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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At question time, on Wednesday Mr. Hobhouse, replying to a question on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, said the Ameer of Afghanistan had taken measures to prevent his subjects from giving support to the Mohmands, and those measures had had the desired effect.

The Prime Minister afterwards gave notice that the Budget would be introduced on May 7.

#### WOMAN'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

A Tonbridge woman had a narrow escape from being buried alive this week. Believed to be dead, she was placed in a coffin, but at the last moment, previous to the lid being screwed down, her husband discovered that her cheek was warm. He immediately summoned a doctor, who had the woman removed to hospital, and she has now practically recovered. She declares that she was aware of everything that went on around her during the time she was believed to be dead, but was unable to move or speak.

#### THE DESTROYER CATASTROPHE.

Respecting the destroyer accident briefly reported on Wednesday, the Press Association's correspondent at Harwich now telegraphs:—

The destroyer "Gala" was lost during Monday night by an accident in the vicinity of the Kentish Knock. While a night attack was proceeding she was rammed by the scout "Attentive." All the crew were saved excepting one officer.

In a later telegram the correspondent says: H.M.S. "Blenheim" arrived in harbour at Harwich with the crew of the "Gala" on board. The officer drowned is the Engineer-Lieutenant. All the others were saved. The "Gala" had a total of 80 on board. It appears that at half-past two on Monday afternoon the "Attentive" left Harwich Harbour, with 15 destroyers, for the purpose of firing exercises, and also for midnight manoeuvres. They arrived about 14 miles north-west of the Outer Gabbard, and the order was given for the masking of all lights. This was about midnight, when the "Attentive" struck the "Gala" just abaft of the engine-room with a loud crash, which was heard for some distance. The "Gala" was completely cut in two, and it was thought that the engineer-lieutenant was killed instantaneously, for no cry was heard. The forepart of the "Gala" sank almost immediately, but the afterpart, with all the crew clinging thereto, was towed into shallow water, where they were rescued amid scenes of excitement by the destroyer "Garry," which has brought them into Harwich Harbour and berthed them on board the cruiser "Blenheim."

Two of the men injured by the boiler explosion on board the battleship "Britannia" have died of their injuries.

The Chief of the German Marine Cabinet, Vice-Admiral v. Müller, has telegraphed to the British Admiralty in the name of the Emperor and the naval attachés of all the great Powers, condolences on the "Gladiator" disaster.

#### HEAVY RAIN AND FLOODS.

A heavy rainfall, particularly in the country bordering on the upper Thames, has caused serious floods. At Henley and Maidenhead the water level is two inches higher than it was in the flood of June 1903. The University cricket ground at Oxford is under water. People living near the upper

reaches of the river are leaving their houses in boats.

### AMERICAN NEWS.

#### MISSING U. S. MAIL BAGS.

A New York telegram states that Mr. Mayer, Postal Inspector, confirms the rumour that two bags of mails are missing, adding that one has disappeared from the "Majestic," which arrived on March 26, and the other from the "Philadelphia," which arrived on March 29. The authorities, however, do not know the value of the contents of the bags.

#### PLOT AGAINST AN EMPEROR.

A telegram from Denver, Colorado, reports the arrest in that city of an Hungarian named Stephen Toth, on a charge of being concerned in a plot to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. It is understood that the American police have been advised of the prisoner's presence in Denver by cablegram from Vienna.

#### FIFTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

It is reported from Helena, Arkansas, that the river steamer "Marion" was caught in a storm on Sunday and capsized, fifteen persons being drowned.

#### PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

According to arrangements, Mr. Taft, Secretary for War, was to leave yesterday on board the U.S. cruiser "Prairie" for Panama, accompanied by a detachment of Marines. During Mr. Taft's stay in Panama it is hoped that he will be in a position to satisfactorily settle a number of questions, outstanding between Panama and Colombia and between the United States and Panama. It is said to be necessary that the concessions which the United States has obtained from Panama, at present provided for only in a protocol, should be embodied in a permanent treaty.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S NAVAL POLICY.

Advices from Washington announce that, although the Senate has again rejected the Naval Appropriation Bill as amended in accordance with the wish of the President so as to provide four battleships, Mr. Roosevelt's friends declare that, as a result of his intervention, the construction of two battleships yearly has been secured, and they maintain the President's Naval policy has been crowned with success. It is pointed out that by the construction of two battleships this year, and two annually afterwards, the United States will keep fully abreast of Naval armaments.

