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# The Daily Record

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## GOVERNMENT BY NEWSPAPER.

The publication of the life of Delane, the greatest editor of the *Times* and perhaps the greatest of all editors, will do much to throw a light on the enormous influence of journalism on political events, although it is far from being the case that every journal or every responsible journalist has the same scope of opportunity. Delane, it has been remarked, gave himself to journalism as Turner gave himself to art—with all his heart and soul and strength. His position in London was similar to the position occupied by de Blowitz in Paris, except that Delane was free from the latter's Disraelian eccentricities. The policy of the *Times* has always been rather to follow than to guide public opinion, and Delane's methods certainly indicate that policy very clearly. But now that the *Times* has more than once appeared to totter on the brink of fallibility and seems to be more and more drawn into the general ruck of newspapers, the triumphs of Delane suggest some inquiry into the principles of news-reading, no less than of news-getting or news-making.

Over newspapers thoughtful men appear to be divided into two camps—those who cherish an ideal of newspaper perfection and those who submit to the actual state of affairs. Now acquiescence may spring from two motives, at least; satisfaction or indifference. Let us take a view broad enough to comprehend the idealist, the enthusiast of the existing, and the indifferent person who must have a newspaper whether it is good or bad.

In relation to Government the press is critical and destructive mainly, auxiliary and constructive in a lesser degree. The reasons are obvious enough: first, the newspaper is a private concern (I am, of course, dealing with the English press); it is not officially inspired, in the direct sense, it is not officially subsidised; secondly, the change of parties would make a fixed policy of construction impracticable; thirdly, such rigidity of policy is opposed to the traditions and political habit of the country. Let me examine these reasons more closely.

The newspaper is a private concern. In its political intention it exists primarily as a safeguard erected by the people, as a defence against the potential abuse of their privileges by members of the Government, as the convenient mouthpiece of the electors of the country or of a district. From this position it has worked round to the position of a popular guide, existing by tacit consent as the political custodian and referee of an electoral mass, and pledged to certain principles of government which it is constantly modifying or expanding. To acclaim or to criticize the actions of its own party and to criticize or condemn the actions of its opponents does not involve a constructive independent policy on the part of any newspaper. Nor would such a policy, for many reasons, be consistent with the change of parties and governments. All political principles tend to concentrate about a personal element, and even if a purely independent outlook could be adopted, a newspaper could not pledge itself to any consistent attitude without becoming associated with some political group, both in the government and the electorate, of which it would become the organ.

Supposing it possible, however, that the two former objections were valid reasons for curtailing the liberty of the press, an independent political propaganda is opposed to the political habit of the country. Let us take the example of the Independent Labour Party. This party, it is true, existed primarily as a theoretical press party, but the last general election showed it as being rapidly absorbed into the government; and should the views of this party become common to the majority of the electorate, as they now are to the minority, it must be drawn automatically into the government circle.

It may be urged against the liberty of the press that though its ideas are ultimately absorbed into the government of the country, so great an influence outside official circles might open the way for revolutionary measures and undermine the stability of public opinion. But to this the answer must suffice that public opinion is not created but only completed by the press. The newspaper is subject to the same influences of environment and education as the main body of the electoral classes, and from these influences it can detach neither itself nor its readers. Newspapers act and react constantly on one another; and in England at any rate, where differences arise, they are between the people and the government rather than between the press and the people. The necessity of a good circulation has not a little to do with this agreeable harmony.

In the main, then, we must conclude that the proper function of a healthy press is critical and constructive. But it must not be forgotten, that, apart from its higher function as a leader of opinion, a newspaper must fulfill its eponymous function of giving news; and that here also there are possibilities of inconveniently clashing with the efficiency of government. To encourage a press lacking in interest for the ordinary man would be to make men indifferent to public affairs after a manner far removed from the democratic ideal; but it is sometimes more than a little difficult for the administration to grant particulars of information in which the public has an interest, and to which it has a sort of right. Conjecture, such as Delane employed at many a crisis, is therefore part of the stock-in-trade of journalism. The idealist who would wish to see only the bare fact can look to nothing except a press officially inspired (with most unofficial uprightness) or a skeleton of the driest matter, such as the official gazette. The relation of the administration to the press partakes somewhat of the nature of a game where it is permitted to the parties to score against each other, and a defeat is taken in as good part as one can hope for among keen competitors. Needless to say, the administration, with its admirable, defensive, secretive machinery, scores oftener; and so long as we mean a government to govern we cannot complain if it wishes to do so with as little interference as possible.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light airs, bright, with occasional thunder, warmer.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### KING EDWARD IN NORWAY.

