

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No. 682.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.— For other countries, marks 2.50.

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ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

By an oversight we omitted to characterise our leading article in yesterday's issue on Anglo-French relations as the utterances of an English contributor. We do not in every respect associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed therein with regard to the *entente cordiale* prevailing between Great Britain and the French Republic.

THE RUSSIAN DEADLOCK.

While the sovereigns of Europe have been visiting and complimenting one another for some twelve months past, what has been happening in Russia? The question is one that often suggests itself, and as often finds no answer in our perplexity. One is only too ready to believe that none but the Russians understand Russia. Has there been progress? Has there been retrogression? A Russian answers such inquiries sardonically, almost pityingly; he seems to have more sympathy for our ignorance than for the sufferings of his nation; he never hesitates to tell a foreigner that for a knowledge of Russian affairs to be a Russian is the only possible qualification. The interested spectator, tiring of violence, injustice, and the ceaseless sacrifice of human life, applies his historical standards with very little result. The French Revolution refuses to re-enact itself, provokingly enough; this vast and inscrutable Empire is reluctant to conform to the world's precedents. Yet, in our anxiety to tie a label to all political phenomena, we run great risks of misconception. We talk glibly of "reform" and "revolution," anxious to involve this crisis in Russian history in some apt generalization; and, when every now and again an unanticipated event shatters our preconceptions, we hasten to seek refuge in some fresh alley of political tradition. It is only with reservations that one can talk of Russia.

The misconception that the fact of violence constitutes the difference between reform and revolution is not uncommon. It bases itself on some such distinction as that between the Reform Bill of 1832 in England and the French Revolution of 1789—the one a bloodless measure of reform, the other a most bloody accomplishment of revolution. It is possible to trace this attitude of mind in the theories prevailing in Russia itself on the course of events, especially among those who tend to side with the bureaucratic classes without committing themselves either to violent repression or violent reform. The outbreak of national resentment was termed "dissatisfaction"; its violent expression, "riot"; civil disorder coupled with democratic demands seemed "political agitation with violence"; the granting of a Constitution was called "reform"; and now one asks, "is it going to be revolution?"

On analysis, the fear of revolution would in most cases betray itself as a fear of anarchy, of absolute confusion. But revolution need not be violent or unorganized, for the distinction between revolution and reform lies in the motive rather than in the expression. Thus, it may be said that a reform is usually imposed, rightly or wrongly, by a group or an individual on the community at large, while a revolution, being brought about by the will and action of the whole community, or the vast majority, results in a complete change of régime. The fact of violence is purely accidental, although the natural resistance of the power attacked makes it almost inevitable. Further, all revolutions have this common quality, that they are the result of

a long and, it may be, hidden or silent process. A *coup d'état*, which may temporarily be just as effective as a revolution in changing the régime of a State, has never yet shewn any permanency unless backed by deeper processes of change within the nation itself. What a vast difference there is between the *coup d'état* of a Napoleon III. and that of an Augustus, between France worn out with monarchy and Rome worn out with republicanism!