#### CIGARETTES IN CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons, says an Ottawa despatch, Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, announced that a measure would be introduced in the present Session, restricting the sale and manufacture of cigarettes.

#### MR. JEROME AND THE YELLOW PRESS.

The New York correspondent of a London contemporary, writing of the 122nd annual dinner of the St. George's Society, says that it will long be remembered as the most unconventional ever given by the association. There were the usual messages, including the King's and Queen's from Copenhagen, Mr. Roosevelt's and Lord Grey's, and those of similar societies in all parts of the Empire. After several speeches had been delivered there came a profound sensation. District Attorney Jerome was unexpectedly called upon to respond to the toast of "Our City," which had been assigned to another guest. After a few introductory words Mr. Jerome

launched into a severe attack on the government of New York, in which he declared that it was impossible to make a homogeneous people of the polyglot population entering the United States unless men like those assembled awakened to their duties as citizens. Mr. Jerome contemptuously named the men who control the city politics, and said that while he was glad that England had not conquered Ireland, he did not want to be conquered by such Irishmen as those he named. Turning his attention to the newspapers of the city, he said an end must be put to the "government of the newspapers by the newspapers for the newspapers." He cited himself as an example of a citizen who had been denounced as a thief and had been vainly trying for two years to secure his rights against a newspaper. The correspondent states that he never heard at a public dinner such a vehement denunciation as the speech that followed, in which Mr. Jerome, his voice vibrating with emotion, named incident after incident in his indictment of the methods of the Yellow Press, concluding with the declaration that the editorial policy of the leading New York publications was absolutely dictated by the counting rooms. He even named large advertisers who, he said, could coerce the Press, alleging actual instances. The sensation created by this speech was intense, and at the conclusion Mr. Jerome was greeted with tremendous applause.

#### FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Paris Figaro publishes an interview which its Berlin correspondent has had with M. Charles René, one of the leading advocates of a rapprochement between France and Germany. Mr. René said: "All misunderstandings in Germany have disappeared. Germany desires nothing more in Morocco than the open door and the protection of legitimate interests. The Emperor, whose goodwill towards France has long been known, and the men who direct the foreign policy of the Empire, received in the most cordial spirit the idea of a rapprochement, a reconciliation between the two peoples." M. René warmly eulogised M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, but added: "Nevertheless, misunderstandings might arise, and the task of the Franco-German Committee is to prevent their recurrence. Moreover, the act of Algeiras is not eternal. Sooner or later it will be necessary to take the legitimate interests of France more completely into account. A Franco-German entente will then be necessary, and the task of the Committee is to prepare it. France and Germany have displayed numerous common interests in the Congo region, in Turkey, and in the Far East. For all these reasons a rapprochement is necessary. Such a rapprochement can only come from the people, and not from diplomats. In order to prepare public opinion for it the committee is about to organise conferences, and to invite French scientists, politicians, artists, and engineers to Berlin. It will arrange for joint tours of Deputies, journalists, and scientists, encourage various exhibitions, develop relations between French and German clubs abroad, and endeavour to influence the Press by a Franco-German correspondence, which will be sent to the journalists, diplomatists, and politicians of both countries."

#### THE NAVAL DISASTER NEAR KIEL.

It is reported from Kiel that Torpedo-Gunner Wentzlaff, who was terribly injured by the cartridge explosion in the pinnace of the battleship "Elsass", has succumbed to his injuries in the naval hospital.

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.  
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(Office hour 1-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN & 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 U. S. 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.

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**The Cafe** of the American quarter is **Hohenstaufen Str. 20.** Open until 2 a. m. Billiard and Card-rooms.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

### ERUPTION OF AETNA.

Telegraphic reports were received in Catania on Wednesday from the observatory on Aetna that thick smoke had been rising from the central crater since early that morning. At 5.30 a. m. the instruments began to indicate a local disturbance, which reached its maximum at 6.22 a. m. Masses of black smoke had settled over Vallebova and Trifoglieto. Slight tremors had been felt at Linguaglossa and Santa Venerina, while a rain of ashes fell and loud subterranean noises were heard. On Aetna itself, according to a later telegram, a new crater had opened in the direction of the Valle del Bove and from it great columns of smoke were rising and a rain of hot ashes was descending on the neighbouring country, the inhabitants of which were much alarmed and feared a repetition of the devastation caused by the last eruption. It is expected that still another crater will be formed, judging from the great volume of smoke.

