and distinction; and if bad work of these second-rate actresses does not spoil the success of the shows, that will be because both are extremely fine shows in other respects. The only sort of capable actress any English manager need have the slightest difficulty in finding at twenty-four hours' notice just now is the actress who is also a musician, who can act, sing, and look well also. There is a scarcity of such young ladies on our stage now as ever.

"THE RING" IN HYDE PARK.

"The Ring" is the name by which the new open-air Refreshment Retreat in Hyde Park is to be known. The site chosen is almost identical with that of "The Ring," famous and fashionable in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. James I., according to Mr. Edgecombe Staley, in the *Graphic*, built a Royal banqueting hall where now stands the Royal Humane Society's House. Charles I. opened the park to the public in 1636, and established horse races and high-class sports. Under the Stuarts "The Ring" was also called "The Tour," and was the favourite resort of fashion. Cromwell actually formed "The Ring" out of the gardens attached to the Royal banqueting hall, and enclosed the circle with iron railings.

GOLFERS AND WHISKY.

Though the majority of the old golf clubs were mainly Scots, it does not seem from the ancient records, says *Country Life*, that the national beverage was a customary drink at their festive gatherings. Claret, punch, port, and champagne were apparently preferred. Take the old Blackheath club as an illustration. Its history goes back to 1608, and its minutes are available from early in the eighteenth century. The membership, judging by the Highland and Lowland names, was over 90 per cent Scottish. These old golfers dined every medal day. Yet they eschewed their native liquor, except as a subsidiary help to the long-drawn-out toast list.

The Blackheath golfers on one occasion gave a public breakfast to "the ladies and gentlemen of the Heath and its neighbourhood." They ordered two rounds of beef, two hams, one filet of veal, twelve pairs of chickens, with melons, grapes, apricots, apples and pears, and "cakes of sorts." But let the list of liquors be noted. They were: "Punch, sherry, port, cyder, porter—and water." No mention of usquebaugh. Besides, all the infractions of club etiquette were levied under the formula of "a gallon of claret," the equivalent being one guinea. When old Scottish members, far removed from the links, made a present of liquor to their old friends it generally took the form of a riddle of claret, a hogshead of Jamaica rum, or a case of champagne.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, April 26th. *Sunday in the Octave of Easter Low*
Sunday. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evening song and Carols.—The Week-day Services are suspended during the Chaplain's absence from Dresden, as a holiday.
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 26th. *1st Sunday after Easter.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Sunday, April 26th. Evening service 6 p.m. Lecture on Dante's *Hell of the Incontinent and Inferno.*
Rev. Duncan Cameron, Minister of the Parish of Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

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THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 28.—Minister Resident: MANSFELD DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.

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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p.
American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Rather strong north-easterly winds, fairly bright but changeable, slight showers at times, somewhat cooler.