During the banquet at Christiania on Tuesday evening in honour of their Majesties of England, King Haakon drank to the health of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the British people. It was his firm conviction, he said, that the feelings of friendship between the two countries would continue uninterrupted. In replying to the toast King Edward expressed the hope that peace would always be ensured to Norway.

#### A WARNING TO KING EDWARD.

Discussing the incident of the German Emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth, in the current number of the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. Stead remarks that "a cat may look at a king, but a Kaiser may not write to a First Lord of the Admiralty even when that First Lord happens to be a personal friend." He maintains that to tolerate private conversation between foreign monarchs and British Ministers of State, while inhibiting the exchange of correspondence between them, is an absurd paradox, since a conversation in which personal magnetism can be brought into play, and where there is no permanent record of what is said, is surely a thousand times more dangerous—if danger there be—than an exchange of letters, where there is no personal magnetism, and where the record of what has been written remains in evidence.

Mr. Stead seizes the opportunity to issue a grave warning to King Edward VII., in the latter's capacity of a "commis-voyageur of the peace." No doubts can be entertained of his Majesty's discretion, but considering the protests which many Englishmen made against the German Emperor holding any private communications with British Ministers, it becomes a serious question whether the King ought to continue his visits to foreign Ministers on his journeys on the Continent. Hitherto he has avoided creating any scandal; he has indeed gained great credit. But no one can talk to any intelligent foreigner without discovering that the King is exposing both himself and his country to no small risk of discredit by the rôle which he is now playing. In Paris, in Berlin, in Madrid, and in Rome, King Edward is popularly believed to be the real director of British foreign policy. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that foreign sovereigns and foreign Ministers, who have held long and confidential conversations with his Majesty on questions of international politics, may attach to his remarks an importance to which they are not entitled. They saw that Sir Edward Grey at the Hague Conference was a mere puppet in the hands of Sir Charles Hardinge. They see Sir Charles Hardinge as often as not in attendance upon the King. What wonder if they draw the altogether erroneous conclusion that it is the King rather than his Secretary of State whose word is most to be relied upon when they are calculating the chances of alternative policies. We hear a great deal of the Revival of Kingship nowadays, and so far it will be gladly admitted that Great Britain has profited by the beneficent activity of King

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The programme of the German clergymen's visit to England has already been published in these columns. The list of participants is now closed, and it is assured that about one hundred and eighteen clergymen of many denominations will start for England on May 26th. Unfortunately, all Catholic priests, who at first had intended to participate, have withdrawn their applications, because it seems that some irresponsible members of the Protestant delegation objected to the trip being made in common with them.

At the head of the German committee of arrangements are Dr. Dryander, chaplain to the Emperor, who is also chairman of the travelling committee, Superintendent General Dr. Faber, the president of the Prussian "Oberkirchenrat", Dr. von Voigts, ex-minister Dr. von Studt, Count Sholto Douglas, and Count von der Recke-Vollmerstein. Besides the above named ministers, twenty university professors of theology will also take part.

Miss Ida Seliger, who is teacher of art embroidery at the Royal Industrial Arts Museum in Berlin, and who has maintained for a long time a much frequented studio, has accepted an invitation to move to New York and to open a private studio there. This news is of interest as Miss Seliger is a sister-in-law of Colonial Secretary Herr Dernburg, whose wife was also a teacher of art embroidery at the Museum in Berlin until she became Frau Dernburg.