### ANOTHER NAVAL DISASTER.

A telegram from Tokio of yesterday reports that the Japanese training cruiser "Matsushima" struck a mine off the Pescadore islands yesterday morning and sank. Thirty of the crew were saved, and the remainder who went down with the ship are supposed to have numbered 200, including the captain.

A later telegram from New York states that the loss of the "Matsushima" was not due to the ship striking a mine, but to an explosion in one of the

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Lohengrin	at 7
Royal Theatre	Maria Stuart	" 7
Deutsches Theatre	The merchant of Venice (Kammerspiele) Liebele	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Hopfenraths Erben	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Teufel	" 8
New Theatre	Ramon der Abenteurer	" 8
Comic Opera	Die verkaufte Braut. R. St. Denis	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Judith	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Fisch im Ohr	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Hans Huokebein	" 8
burg	Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Brüder von St. Bernhard	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 8
Lertzling Theatre	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Der Weg ins Verderben	" 8
Urania Theatre	Cairo und die Pyramiden	" 8

### Every evening until further notice.

Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	at 8
Folies Caprice	Nacharbeit. Ein unheimlicher Besuch. Der ganze Papa	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8.30
Folies Bergère	Spezialitäten	" 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8.30
Casino Theatre	Ein Dorfroman	" 8.30
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8.30
Parodie Theatre	Il Trovatore	" 8.30
Urania Theatre	Seine erste Frau. Die Hand. Charlotte Wiehe	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Loreley	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Der kleine Chevalier	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Die letzte Ehre. Endlich allein. Der Fall Blumentopf	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Die Brannen-Nympe	" 8
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	" 8
Lastspielhaus	Sein Alibi. Der Brandstifter	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Theatre an der Spree	Der Onkel aus Kottbus	" 8

## LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, April 28.

The funeral service at Westminster Abbey over the remains of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was a singularly impressive ceremony, and certainly one of the fortuitous circumstances could not have been more beautiful and appropriate. As the body was being borne into the Abbey and the choir were chanting, two pigeons which must have made their way where men had been working on the roof, appeared out of the darkness behind the screen, and perched themselves high above the congregation, where the light, falling on their wings, seemed to give their presence a singular significance. The pall-bearers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Fife, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. John Sinclair, and Mr. Thomas Burt. The presence of M. Clemenceau, who occupied a place next to the Prince of Wales, gave an added depth to the feeling with which the late Premier's memory was honoured. It was he who was one of the first to place a wreath on the coffin.

In the House of Commons the same depth and sincerity of emotion were evident. The House assembled in absolute silence—a very unusual circumstance even on the most solemn occasion—and only when the perfect periods of Mr. Asquith's magnificent oration had made some expression of approval a necessity to the pent-up feelings of his audience did it break out into applause. Although at first a little faltering in his delivery, and obviously suffering from the great strain imposed by his duty, he warmed to his task as he kindled the recollections of the House. The grace and dignity of his language, the clean-cut phrases, and the emotion with which the whole was charged, impressed and moved the House in a wonderful way. As some one said, the change from Mr. Asquith to Mr. Akers-Douglas, speaking in place of Mr. Balfour, whose illness kept him indoors, was like a transition into another sphere.

The defeat of Mr. Churchill at Manchester has given a great stimulus to the cause of Unionism and Tariff Reform, and Unionists are looking forward with confidence to the small crop of by-elections we have in prospect. The Kincardineshire result, by which a Liberal, Captain Murray, was returned (though with a diminished majority) was not unexpected, and for Liberals it certainly cannot mitigate the meaning of the serious diminution of votes at Dewsbury. Meanwhile Mr. Churchill has accepted the invitation to stand for Dundee, where the fight will be at its height in the course of the next few days. The acceptance of this offer is very characteristic of Mr. Churchill's sporting temper. Here he is certain to meet with very considerable opposition from the Conservatives, whereas it was actually open to him to accept a much easier candidature in a Welsh constituency adjoining that of Mr. Lloyd-George. Side by side with this contest a sharp engagement is afoot at East Wolverhampton, where Mr. Amery is opposed by a local Liberal. This election, I believe, is to be fought solely on the Tariff Reform issue. One incident of Mr. Churchill's defeat deserves to be recorded. The activities of the Suffragettes had been prodigious; the latter even claimed the credit of the victory. At all events, they received a warning from the police to abandon their official quarters before the result of the election became known, in view of the danger in which Mr. Churchill's defeat might place them. Accordingly, the Suffragettes paid their account at the Waverley Hotel, where the main part of them had been staying, and departed discreetly. Only Mrs. Drummond and Miss Christabel Pankhurst were smuggled by the police into the Town Hall to hear the result, and were subsequently smuggled out again by a back door when the result was made known. But in the Town Hall itself, Mrs. Drummond could not help taunting the defeated Minister as he passed by her. "So you didn't get in after all," said the lady who had organized the opposition. Mr. Churchill looked at her with infinite scorn. "Get away, woman," was all he said. Who could deny that the retort was the only one appropriate?