In Russia revolution is feared in two senses: there are Russians who fear the name and Russians who fear the reality. The bureaucracy appear to think that revolution may be anticipated by reforms like those of Ximenes in an ultimately loyal Spain. Here, however, there is the great danger that the bureaucracy give not what is desired but as much as they think convenient for themselves; and, in addition to this danger, there is also a practical inconvenience which stimulates it. The tendencies from above and the tendencies from below are not so much at cross purposes as they are ill-timed in relation to one another; when the former come forward the latter recede; they are unable to meet in compromise, and the victory of either side must now be the victory of an extreme. As the months pass and nothing is achieved, except more injustice, more bloodshed, more tyranny, more bomb-throwing, as Duma succeeds Duma without adding an iota of liberty to a single person in all the Czar's dominions, it becomes clearer and clearer how deeply ingrained in the character of the Russian people is the revolutionary spirit. Russia is no longer a nation, like Spain, ultimately loyal to the old order though temporarily in rebellion, and neither violence nor laxity on either side can turn the advancing tide. Something of this is realized in Russia, but nobody except the revolutionaries care for the ugly word "revolution," least of all the bureaucracy. Travellers in Russia acquainted with bureaucrats invariably bring back the observation that their conversation shews no sign of alarm; they do not realize, or do not choose to realize, what is going on among the people, and gaze into a rosy future out of a tranquil present. Incidentally, they find there is some ugly work to be done, some unpleasant element to destroy. They do it as though normal conditions demanded it; and in this view we are tempted to support them, not because we advocate violence, but because violence does not appear to us to be an essential symptom of revolution. Having gone so far, however, the bureaucratic mind reaches the limits of its logic. Revolution is afoot in spite of violence as much as because of it; and, were no shot fired and no man imprisoned from now until a free Russian people legislated for itself in a sovereign assembly, that consummation would still be a revolution in the fullest sense. Both the name and the reality bode little good for bureaucracy, and it would be a cunning bureaucracy indeed that could find safety as well as blindness in theories about reform.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELD DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.

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

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.

Southerly to westerly winds, sky clearing, mostly dry, warmer.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

SENSATIONAL SPEECH BY GEN. BADEN-POWELL.

Maj. Gen. Baden-Powell, the commandant at Mafeking during the siege by the Boers, delivered a sensational speech to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force at Newcastle on Monday. England, he declared, was threatened with invasion by Germany. Germany was the natural enemy of England, since the latter stood in the way of the former country's colonial expansion. The relations between the two countries were similar to those which had existed between ancient Rome and Carthage. The speaker went on to say that 120,000 men could be embarked at Hamburg within thirty hours and the British Navy would be absolutely impotent, since Germany's fleet was strong enough to hold the English Channel. Invasion could only be effectually prevented by a well-trained, well-equipped army.

Commenting upon this speech a Berlin journal remarks that Baden-Powell must be a poor pedagogue if he thinks it only possible to infuse a military spirit into his soldiers by reciting ghost stories to them.

THE LICENSING BILL.

After a four days' debate in the House of Commons, the Licensing Bill was read for a second time on Monday by 397 votes against 147.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLE.

General Willcocks, says a Simla telegram, attacked the Afghans on the heights west of Landi Khotal early on Sunday morning, but did not encounter very serious resistance. The hostile tribesmen were hurled back over the frontier. The English casualties were one officer and two men wounded.

Reuter learns from authoritative sources that the situation on the frontier is not in any way alarming. It is said that the Afghans who have entered into hostilities are the same wild, undisciplined marauders who appeared on the scene during the recent expedition against the Zakka Khel, and that altogether they do not number more than 9,000 men. There is no ground for the assumption that they have any connection with the Ameer, or that the present state of affairs has any bearing on the Ameer's attitude towards the Anglo-Russian convention. It is not considered probable that the operations will assume great proportions.

THE NAVAL DISASTERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. A. H. Lee (*Unionist*, Hants.) asked what measures would be taken to replace, at the earliest possible moment, the three lost warships, "Gladiator," "Tiger" and "Gala." Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied that the shipbuilding programme was not of such narrow dimensions as to render the replacement of these vessels a matter of imperative necessity, but in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case the Admiralty was considering the question of replacing the lost ships to the best possible advantage.

MURDERER OF COL. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF CAUGHT.

Reuter reports from Cairo that the sheik Abdel Kader, the alleged murderer of Colonel Scott-Moncrieff, has been captured near the scene of the recent battle by villagers, and handed over to the Government authorities.

(Continued on page 2.)