### ART IN BERLIN.

Beside the Leibl collection there are a number of excellent paintings in this year's exhibition of the Berlin Secession. Max Liebermann's picture "Judengasse in Amsterdam" draws attention by its colour and movement. The three portraits by the same artist, although at first sight not exactly attractive, nevertheless by their truthfulness hold the attention of any one who looks at them for a short time.—There are also 15 paintings by the Karlsruhe artist Wilhelm Trübner: portraits, portraits of himself at various ages, very finely painted still-life, and landscapes; the last remarkable for the beauty of the perspective and atmosphere.—Of the works of the Belgian painter Vincent van Gogh there are a demoniac portrait of himself on a light-green ground, and the well-known "Hospitalgarten in Arles". We have already spoken of the peculiar style of this artist, behind which, in spite of its fantastic affectation, a strong personality and great power are revealed. But however much one appreciates and admires the deceased van Gogh, it is regrettable that he has had so many imitators among the young German painters; he is too peculiar, too eccentric, too demoniac to be the founder of a school. And it is almost comical to see in the Secession a number of pictures painted by young and sound artists in the absurdly affected, morbidly self-lacerating manner of van Gogh, without a trace of the Belgian's absurdity.—The Berlin painter Ernst Oppler exhibits two high-class and effective portraits which, however, are far surpassed in impressiveness by the portrait of the well-known gallery director Dr. Diez, painted by the Stuttgart artist Bernhard Pankok. This head of a man of learning, with the rough, wild black hair, bushy, neglected beard, and pincez before his bright eyes, is not easily to be forgotten.—Two studies by the Düsseldorf painter Otto Sohn-Rethel are well worthy of notice. One, in chalk, represents two Dutch peasants, an old man and his wife, sitting in front of a wall hung with a flower-patterned paper. The faces,

hands, and clothes are all painted with loving refinement and yet not without strength. The other study is in pastel, and shows the upper part of the body of a young man asleep, his browned face resting on a green cloth, while the background of the drawing is in blue. The colour effect of this picture is very soft and fine, and the impressiveness of the conception and drawing of the subject recalls the art of Otto Greiner.—Emile Orlitz, who has become very popular by his Japanese subjects, exhibits a nude female figure painted with unusual hardness of colour and line.—The Munich painter Karl Strathmann, who of late years has displayed archaic tendencies and imitated the old Venetian masters, like Vivarini and Ritter Crivelli, exhibits this time a Bible subject "Die Anbetung der heiligen Drei Könige." The Virgin Mary is seated under a hedge of yellow roses with the infant Christ on her lap. The three kings from the East, clothed in wonderful brocaded garments, stand or kneel on the flower-bedecked turf of the garden and offer their costly gifts.—The Dutch artist Jean Veth is an excellent portrait painter. He exhibits two small pictures, one of a gentleman the other of a lady, both very finely executed and coloured.—Ulbrich Hübner, of Berlin, is represented by two interiors, one of which is very attractive. A glass filled with yellow marguerites stands on a table, and near it a vase with blue and red convolvulus, while a view of the studio is seen through an open door; all painted with much poetic feeling. Ludwig Stutz, of Berlin, also shows some good flower subjects. Walter Leistikow, the well-known landscape painter, exhibits five pictures, all technically faultless, but conventional and wanting in artistic depth. Only the "Lotsen-boote," looking blue on the gleaming water, make a deeper impression.—The Norwegian artist Werenskiöld exhibits a portrait of Björn Björnson, the son of the famous poet, sitting in front of the stage at the theatre in Christiania, superintending a rehearsal. The lighting of the picture is very interesting. One sees only the dark and empty auditorium, into which the light from the stage dimly penetrates. Three other pictures by Werenskiöld are the work of an earnest and pleasing artist, but not in the long run captivating.—Louis Corinth attracts attention as usual by his wild nude figures. It is not to be denied that this painter has a strong personality and keen perceptive faculty, which are seen in his flesh tones and colouring. Dr. A. S.

### 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.

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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.)

### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

Edward. But the commotion raised about the Kaiser's letter is a timely reminder that the British monarch is running risks which have hitherto been overlooked.