(To be continued.)

magazines while she was lying at anchor. The boats of the other ships of the training squadron, according to the report of the commanding officer, saved 144 of the "Matsushima's" men, but few of the officers. The crew, which numbered 300, included 58 cadets, and among the cadets missing are sons of the Field Marshall Oyama and of the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chinda.

### OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.

King Manuel's Speech from the Throne on Wednesday alluded to the death of King Carlos as a terrible episode which challenged a closing of the ranks, and imposed on all the duty of working for the nation's peace. The King then thanked the heads of the State, the corporations, and the Press for the sympathy shown to him in that regard, and recorded the protestations of loyalty and devotion which had sprung from the stricken hearts of the people, and made it possible for him to assume the responsibilities of power. Portugal—the Speech proceeded—lives in peace and friendship with all the Powers, and the King hoped to cooperate with the Cortes for the happiness of the kingdom. The King regards the situation of Portugal abroad as assured; proof of this would be found in the arbitration treaties with several of the great Powers which will be laid before the Cortes for ratification. The abolition of the Dictatorship, and the necessity of reforming the Constitution and passing an electoral law, were the subject of the concluding paragraph.

The King read the Speech in a firm tone. As he left the Cortes, cheering broke out on all sides from peers and deputies alike; he had driven to the House in a State carriage, escorted by a brigade of cavalry and respectfully greeted by the

assembled crowds. His Majesty's return to the Palace took place amid the same respectful greetings from the people and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Lisbon was illuminated in the evening and military bands played in different parts of the city.

The 82nd anniversary of the introduction of constitutional government, the 29th of April, was made the occasion of great festivities in Lisbon. The official mourning was suspended. The whole way from the Palace to the two Houses of Parliament was lined with troops.

### MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

It is stated that the recruiting methods prevailing in the rival armies of Mulai Hafid and Abdul Asiz are unconventional in the extreme. As far as can be judged both Sultans are dependent for troops upon each other's deserters. Visitors to the camp of Abdul Asiz's army give amusing accounts of certain anomalies there. Non-commissioned officers in uniform sold sweetmeats to the soldiers during the march past at a recent review, and a naked lunatic stood on his head and turned somersaults directly in front of the War Minister at the saluting point. In order not to offend the modesty of certain Europeans who were present, one of the Sultan's bandsmen was divested of his clothing, and the madman continued his eccentricities in uniform, while the bandsman played a trombone arrayed in a short white shirt.

On Tuesday morning General d'Amade, supported by the garrison of the camp at Boucheron, made an attack on the enemy and hurled them back in confusion. The French troops suffered no loss. The mahalla from Rabat has arrived at a point south of Larrash.



# DRESDEN

At Bad Elster on Wednesday morning King Friedrich August inspected the new buildings of the bath establishment. After dinner at the Kurhaus—to which Kammerherr v. Römer, Herr v. Bose-Oelsnitz, and Regierungsrat v. Alberti had the honour of being invited—the medico-mechanical institute and Dr. Köhler's newly erected sanatorium in the Albert Park were visited. The tobogganing course on the Brunnenberg, which was much frequented last winter, afforded much interest to His Majesty, who was pleased to accept a number of pictures taken by local photographers on the course. The Royal train left Bad Elster for Dresden yesterday morning at 7.55, and the King reached home soon after noon.