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BERLIN

The programme of the Royal Orchestra Symphony Concerts under the direction of Dr. Richard Strauss for next season is as follows. October 2: Haydn in E-flat, Mozart in A (for the first time), Beethoven's "Eroica." October 18: Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto, No. 1, Beethoven's II. Symphony, Liszt's "Orpheus" (for the first time), R. Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel's lustige Streiche." November 6: Cherubini's Symphony in D (for the first time), Berlioz's Overture to "King Lear," Wagner's "Siegfriedidyll," Beethoven's VIII. Symphony. December: Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Mozart's Symphony in D, Brahms' Haydn Variations, Beethoven's V. Symphony. December 18: Beethoven's Overture to "König Stephan," Overture and Solemn March from "The Ruins of Athens" (for the first time), Violin Concerto, and IV. Symphony. January 15: Beethoven's VII. Symphony, Mahler's IV. Symphony (with solo for soprano voice), Wagner's Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger". February 12: Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Schumann's Overture to "Manfred", R. Strauss' Sinfonia Domestica. March 9: Bruckner's IV. Symphony, Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Overture Scherzo, Notturmo), Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture. March 22: Schumann's Symphony in D-minor. Beethoven's Symphony in C-major, Brahms in D. April 10: Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis", Schubert's Symphony in B-minor, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

At the request of the Natural History Society of Berlin, Dr. Holland, the Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is staying in Berlin, delivered a lecture last evening at the Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule on the new palaeontological researches by the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh.

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CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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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11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
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(Office hour 1-2 p.m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

AMERICAN NEWS.

SENATE REFUSES MONEY FOR EMBASSIES.
On Monday the Senate threw out Mr. Longworth's diplomatic and consular appropriations bill. Republican simplicity, it was declared, should prevail in United States representative establishments abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S HEALTH.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has been very ill for some considerable time past, and, in fact, his condition has given rise to great anxiety. Mrs. Cleveland now informs the Press, however, that her husband's health is improving.

CHURCHES EMPTIED BY A HOAX.

In the town of Marion, State of Ohio, the clergy in all the churches preached last Sunday to empty benches. Just before divine service began a railway workman spread the report that the President had been assassinated. Almost the whole population of the place forthwith rushed off to the telegraph station for news, but only to find that they were the victims of a hoax.

PERU AND COLOMBIA AT VARIANCE.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro states that the dissensions between Peru and Colombia, on account of the disputed tract of land at the Rio Portomayo, continue. According to the latest official reports from Manaoas a pitched battle occurred there on Monday, in which 50 men were killed.

ROCKEFELLER AND THE SWORD.

An anecdote of Mr. John D. Rockefeller is related by the *New York Tribune*. An admirer of the Oil

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English Kindergarten **10-12 daily.** **Pfalzburger Str. 73, part.**

Rendezvous of Americans **Café Speyer** **Martin Luther Strasse 13** **three minutes from American Church. Grand concert daily.**

Excellent bakery. **Albert Sehnert,** **Martin Luther Strasse 9a.**

Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant **Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235.**

Residenz Buffet **Rendez-vous for Americans** **64, Kronen Strasse.**

Fruit and Vegetables. **August Knöpfel,** **Speyerer Str. 24.**

Best Bakery **in the American Quarter.** **Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.**

English Tobacco. **Max Klemens, Berlin W. 30.** **21, Barbarossa Strasse.**

Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Samson und Dalila	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Maria Stuart	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Was Ihr wollt	8
"	(Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein Ring	8
Berliner Theatre	Hofenraths Erben	8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Comie Opera	Die Fledermaus. Ruth St. Denis	8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe	8
Lessing Theatre	Die versunkene Glocke	8
New Schauspielhaus	Judith	8
Lastspielhaus	Sein Alibi. Der Brandstifter	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Stein unter Steinen	8
"	Charlottenburg	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	The Taming of the Shrew	8
Thalia Theatre	Frei ist der Bursch	8
Theatre des Westens	Die Brunnen-Nymphe	8
Lortzing Theatre	Ein Walzertraum	8
Urania Theatre	Der Wildschütz	8
"	Natur und Kultur in Schweden	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
Folies Bergère	Spezialitäten	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Casino Theatre	Ein Dorfroman	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Triason Theatre	Seine erste Frau. Die Hand. Charlottes Wiehó	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Loreley	8
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	8
New Theatre	Ramon der Abenteuer	8
Luisen Theatre	Der Weg ins Verderben	8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Grissotten. Spezialitäten	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	8

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. SCHWARACH. 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.