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the sitting on Tuesday Mr. Lynch (*Lib.* Ripon) called attention to a recent speech in which Lord Kitchener said that there were weighty reasons, connected with the internal and external security of India, against reducing the expenses of the Indian army; and asked, of what nature were the external reasons, and whether, with regard to the defence of the N.W. frontier, the Government were considering a diminution in the expenses as a result of the Anglo-Russian convention.

Mr. Buchanan, the new Under Secretary for India, replied that the Secretary of State for India was in correspondence with the Indian Government on this important subject and could not as yet make any statement upon it. In reply to another question, Mr. Buchanan said the Ameer had not yet given his consent to the part of the Anglo-Russian convention which concerned Afghanistan.

Sir Edward Grey said, in answer to a question, that he knew nothing of pending negotiations with regard to the Aland islands, and so far as he was aware no alteration of the treaty relating to the Aland islands was under discussion. The House then proceeded with the Licensing Bill.

### "MAURETANIA'S" NEW RECORD.

The official return of the runs of the "Mauretania" up to noon Sunday on her homeward voyage shows that she had been travelling at an average of 24.51 knots over a distance of 2,293 miles, the daily runs being—Wednesday to noon 20 knots, Thursday 55.1, Friday 57.9, Saturday 56.8, Sunday 57.4. The whole run to Queenstown promised to exceed the Government contract requirements. Friday's run was a record.

### THE ANTWERP ARRESTS.

Mr. R. E. Robinson, one of the four English engineers who were recently imprisoned in Antwerp for a month in circumstances which we have already reported, reached London on Saturday. In speaking of the experiences of himself and his colleagues, he states that when they passed through the law courts before and after appearing before the judge, each had a chain on one wrist. Sometimes they were chained to other prisoners—on one

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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Donna Diana	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabenstörmerin	" 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Das Wintermärchen (Kammerspiele) Lysistrata	" 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Sohn Prinzesschen	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Stein unter Steinen	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Undine	" 8
Comic Opera	Ein Maskenball	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Wintersport	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 7.30
New Theatre	Ramon der Abenteurer	" 7.30
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Dammkopf	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Das Mädchen	" 8
Schiller Theatre Charlottenburg	Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung	" 8
Theatre an der Spree	Der Onkel aus Kotbus	" 8
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt	" 8
New Royal Opera House	Hernani	" 7.30
Every evening until further notice.		
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	at 8
Folies Caprice	Nachtsarbeit. Ein unheimlicher Besuch. Der ganze Papa	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Folies Bergère	Spezialitäten	" 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Ein Dorfroman	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Parodie Theatre	Il Trovatore	" 8.30
Trianon Theatre	Seine erste Frau. Die Hand. Charlotte Wiehö.	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Loreley	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Der kleine Cavalier	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Die letzte Ehre. Endlich allein. Der Fall Blumentopf.	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Die Brunnen-Nymphe	" 8
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	" 8

occasion a negro. From time to time their heads were completely covered by hoods, which had little slits for the eyes.

### MORE NAVAL DISASTERS.

We regret to report that despatches from Portsmouth to hand yesterday announced the occurrence of two fresh mishaps to British men-of-war. The battleship "Britannia," while steaming from Queenstown to Portsmouth, developed some defect in the boiler-room, and one of the boilers exploded. Four men were severely injured and one slightly. On Tuesday the collier "Peare," from Blyth, collided with the battleship "Formidable" while entering Portsmouth harbour. The battleship is said to have received damage, but no details are yet available.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### ROBERT CALDWELL DYING.

Robert Caldwell, the witness in the famous Druce case, is lying in a critical condition in the New York hospital where he was first taken. His death, it is feared, cannot much longer be delayed.

#### DEATH OF A DYNAMITARD.

The anarchist Felix Silberstein, who hurled a bomb at the police during the recent riot in Union

# DRESDEN

In spite of heavy rain King Friedrich August started early yesterday morning from Bad Elster on a shooting expedition to the "Altes Schloss" forest district, where his Majesty shot a pairing black-cock the day before. Yesterday, also, the bag consisted of one black-cock only. The return to the Royal Kurhaus took place at 6.45 o'clock in the evening. The King was to return to Dresden today by the Royal train in waiting at Bad Elster station, after another shooting excursion very early in the morning. Travelling via Reichenbach, His Majesty is expected to reach Dresden at 12 noon today.