The syllabus on the course of twelve lectures to be delivered by Mr. J. C. Powys, M.A., at the Technische Hochschule, on Representative Poets and Prose Writers of the Nineteenth Century, may be obtained on application to the addresses given below. The price of this enlightening pamphlet is 30 pfennigs, and it should be obtained by all who intend to be present at several or the complete course of the forthcoming lectures. The syllabus contains a brief sketch of each author included in the course; it is legibly printed and extremely handy for reference.

A heavy demand for tickets is being experienced, and we advise all those contemplating purchase to avoid further delay. Prices are as follows:—

The whole course of 12 lectures . . . 15 marks,  
any six lectures . . . . . 10 marks,  
a single lecture . . . . . 3 marks.  
Tickets and pamphlets obtainable at the *Daily Record* offices, Struve Strasse 5; C. Tittmann's Bookstore, Prager Strasse 19; G. A. Kaufmann's Bookstore, See Strasse 3.

The Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. The sale of season tickets commenced some days ago. The price is the same as before, viz. 6 marks for a single ticket and 4 marks for each additional member of one and the same family. It is pointed out that no further reductions can be made on these season tickets, even for societies. On the other hand the Management, in accordance with the practice for former Exhibitions, have resolved to reduce the price of admission on any one day from 1 mark to 50 pfennigs for members of societies which visit the Exhibition as a body, in which case so-called society tickets will be issued, provided that a large number are taken. Such society tickets will be obtainable on and after the 15th of June, at the Secretary's in the Exhibition, where all information will be gladly given.

At the Central Theatre today the summer season will be opened with *Panne*, a comedy in 3 Acts by Rich. Skowronnek. The performance begins at 7.30.

The programme of the opening orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Festival March, Kempter. (2) Overture, *Der Freischütz*. (3) Paraphrase of the song "Frühlingslied," Becker. (4) Swabian Rhapsody, Kämpfer. (5) Overture, *Rienzi*, Wagner. (6) Russian Fantasia for violin, Korsakoff. (7) Suite de Ballet, *Les Millions d'Arlequin*, Diego. (8) Vorspiel and Siciliana, *Cavalleria rusticana*, Mascagni. (9) Waltz, "O schöner Mai," Strauss. (10) Trombone solo, "An der Weser," Pressel. (11) March, "Belvedere Klänge," Trenkler.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, and will march from the barracks to their posts without music. The band of the Schützen Regiment No. 108 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 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.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH**, Wiener Strasse.  
Sunday, May 3rd. *2nd Sunday after Easter*. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.—The Week-day Services are suspended during the Chaplain's absence from Dresden, as a holiday.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN**, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Sunday, May 3rd. *2nd Sunday after Easter*. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion 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, May 3rd. Evening service 6 p.m. Repetition of the Lecture on Dante's *Hell of the Incontinent* and *Inferno*.  
Rev. Duncan Cameron, Minister of the Parish of Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**THE BRITISH LEGATION**: Wiener Strasse 33.—Minister Resident: MANSFELD DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.

**THE BRITISH CONSULATE**: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIE, Esq.

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

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Suez April 29th.  
"Bremen," from Sydney for Bremen, left Genoa April 29th.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, left Penang April 29th.  
"Bülou," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Penang April 29th.  
"Roon," from Sydney for Bremen, left Fremantle April 29th.  
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, left Southampton April 29th.  
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide April 29th.  
"York," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Shanghai April 29th.  
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York April 29th.  
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg April 29th.  
"Breslau," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore April 29th.

## THE KING AS CRITIC.

It was while playing Prince Perovsky in 1866, writes Sir John Hare, in the *Strand Magazine*, that I first had the honour of personally meeting the Prince of Wales (now King Edward), who summoned me to his presence and expressed his approval of my performance. At the same time, with his eagle-like eye for accuracy, he pointed out several careless mistakes made in the choice of my decorations, which I had selected at haphazard, thinking that they would not be noticed at a distance. From that date to the time of my leaving permanent management at the Globe Theatre in 1904 His Majesty witnessed nearly every play in which I appeared, and never failed to honour me with his personal criticism.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

### Frühlingsnacht.

Lyric drama in one act. Music by Gerhard Schjelderup.

#### Cast:

Linda . . . . .	Frau Nast.
Wolfgang . . . . .	Herr Sembach.
Graf . . . . .	Herr Raina.
Gräfin . . . . .	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Marianne . . . . .	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Epille . . . . .	Fräul. Keldorfer.

### Zierpuppen.

Musical comedy in one act. Music by Anselm Götzl.