King, living in Lancashire, England, sent him a Cromwellian relic in the shape of an old sword, recently discovered with a number of other weapons used by the Protector's troops. In a letter which accompanied the sword the donor asked Mr. Rockefeller to accept the weapon as a token of esteem. Mr. Rockefeller, however, returned the gift, expressing thanks for the sentiment which prompted it, but stating that, as he was a man of peace, he had no use for a sword.

STRIKE IN MONTREAL.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a report from Montreal that 12,000 textile operatives in the province of Quebec struck work yesterday, rather than accept a reduction of their wages.

LONGEST NON-STOP RUN IN GERMANY.

It is stated that early this summer the new express engines will be started on the line from Berlin to Hanover, and it is intended to run the entire distance, amounting to 157.8 miles, without a stop. It will thus be possible to shorten very considerably the time spent on the journey. The average speed will also be raised to 56 miles an hour. Hitherto the longest run in Germany without a break has been on the line from Munich to Nuremberg, a distance of 118 miles. On the rail from Hamburg to Berlin there is now only a single stop to change engines at Wittenberge, and with the new type of locomotive it will soon be possible to run the entire distance without a break.

RADIUM IN MINERAL WATER.

Dr. Karl Aschoff, the well-known scientist, has succeeded in extracting pure radium from the residues of the Kreuznach mineral waters, the virtues of which for therapeutical purposes have been

demonstrated by protracted scientific investigations. The municipal authorities have now voted the requisite funds to construct works for the preparation of radium on a large scale, and for the provision of radium baths for curative purposes. It is intended also to manufacture radium salts, and at a recent meeting of the town council at Kreuznach, numerous specimens of radium extracted from the local mineral waters, were exhibited. The process adopted is said to be very costly, and has hitherto only been carried on at the Joachimstal, in Bohemia.

DUKE IN BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Duke Heinrich Borwen of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was lately placed under legal guardianship, has now had to appear in the bankruptcy court at Schwerin.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

The official report regarding the Japanese cruiser "Matsushima," which sank in consequence of an explosion on board, states that the divers have discovered a huge rent in the port side, and that the after-deck is shattered.

The wreckage in the interior prevents the removal of many of the bodies, but those of the Captain and Commander of the cruiser have been recovered.

We have been amused to read in more than one contemporary that the "Matsushima" was the cruiser that struck terror into the hearts of the Russians during the late war. As a matter of fact the "Matsushima" did not fire a single shot during the war, and was merely employed with other obsolete war vessels in patrol duty around the coast. But at the Yalu River battle in the Chino-

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

A dinner will be held at the Englische Garten this evening in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Anglo-American Club's foundation, although the date is not the actual anniversary of the Club's establishment, which really occurs in the autumn.

Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. Prince and Princess Johann Georg visited the Exhibition on Monday morning and purchased a drawing by Maximilian Dasis, of Munich.

A charity concert for the benefit of the Kinderhellenanstalt will be given in the Vereinshaus on Saturday, May 9th, by the pupils of Frau Auer-Herbeck, with the kind assistance of Herr Hoforganist Karl Pembaur and the band of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The following soloists will take part: Miss Anne Arkady, Miss Mabel Beddoe, Fräulein Käthe Doerper and Fräulein Louise Goemann. Tickets at 4, 3, 2 and 1 marks to be had from the firms of F. Ries and C. A. Klemm.