Concert by Maria E. Orthen. On Tuesday evening a young singer from Leipzig presented herself at the Palmengarten after the close of the concert season. The name of Maria E. Orthen was previously unknown here, and the public would hardly have been disposed to seek a new acquaintance at this time if Professor Max Reger, whose appearance this year had hitherto been awaited in vain, had not come to show the young lady the way to success. But although Fräulein Orthen's vocal performances took up almost the whole of the programme, one could only regard her as *quantité négligeable* beside the marked artistic personality of Max Reger. Her soft and charming soprano voice has been very well cultivated by Frau Hedmond, the teacher of Elena Gerhardt, although a guttural quality is now and then observable in the tone. And with this not powerful, but essentially well managed, organ Fräulein Orthen would attain beautiful results if her mental and musical talent were on a par with her vocal gifts. But when deeply pathetic expression is required, or the composer calls for a powerful display of feeling from his interpreter, the lady fails; and the songs on her programme were mostly of that character. Only the simplest subjects suit her, and with Hugo Wolf's "Mausefallen Sprüchlein" and "Nixe Binsenfuss" she was most successful, while the Brahms songs were altogether disappointing. Some quite new songs by Max Reger, from op. 104, sounded delightful, altho' Fräulein Orthen could not quite exhaust the bitter melancholy and sorrowful love and yearning of the song "Mutter, tote Mutter"; but one may gratefully recognise in that performance an evident desire and endeavour to render the subject poetically. The singer had more success with the second Reger song, "Lied eines Mädchens", a most charming love-song, the old text of which has been cleverly set to music in archaic style. The song "Warnung", familiar in Mozart's setting, I could not admire. Herr Reger's composition is overloaded with counterpoint and modulation, and so deprives the simple poem of its originality. The shortcomings of the young singer's interpretations were made particularly apparent by the extraordinary art of Professor Max Reger's pianoforte accompaniments to all the songs, not only his own—these were tone pictures worthy of the cooperation of a congenial personality. He

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did not accompany but led the singer, who had not strength to follow him; and therefore one could not thoroughly enjoy Max Reger's art as accompanist. But when, with his pupil Herr Paul Aron, he played his Variations on a Beethoven theme for two pianofortes, which has often been heard here—played them with subtle refinement and immense power of climax—a storm of applause broke out that seemed as if it would never end, and both the performers were called forward again and again. M. N.

At the Central Theatre today the last operetta performance of the season takes place, with *Der fidele Bauer*, an operetta in 1 prologue and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Leo Fall.  
Tomorrow, May 1, the summer season will be opened with *Panne*, a comedy in 3 Acts by Rich. Skowronnek, the parts in which will be taken by the ladies: M. Gonia, H. Margot, E. Peschel, F. Schulz; and Herren M. Adalbert, R. Bendey, A. Hofmann, B. Klein, H. Kohlmetz, E. Lehnndorff, and O. Walther. The performance will begin at 7.30.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m.

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

**AT THE MATINÉE.**

"Madam," said the theatre attendant politely, "I must request you to remove your hat. It is annoying this gentleman behind you." The massive lady, heroine of a hundred fierce battles in Palace Yard, turned. "This little, weedy, undersized man?" she inquired. "The gentleman in the grey suit," amended the theatre attendant. "You will find it pleasanter and easier," said the lady, "to remove him."

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**DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.**

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10  
**Sizilianische Bauernehe.**  
(Cavalleria rusticana.)  
Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

**Cast:**  
Santuzza, a young country-woman . . . Frau v. Falken.  
Turiddu, a young peasant . . . Herr Herold a. G.  
Lucia, his mother . . . Fri. Stadtegger a. G.  
Alfio, a waggoner . . . Herr Plaschke.  
Lola, his wife . . . Frau Nast.  
**PLOT.** Turiddu a Sicilian on return from military service finds his former sweetheart Lola engaged to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.  
Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1868.

