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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Lynch (*Lib.*, Ripon) asked if His Majesty's Government, in consideration of the recent occurrences on the Indian frontier, would publish some of the correspondence that passed between the Indian Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan on the subject of the Anglo-Russian treaty. Mr. Lynch further enquired whether the Government, before undertaking any military operations on Afghan territory, would make the House cognisant of any differences of opinion that might have arisen between the Ameer and the Indian Government.

Mr. Buchanan, Under Secretary of the India Office, replied that his answer to the first question must be in the negative. As to the second question, it would not be in the public interest, having regard to the present state of affairs on the frontier, to answer Mr. Lynch's enquiry as to whether the consent of the Ameer had been asked to the Anglo-Russian treaty. "I think," said Mr. Buchanan, "I have perceived that, in the last ten days, all the members of this House have refrained from asking questions the answers to which might have been very inopportune. I hope the House will support me in this case if I decline, on the grounds above stated, to answer the question put." (General applause.)

In reply to further interrogation, Mr. Buchanan said the Government had received no information that the Ameer had issued a proclamation to his subjects forbidding them to engage in hostilities against the British forces. "But," continued Mr. Buchanan, "the Government, and I myself, believe that the Ameer endeavoured to prevent his subjects from taking part in the rising." The Under Secretary further informed the House that the Zakka Khel and other Afridi tribes had remained loyal. The headmen of the Zakka Khel had gone so far as to offer their services to Great Britain. That fact was a highly satisfactory justification of the policy of reciprocity which had been carried out at the conclusion of the expedition against the Zakka Khel. As far as the state of affairs in the Khyber district was concerned, the attack on Landi Khotal had completely failed and the Afghans had re-crossed the frontier, but it was not yet possible to forecast the future definitely. The arrival of a delegate from the Mohmands on the frontier of that tribe was expected.

In the course of the debate on the opium trade in British colonies, Colonel Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonial Office, said the Government had decided to take measures to suppress the misuse of opium in Hongkong and Ceylon, and to complete the regulations which have already begun to operate in the Straits Settlements.

The Bill for establishing a new controlling authority for the port of London passed the second reading.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Latest reports from Simla and London confirm the belief that the Afghan frontier situation has sensibly improved. The British forces are apparently concentrated strongly enough on the spot to prevent any further incursions. But perhaps the most serious point about the present rising is that the authority of the Afghan Government over its own tribes has practically ceased to exist. Since the first hint of trouble on the frontier no news has filtered through from Cabul, and it would excite no surprise if the announcement came that the Ameer has not only lost his power but also his throne.

There is no man in India who is better known, or whose future is more assured, than Colonel Roos-Keppel, the Gate-Keeper of the Khyber. For years now he has held the post, and with extraordinary ability has carried out his task. For miles round he is known, and, what is more, deeply respected by the frontier tribes, with whom he is on terms of the greatest friendship. Such an official is invaluable to the Indian Government, for little happens on the frontier that Colonel Roos-Keppel does not get to hear of.

LADY DOCTOR AND THE AMEER.

Reuter's Bureau publishes a statement on the attitude of the Ameer of Afghanistan by Mrs. Winter, who was for nearly two years physician to the Court of Cabul, and who has returned to England. The statement deals with four points of interest: (1) The Ameer's absolute loyalty to England, and his appreciation of the Anglo-Russian treaty. (2) The attitude of Prince Nazr Ullah, a brother of the Ameer, who pursues a policy of sharp antagonism to the Ameer, and intrigues against all that he regards as British innovations. (3) The inability of the Ameer to cope with those intrigues, which are in accord with public feeling in Afghanistan. (4) The very considerable trade in arms and ammunition carried on between Karachi and Afghanistan. Mrs. Winter says that general quietude has prevailed in Afghanistan for some time, as the Ameer started for Herat in May of last year and did not return to Cabul till November. During his absence a general conspiracy was set on foot, the chief instigator being Nazr Ullah, who in fact posed as Mullah with sentiments decidedly hostile to England. His object seemed to be to bring about the fall of the Ameer by entangling him in complications with England. The news of the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian treaty reached Cabul during the Ameer's absence, and caused great excitement. The Ameer would have signed the treaty long ago but for the pressure exerted upon him from outside. He told Mrs. Winter that he wished for railway communication with India. "But," he added passionately, "I am but one man." On her return journey to England Mrs. Winter met 500 camel-loads of arms and ammunition.