The Petrenz Opera School. Herr Petrenz's Opera School gave a performance of Gounod's *Margarethe* at the Central Theatre on Monday afternoon with such success that one frequently forgot the singers were for the first time on a public stage. The mastery of their musical parts showed great diligence on the part of the students and the sincere endeavours of Kapellmeister Petrenz to bring the novices entrusted to his charge to the highest possible point of artistic maturity; and as the stage management was in the capable hands of Hofopernsänger Büssel, there was much that was pretty and graceful in the ensemble. Of course, as in all such performances dependent on timid beginners, all the parts were not equally well rendered. But it was very charming to be able to note how at times buds of talent appeared like brilliant blooms among the briars of tentative immaturity. Herr Otto Stoek, a pupil of Herr Eduard Mann, was excellent throughout as *Mephisto*, his fine conception of the character and his well-cultivated bass voice recalling Herr Rains' striking impersonations on the Royal Opera stage. Herr Rudolf Schmalnauer, as *Valentin*, was not less good; he possesses a resonant baritone organ of fine quality which has been carefully trained by Herr Schrauff. As Herr Schmalnauer also has dramatic talent, his performance was altogether deserving of high praise. Herr Hugo Heermann, a son of the famous violinist, sang *Faust* with a surprisingly powerful and agreeable tenor voice, but with those rhythmic and guttural blemishes which attach to almost all Scheidemantel pupils. Herr Heermann's mastery of the art of *falsetto* singing is remarkable, and amid all the technical deficiencies which are at present evident it was pleasant to notice a considerable artistic and musical intelligence which gives good promise for this young artist's future. Fräulein Ilse Pagenstecher sang *Margarethe* with a beautiful but somewhat monotonous voice; she and her sister, Irmgard Pagenstecher, who rendered the part of *Siebel* with much grace, are pupils of Frau Söhle. The other rôles: *Martha* (Fräulein Liddy Golditz), *Brander* (Herr Paul Rhode), the *Evil Spirit* (Herr Karl Becher), were very well filled, although not with any specially noteworthy originality. The theatre was crowded in every part, and the applause that often broke out during the scenes rose to enthusiasm at the end of each act, and continued until Herr Petrenz and Herr Büssel appeared before the curtain, as well as the singers.—M. N.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) March, *Wanderlust*, Trenkler. (2) Overture, "Martha," Flotow. (3) *Mélodie*, Rubinstein. (4) Waltz, *In's Zentrum*, Strauss. (5) Overture, "Traviata", Verdi. (6) Nocturne for 'cello and orchestra, Chopin. (7) Grand Fantasia, "Lohengrin", Wagner. (8) 3 Pieces from Suite "Bilder aus dem Süden", Nicodé. (9) *Abendlied*, for string orchestra, Schumann. (10) *Intermezzo*, "Hoffmanns Erzählungen", Offenbach. (11) *Gallop*, Lebenswecker, Coraggio.

The preparations for the Dresden Esperanto Congress are going on apace. This year, in addition to the official Congress, whose first objective is always the language itself, forty unofficial international meetings connected with the protection of women, education, science, peace, medicine,

music, &c., &c., have to be arranged for. In Cambridge there are twenty-eight. Consequently, the Presidents of these gatherings are begged to go to Dresden a week before the official opening, when possible. Weisser Hirsch has been selected as an appropriate centre for a sort of family social life—a relaxation after the labours of the Congress; and the whole community seems to be working hard at Esperanto so as to be in hospitable readiness.

The Esperantist monthly *La Revuo* for March contained an article on Weisser Hirsch, and many other items of interest.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, 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 droschkes, 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.

Knoke & Dressler, by appointment to the Court, König Johann Str., corner Pirn. Platz, part. I, II. and III. floors. Great Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Sanitary Requisites.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China Hand-paintings only, own workmanship. Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory. Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices. 4, Reichs Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Plaschke.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant	Herr Puttlitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Büssel.
Marta	Frau Krull.
Papa	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Antonia	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Rosalia	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Nuri	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A priest	Herr Holder.
A peasant	Herr Pichler.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the *Tiefland*, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.

Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Thursday night	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	at 7.30
Friday night	Concert	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30
Sunday night	Frühlingsnacht.—Zierpuppen	" 7.30
Monday night	Taubhäuser	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Vom andern Ufer (for the first time)	at 7.30
Thursday night	Kriemhilde Rache	" 7.30
Friday night	Vom andern Ufer	" 7.30
Saturday night	Vom andern Ufer	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Räuber	" 6.30
Monday night	Der Biberpelz	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	The Merchant of Venice	at 7.30
Thursday night	Midsummer-night's Dream	" 7.30
Friday night	The Merchant of Venice	" 7.30
Saturday night	Frühlings Erwachen	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Panne	at 7.30
Thursday night	Panne	" 7.30
Friday night	Panne	" 7.30
Saturday night	Panne	" 7.30

Victoria Salon Variety Performance at 8.