**Der Bajazzo.**  
Drama in two acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

**Cast:**  
Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) . . . Herr Herold a. G.  
Nedda, his wife (Colombine) . . . Frau Wedekind.  
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) . . . Herr Perron.  
Beppo, comedian (Harlekin) . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
Silvio, a young peasant . . . Herr Kiess.  
Two country-people . . . Herr Engelhardt.  
Herr Büssel.

**PLOT.** Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him too, when he rushes up.  
Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

Friday night . . . Frühlingsnacht—Zierpuppen . . . at 7.30  
Saturday night . . . Margrothe . . . " 7  
Sunday night . . . Der Walfischschmid . . . " 7.30  
Monday night . . . Tiefland . . . " 7.30

**Royal Theatre Neustadt.**  
Tonight . . . Kriemhilds Rache . . . at 7.30  
Friday night . . . Vater und Sohn . . . " 7.30  
Saturday night . . . Die Rabensteinerin . . . " 7.30  
Sunday night . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . " 7.30  
Monday night . . . Nathan der Weise . . . " 7

**Residenz Theatre.**  
Tonight . . . Orpheus in der Unterwelt . . . at 7.30  
Friday night . . . Die lustige Witwe . . . " 7.30  
Saturday night . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 7.30

**Central Theatre.**  
Tonight . . . Der fidele Bauer . . . at 7.30  
Friday night . . . Panne . . . " 7.30  
Saturday night . . . Panne . . . " 7.30

Victoria Salon . . . Variety Performance . . . at 8.

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Square, New York, and who since then was repeatedly said to have succumbed to his injuries, died on Tuesday. His last words were that he was proud of his deed.

**ALLEGED LOSS OF MAIL BAGS.**

It is reported from New York that Mr. Morgan, postmaster, and Mr. Mayer, postal inspector, state that there have been no complaints on that side of lost English mails. They consider that if mail matter of value had been lost, inquiries would surely have been made. Mr. Mayer says that a couple of bags which should have arrived late in March are missing, but the authorities believe that they were wrongly labelled, and that they will eventually arrive at their destination.

**FINANCES OF THE STEEL TRUST.**

The United States Steel Corporation has declared a quarter's dividend of 1/2% on the ordinary shares and 1 3/4% on the preference shares, being the same as was declared for the first and last quarters respectively of 1907. The net receipts for the quarter ending 31st of March 1908, after deducting the usual working expenses, amounted to 18,299,000 dollars, against 39,122,492 dollars in the corresponding period of last year and 32,553,995 dollars in the fourth quarter of 1907. The orders

in hand at the end of March 1908 totalled 3,765,000 tons, against 8,043,858 tons at the end of the same month in the previous year, and 4,624,553 tons at the end of December last.

**BELGIUM AND BRAZIL.**

The Director of the Brazilian propaganda Commission in Europe has telegraphed to Rio Janeiro that Belgium is prepared to suspend the regulations forbidding free emigration if Brazil will open diplomatic negotiations on the subject.

**MDME. GOULD ON INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE.**

The Naples correspondent of the *Paris Journal* has had an interview with Mdme. Anna Gould, in the course of which, although she declined to make any statement with regard to the probability of her marriage with the Prince de Sagan, Mdme. Gould, speaking of the marriages of her countrywomen with Europeans, said that if American ladies preferred such marriages, it was because they wished to elevate themselves beyond the possibilities of their existence in America.

"We seek on the older Continent the ideals and the dreams which we have not found time to realise in the United States. We love the aristocracy because we do not possess one in America, and the French aristocracy in particular because we con-

sider that in its ranks is to be found the highest refinement. One thing which American women do not understand, however, is sham emotion. In America we do not play with the heart of a wife, nor with that of a child.

"As for myself," said Mdme. Gould, in conclusion, "I seek only retirement, and to isolate myself from crowded drawing-rooms. I want also to free my life from the importunities of imbeciles."