#### Cast:

Georges, proprietor . . . . .	Herr Puttlitz.
Jeanette, } his daughters . . . . .	Fräul. Wedekind.
Babette, }	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Pitou, } woovers . . . . .	Herr Grosch.
Duval, }	Herr Pläschke.
Maskarill, Pitou's servant . . . . .	Herr Nebuschka.
Jodelet, Duval's servant . . . . .	Herr Rädiger.
Kathrine, maid-servant by Georges	Fräul. Eibenschütz.

Saturday night . . . . .	Margarethe . . . . .	at 7
Sunday night . . . . .	Der Waffenschmied . . . . .	7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Tiefand . . . . .	7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	Vater und Sohn . . . . .	at 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 . . . . .	Die lustige Witwe . . . . .	at 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Ein Walzertraum . . . . .	7.30

### Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . . .	Panne . . . . .	at 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Panne . . . . .	7.30

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

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## 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 Kapferstich 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 Porcelains (Johannum 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 (Brühlische 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 .A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.

**Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse**. Perman. picture exhibition.

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### PITY THE POOR ENGLISH WOMAN.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor has a fine conceit, if not of herself, at least of her countrywomen, and a corresponding contempt for the unfortunate ladies of the country into which she has married. In four pages, which she contributes to the March number of the *World To-day*, she contrives to say as many irritating and offensive things as can be crammed into such small compass. Even her title is provocative. She calls her article "The American Woman as a Higher Type." Mrs. T. P. O'Connor tells us that the English woman is held in very scant esteem by American men:—

American men are not usually attracted by English women, even if they have grace and beauty. They are lazy and dislike too much exertion, while the American is accustomed to the ease and comradeship of American women. With an English girl an American would have to do all the talking and all the thinking and all the courting, and make all the exertion of getting acquainted.

This article has naturally aroused considerable indignation in England, and one periodical very pertinently adds that any American woman should have the courage to marry an Englishman after what Mrs. T. P. O'Connor says argues much for her daring. For the English husband who has married a rich American wife considers that he is entitled to any and all sacrifices for his career, and he considers it only right that her fortune should be exploited for his own ambition. The woman, "like so much else in England, is mostly an artificial product, suppressed and snubbed and kept in her proper place by her inferior master Man."

The unfortunate English do not even know what a free, frank friendship between the sexes means. Mrs. O'Connor says:—

By constant suppression and an always perfectly apparent air of superiority, Englishmen have managed to suppress very largely the Englishwoman; certainly they have succeeded in making her conventional. The ideal wife and mother is she who simply reiterates her husband's ideas, and has none whatever of her own. The fact is that Englishmen like a woman in one capacity, that of a wife and a sweetheart; they know nothing of women as friends, as companions, as intimates. Indeed, you will very rarely find the broadest-minded Englishman who will acknowledge that such a thing as a tender and intimate friendship can exist between a man and a woman unless there is, or has been, or will be, a warmer sentiment at the bottom of it. That feeling of absolute comfort which exists between an American man and woman is something that is unknown in England.

If Mrs. O'Connor despises the English woman, she is prostrate with adoring admiration before the wonderful creature that the American woman has blossomed into today. Individuality in England is considered rather plebeian, particularly in a woman, says Mrs. O'Connor, and the Englishman thinks that she ought not to have any path except that of a home-bred, home-loving, cow-like animal. American women are not cow-like animals. Language fails us to describe their innumerable perfections. We will leave the task to Mrs. O'Connor.

She says the American woman is all joyous activity, frank and happy, without guile, honest, fearless and courageous, sure of herself, and sure of her own opinions. The American woman is the most fortunate in existence. She is capable, well-read, witty; she is kind, beautiful, and wears her clothes with distinction, and her taste is an instinct. The taste of the American woman is one of the most remarkable things about her. The American woman has clearly demonstrated what sureness and happiness, poise, charm and gracious gaiety of manner [can do towards the making of a woman. Besides these things, Mrs. O'Connor says, she has the warmest, the most loving and maternal heart in the world. The perfect understanding and the delightful intimacy between children and their parents in America is almost an unknown quantity in England. She is constantly improving her mind, and in mental cultivation she defies Time.