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Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued).

Japanese campaign she played a prominent part, and was the only vessel in Admiral Ito's squadron that suffered severely. Early in the engagement a heavy shell from the Chinese battleship "Ting-Yuen" struck the "Matsushima" amidships and exploded with frightful force. More than 40 officers and men were killed or wounded, several guns were dismantled, and the cruiser was temporarily put out of action by this single projectile.

THE FLOODS IN RUSSIA.

From all parts of Russia reports of damage caused by the terrible floods continue to reach St. Petersburg. Hundreds of houses are completely under water. Steamers and other vessels have been despatched to the Oka district, where human lives are in danger. At Tschernigov railway traffic has been interrupted. From Kieff and many towns in the south-west come reports that the floods are falling, and at Kieff itself railway traffic has been resumed.

APPALLING BOAT DISASTER.

A telegram from Bychoff, in the Government of Tschernigov, states that a boat, filled with peasants returning from church on Sunday morning, capsized in the river Dnieper. The craft held 150 people, including many children, and only 30 were saved.

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.

A Hindoo named Kerabondra, who had been entrusted with the care of four elephants belonging to Carl Hagenbeck's menagerie, which were being transported from Nice to London in a special van, was found lying dead in the compartment when the train arrived at Marseilles. During his sleep one of the elephants had trampled on his head.

SHOULD WOMEN BE HANGED?

By Dr. Josiah Oldfield (President of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment).

Dear old Blackstone, in his quaint way, was very loyal to the English law.

It is not always easy to uphold cruel and repulsive practices, but none the less, it can be done by those whose sense of humour is either greater or less than that of their contemporaries. The atrocious method of putting women to death was approved by Blackstone on the score of politeness to their sex. Such tenderness, he says, has the law of England towards its women that it will not allow them to be hanged, for that would be unseemly, but in its gentle regard for their sex allows them to be burned to death or to be boiled alive!

I never step warily into my hot bath, and, inch by inch, as I become accustomed to the heat, sink back to lie down in its almost painful embrace, but I remember with a sense of horror the agonies that many a poor woman has endured while she was being slowly boiled in some improvised boiler in a public place, surrounded by a brutal crowd of men jeering and lewdly joking and scoffing.

I have again and again tried to put myself in the place of one of these poor wretches, and the thought of being pushed down again into the water as one shrieked and struggled to get out, the thought of the increasing agony as the water got hotter and hotter, the thought of the utter helplessness in the hands of strong and heartless men, and then the thought of the dreadful loneliness and of the horrible dying make one's heart sad to think that such things can ever have been done in the name of religion and of law.

In spite of Blackstone and his admiration for the tenderness of the law toward women, there have been crimes for which women have long been hanged, and I remember one in particular at Oxford—the seat of the Humanities—where it is recorded that in hanging a poor young woman for stealing, the rope broke, and she fell to the ground, but, nothing daunted, they hung her again till they thought she was dead, but after they had cut her down and she was going to be used for anatomical purposes, she was found to be still alive!

So they brought her round again, and cared for her that night, and the next day, in spite of all her piteous entreaties, they took and hanged her again!

People may say that this is horrible, and that nowadays such grim ghastliness is utterly impossible. I do not think, however, that there is very much to choose in our mental attitude towards the condemned criminal then and now.

What a mockery of the pious foundation of Rahere was it, when St. Bartholomew's charitable monies and St. Bartholomew's doctors and nurses, instead of being devoted to the restoration of the sick poor to their homes and their work and their families, were utilised to win that poor young Chipperfield back to life, merely in order to give him as a bridegroom to the gallows over the way at Newgate.