**ARMS AND THE AFRICAN.**

The international diplomatic conference for the revision of the rules regulating importation of arms into Africa was opened at Brussels on Tuesday afternoon by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon, who cordially greeted the delegates. Representatives of fourteen countries were present, viz. Great Britain, Germany, United States, Belgium, the Congo, France, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Sweden, Holland, Liberia, Turkey, and Spain. A president was appointed in the person of M. Capelle, first Belgian delegate.

**RUSSIAN NEWS.**

Count Leo Tolstoy, says a St. Petersburg telegram, had a severe fainting fit some days ago, but the following day he had apparently recovered.

The swooning symptoms have since returned, however, and his physicians are concerned for his condition.

#### THE FLOODS IN RUSSIA.

Great damage by inundations is reported to St. Petersburg from various towns in Russia. At Orel the Malzew factory and neighbourhood is flooded; in the Raditza factory district steamers are plying through the streets, and 900 houses are under water. In Smolensk 350 houses are inundated by the river Dnieper, and great quantities of corn and cattle have been destroyed. In Kieff also the low parts of the town on the Dnieper are flooded while, on the other hand, in Moscow the floods are subsiding. One fifth of Moscow, 8 square miles in extent, was inundated; 3,000 houses, 25,000 dwellings, and 50,000 inhabitants being affected. Relief Committees have been formed in all the districts of the Moscow Government for the alleviation of the distress caused by the floods.

#### CONSUL ATTACKED IN ALGIERS.

On Tuesday afternoon the Italian Vice Consul at Algiers was fired at by an Italian with a revolver, and wounded in the head. Another consular official who went to the rescue was shot dead by the assassin. The assailant was enraged by the Vice Consul's refusal to visé his passport.

Later reports state that the Italian is named Guilemetti, and that he committed the deed in a fit of fury at only being allowed a fourth-class passage home. One of the consular servants was killed; the Vice Consul, Signor Modica, is suffering from two bullet wounds, one in the abdomen, another in the face. While the miscreant was being conveyed to gaol an attempt was made by the crowd to lynch him, and the police had a severe task to protect him. He will be handed over to the Italian authorities.

#### RAISULI STILL ALIVE.

Reuter reports from Tangier that the rumour to the effect that Raisuli has been murdered is completely unfounded.

#### THE BRITISH NAVAL DISASTERS.

We have fed the sea for a thousand years, but she calls to us still unfed;  
Though there's never a wave of all her waves but marks our English dead.  
We have strewn our best to the sea's unrest, to the shark and the sheering gull;  
And if blood be the Price of Admiralty, Lord God we have paid it in full.

During the last few weeks there has been a succession of disasters to British warships almost unparalleled in the annals of naval history. Several of them have involved heavy loss of life, others only resulted in material damage to the vessels themselves, but each has been a reminder to the British nation of the perils constantly risked by the men of the Fleet. Gale, fog or snowstorm are ignored by those brave men whose duty it is to patrol the seas around the coasts of England, regardless of the inclemencies of the weather, and it must awaken honest pride in the breast of every Englishman to learn how steadfastly this duty is adhered to.

While it may be that a mishap is occasionally due to errors of judgment or lack of proper precaution, it is certain that the majority are unavoidable under the conditions which govern British naval policy. This policy is based upon the idea that in time of war heavy weather will be an asset of considerable value to the British Navy, since its ships are undoubtedly more used to battling with the elements than the vessels of any other Navy. The writer has seen a flotilla of destroyers leave Portland harbour in the teeth of a screaming gale, the crews apparently unmindful of the spindrift that comes singing over the breakwater, ominous of the tempest outside. It may be asked whether it is prudent to adventure expensive craft and valuable lives in such a manner, but from the seaman's point of view the answer must be an emphatic affirmative. Only by constant exercise at sea can a fleet be trained to that degree of perfection which the hour of battle demands, and such perfection is not to be obtained by pleasure cruises in smiling, sunlit waters, and a swift return to port at the first sign of tempest.