If the American woman is to be judged by the pattern of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor it would seem that she has not omitted one remarkable and prominent characteristic—namely, her monstrous and ineffable "guilt conceit of herself." Once more we are left wondering at the lofty courage of the American woman who braves the fearful perils attending marriage with an Englishman, but what about poor T. P. O'Connor himself?

### CARD ETIQUETTE.

(Contributed.)

To the question: "What is card etiquette," a Londoner would answer in one way and a Chinese in another, and not only do the East and the West vary, but so do the different countries and cities in the West, and yet there are certain features in which all agree.

The general question, however, is too comprehensive to admit of more than the most cursory treatment here, but there are a few phases of the larger question that may be mentioned.

First, how many cards should be left in calling? In some parts of the world a single card is left if a gentleman is calling alone, or, if his wife is with him, then one of each,—the understanding being that they are intended for all the members of the family in the house where they are calling

with whom they are acquainted; but in other parts of the world a card should be left upon each member of the family upon whom the person or persons calling desires to call, and any infraction of this rule would be regarded as a violation of etiquette.

Another question of interest is the significance of turning down corners of cards, where calls are made in person, for unless the call is made in person no corner should be turned down, but the message intended, if any special message is to be indicated, should be written on the card.

In this connection it is a curious fact that large numbers of people think that the turning down of a corner has but one meaning, and that is that the call was made in person.

Noting the diversity of use, even in the same city, and social circle, the writer took the trouble to ask a number of people of social prominence why they turned one corner of the card down rather than another, and most of the answers were to the effect that they had no reason, but that it was merely a matter of chance or of habit.

Now, as a matter of fact, each corner has a significance that is quite sufficient, when a letter or written message on the card is not required, as the following simple suggestions will show.

If the call is made in person the right hand upper corner is turned down.

The practical and commonsense reason for turning down this corner for this purpose is, that most people are right-handed and it is, therefore, the easiest one to turn down.

The turning down of the left hand upper corner means that the call was not only made in person, but was one of congratulation.

Should the lower left hand corner be turned down, it signifies that the call was not only made in person but was intended also to express sympathy, for there are many instances when one's social relations do not require a written message and yet do warrant some special indication of interest.

This leaves only the right hand lower corner, the turning down of which has the same meaning as "p. p. c." written on the face of the card, and obviates the necessity of writing when a formal call is made.

To these simple rules one other might be added, the general adoption of which would have manifest advantages, and that is the turning down of the whole end of the card when the person calling wishes to indicate a call upon all the members of the family known to him.

Of course, the foregoing, for evident reasons, leaves unanswered not only the question as to when should cards be left but many others, and yet the writer hopes that what has been said may be of interest to some of your readers.

### "SHYNESS."

There is a capital story, one out of many, in Mr. Arthur C. Benson's article which deals with "Shyness," in the May number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. "When I was an Eton boy I was staying with a country squire, a most courteous old gentleman with a high temper. The first morning I contrived to come down a minute or two late for prayers. There was no chair for me. The squire suspended his reading of the Bible with a deadly sort of resignation, and made a gesture to the portly butler. That functionary rose from his own chair, and with loudly creaking boots carried it across the room for my acceptance. I sat down covered with confusion. The butler returned; and two footmen, who were sitting on a little form, made reluctant room for him. The butler sat down on one end of the form, unfortunately before his equipage, the second footman, had taken his place at the other end. The result was that the form tipped up, and a cataract of flunkies poured down upon the floor. There was a ghastly silence; then the Gadarene herd slowly recovered itself, and resumed its place. The squire read the chapter in an accent of suppressed fury, while the remainder of the party, with handkerchiefs pressed to their faces, made the most unaccountable sounds and motions for the rest of the proceeding. I was really comparatively guiltless, but the shadow of that horrid event sensibly clouded the whole of my visit."

### A VACCINATION LOTTERY.

In Spain, where vaccination is not compulsory, the operation meets with the same resistance as it encountered formerly in England, France, Germany, and elsewhere. Persuasion having proved futile in inducing people to submit to the treatment, a novel expedient has now been tried. Taking advantage of the Spaniard's well-known weakness for a gamble, the Mayor of Madrid organised a lottery for the unvaccinated. A French contemporary now states that the drawings are to take place every three months, and every person who consents to be vaccinated will receive a free ticket. The scheme, it is said, has already proved so successful that the doctors cannot get sufficient lymph to deal with all the applicants that present themselves; and doubtless next year there will be many demands for re-vaccination on the same terms.

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