Day and night they tended him, and taught him what a sweet and beautiful thing life is, while the gash he had made in his throat was slowly healing,

and then when they had won him back from death and made him just strong enough to get out of his bed they took him over the road to Newgate and hanged him—and the stitches gave way, and the gash in his neck was rent open again as he died!

And this was done but lately—in a century which professes to regard all cruelty with horror—in a country which sets itself up as a pattern of Christian missionary enterprise—under the very nose of the Bishop of London and all the residential Canons of St. Paul's—in the life time and during the mature manhood and womanhood of all of us who talk so smugly of our Culture and of our Progress and of our Evolution.

But to turn to women in particular. What argument can any reasoning man have for perpetuating upon our statute-book the crime of woman-hanging?

If women made the laws it might be comprehensible, but if old Blackstone is right at all, and if men ever develop any real chivalry towards women they ought to protect them and shield them from the horrible death of dropping them by the neck into a pit in a prison back-yard.

Practically in nine hundred and ninety cases out of a thousand a woman commits murder either through love or through jealousy, or through shame, or through madness, and whoever imagines that the fear of a distant doubtful death has any deterrent effect in the presence of either one of these passions has but little knowledge of human nature.

A Love which can kill, can brave a hundred deaths.

A Jealousy that can kill is never deterred by the direst threat of pain.

A Shame that can stifle the unplanted instinct of a motherhood's fond love, and can teach the poor brokenhearted mother to kill the babe of her own breast, is rather an object for reverent pity and pathetic succour than for the chill rope of death in an early dawnless morning.

Suffragettes may demand the rights of women, but there are no rights of women to be hanged, even while the death penalty remains for men.

The passions that sway women to murder are such as make them wholly irresponsible for their actions. To hang an irresponsible woman neither benefits the poor woman herself nor the victim of her madness, nor deters other women in their periods of temporary insanity from committing the like acts.

A woman too gives long warning of the criminal mania which is beginning to possess her.

It is unnatural for a woman to resort to violence, and she tries all the other arts of her sex in vain before the growing passion within her finds its vent in murder.

Green-eyed Jealousy begins with tears and tempers, with threats and cajolery, with tongue of malice and venom shafted gossip, with brooding melancholy and toying with the image of killing before the deed is done.

The sad-minded shame develops all the lonely months, when the poor girl finds herself betrayed and forsaken, or when the fear of family or social ostracism is borne in like an icy tide upon her hopeless soul.

For those who have eyes to see and ears to hear there is a change come upon the girl, and the shadow of a blighted motherhood broods low upon her daily life, and the moan of a murder she is driven to commit has a long plaintive premonitory wail for months before.

When either of these states begin to infect a woman's sanity she needs care, not neglect. There is a warning to the State that one of its members is failing, and it is as foolish for the State to neglect the warning and then to punish the poor murder-impelled victim by hanging as it would be for the parish council to watch for weeks the arch of the church door giving way, and then to kill the survivor of two parishioners upon whom the arch fell, on the plea that he fell topmost, and therefore crushed out the life from the one who fell beneath!

We want legalised murder done away with in its entirety, but we urgently demand that the crime of killing women by law should be abolished at once, and that men should find a gentler and humaner way of dealing with the weaker sex than by choking them to death for abnormal developments of the very virtues of womanhood.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:

FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Amsterdam May 4th.

"York," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong May 4th.

"Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Genoa May 4th.

"Friedrich der Grosse," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar May 4th.

"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, left Algiers May 4th.

"Bremen," from Sydney for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle May 5th.

"Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly May 4th.

"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg May 4th.

"Frankfurt," from Bremen for Baltimore, left Bremerhaven May 5th.

ADVERTISING IN BURMA.

One of our readers, lately returned from Burma, sends us the following advertising card. The quaint phrasing and curious English are interesting, but we have seen specimens not unworthy to rank with this published in cities considerably nearer to Dresden than Mandalay:—

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N. B. OUTSTATION ORDER VERY PROMPTLY ATTENTION.

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