Every catastrophe involving British warships has been a magnificent example of that coolness under all circumstances and the smooth working of that iron discipline which characterises the routine on board every ship flying the White Ensign. Nothing is more demoralising, nothing is more calculated to place that sudden strain on the nerves which causes panic, than a collision at night or in a fog, and an American passenger on board the liner "St. Paul" pays a glowing tribute to the behaviour of the men of the cruiser "Gladiator." "It was a sight I can never forget," he says. "The watertight compartments were closed in less time than it takes me to tell you. The men took up their position on deck as though on drill parade. They might have been expecting the King to review

## STOP PRESS NEWS.

#### GERMAN NAVAL MISHAP.

A serious accident occurred at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening during mining operations carried out by the German battleship "Elsass" in Kiel bay, when a mining charge prematurely exploded in the warship's pinnace, which was serving as a mine layer. Two men were killed, a boatswain's mate and a senior stoker, while three torpedo gunners were severely injured; Midshipman Jürgens and a machinist received slight injuries. The severely wounded men were conveyed to the naval hospital at Kiel.

#### NEW YORK FINANCIER'S SUICIDE.

A New York telegram says that an announcement was made at the Stock Exchange yesterday that the firm of Koster, Knapp & Co. were insolvent. During the night before last Mr. Charles Koster committed suicide.

them, so calm were they, so steady. And all the while the vessel was listing more and more over." The British nation may well congratulate itself that the steady calmness which was shown when the "Birkenhead" went down, when the "Victoria" was rammed by the "Camperdown," and when the "Calliope" stood out into the hurricane outside Apia harbour, still characterises its trained fighting men.

A factor that may possibly have contributed to Saturday's accident is the practical invisibility of a British warship in anything like fog or even haze. A grim slate-grey is the paint used, and anybody at all acquainted with the sea knows how this colour merges into the vapour. But its great advantage is this very fact, and the circumstance that upon the outbreak of war there is no necessity to cover the vessel with a coat of paint to hide the conspicuous colours adopted by other Navies.

It is likely that certain people will raise their voices against the continuance of night manoeuvres, cruises in fog or snowstorm, and other hazardous undertakings, but this will not deter the Admiralty from pursuing the time-honoured policy of taking great risks to reap great advantages. Nor would its abandonment meet with favour among the officers and men who directly take the risks. They are perfectly well aware of the perils they encounter, but would resent the imputation of unwillingness to brave danger; and it can, therefore, only be hoped that the spell of ill-luck which has followed the British Navy for the past few months has now reached the climax. Otherwise, the nation will be impelled to seriously ask itself whether the Price of Admiralty is greater than it can afford to pay.

#### MINISTER'S VIEW OF FRENCH.

Mr. Lloyd George, who, in spite of many handicaps, taught himself French at an early age, considers that a thorough knowledge of this language should be obligatory in every profession. When Mr. Lloyd George is overburdened with State affairs he runs over to Paris, and there gets new ideas and new energy.

#### "A CHILD OF BEAUTY RARE."

The most beautiful and finest specimen of childhood in the world has been officially declared to be little Virgil Tojetti Krell, at that time aged two years and eight months, son of John Krell, an artist, of New York. This tiny Apollo entered a contest of all nations at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and towered high in excellence of beauty and symmetry of form over his numerous young competitors. In fact, being considered the acme of perfection, he was selected as the model for a Cupid in the rotunda of the Governor's room in St. Louis.

#### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:  
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#### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven April 28th.  
"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar April 28th.  
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven April 28th.  
"Bremen," from Australia for Bremen, left Genoa April 28th.  
"York," from Japan for Bremen, left Nagasaki April 28th.  
"Zieten," from Bremen for Australia, left Naples April 27th.  
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York April 28th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York April 28th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left New York April 28th.

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- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Friday, May 1: Carlyle.      | 2. Tuesday, May 5: Shelley.    |
| 3. Friday, May 8: Ruskin.       | 4. Tuesday, May 12: Keats.     |
| 5. Friday, May 15: Emerson.     | 6. Monday, May 18: Tennyson.   |
| 7. Tuesday, May 19: Browning.   | 8. Friday, May 22: Dickens.    |
| 9. Tuesday, May 26: Meredith.   | 10. Friday, May 29: Hardy.     |
| 11. Tuesday, June 2: Swinburne. | 12. Thursday, June 4: Kipling. |

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