SERIOUS DEFECT IN LATEST WARSHIPS.

Until further notice, says a London telegram, the Admiralty has forbidden the simultaneous discharge of all the 12-inch guns mounted in double barbettes on battleships and cruisers of the "Dreadnought" and "Invincible" types. This order has been issued in consequence of the effects produced during the recent firing practice on board the new cruiser "Indomitable." On this occasion the eight 12-inch guns were fired simultaneously, and the tremendous concussion is said to have extensively damaged the vessel's structure and many of the boats on the davits.

THE ANARCHIST OUTBREAK IN INDIA.

Advices from Calcutta state that thirty of the men taken on Saturday morning in the police raids on Anarchist dens were brought up on Wednesday before the Commissioner for examination. Several prisoners made startling admissions. One man confessed to having made the bomb for the Chandernagore train outrage, another to having flung the bomb at M. Tardeville, the Mayor of Chandernagore, because the latter had prevented the society from holding meetings; another said that he and others had travelled all over India in connection with the movement. The accused were remanded. Further important discoveries have been made by the police, and many more arrests are imminent.

The Anglo-Indian papers call upon the Government to administer the law with firmness, and to put a stop to the seditious and inflammatory writings and speeches which are bringing India to the verge of anarchy. They compare the present policy to playing with fireworks in a powder magazine.

COALITION IN THE IRON TRADE.

A conference of the Iron-merchants' Union was held in Nottingham on Wednesday. A communication had been received from the German Union of Iron-merchants that they could not attend the conference at Nottingham, but they invited the English Union to attend their conference to be held in Nürnberg on the 26th of June.

THE COTTON-SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The Committee of the Union of Cotton Spinning Millowners have summoned separate committees of the members who use American and Egyptian cotton respectively to meet on the 15th instant, in order to take into consideration the expediency of adopting a system of short time.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

According to all accounts, the political managers of both the Republican and Democratic parties apparently feel so confident of the nomination of Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan as Presidential candidates that they are beginning to speculate as to the availability of candidates for the Vice-Presidency. The most interesting suggestion is that Governor Hughes should accept a place on the Taft ticket. The Governor's chances of nomination for the higher office are admitted to be hopeless. It is stated on good authority that this solution would be most satisfactory to Mr. Taft and his friends. Politically it would harmonise the party and make the triumph of the Republicans almost certain in New York.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY IN INDIANA.

While some workmen were excavating in the courtyard of a house in course of demolition at Laporte (Indiana) on Wednesday, they came upon nine mutilated human bodies. The local coroner gave it as his opinion that the corpses were those of murdered people. A certain Mrs. Guinness is believed to be implicated in the crimes, but she is at present in hiding at Chicago. The opinion is held at Laporte that the victims were murdered in Chicago, and that the bodies were subsequently sent in packing-cases to Mrs. Guinness for interment. During the year 1906 eight packing-cases were delivered at the woman's house.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The United States Atlantic Fleet reached San Francisco on Wednesday, thus completing its long cruise which commenced at Hampton Roads on December 16th last. A brilliant series of entertainments for the officers and men of the squadron has been arranged by municipal authorities and private citizens of San Francisco. The ships will not, however, remain long at the Golden Gate, as according to present arrangements they will shortly proceed to Seattle and other ports of the north. Upon reassembling at Frisco the battleships will start upon the return voyage without delay. The itinerary of the homeward cruise is very extensive; calls will be made at the Philippines, China, Japan, Australia, British and French stations in the Mediterranean. It was originally hoped that at least some of the battleships would visit British, French and German naval bases in home waters, but this suggestion was vetoed by the Navy Department. (Continued on page 2.)



On March 20, 1858, the British Relief Association was founded in Berlin, and during the fifty years of its work it has relieved nearly 2,500 destitute cases at a total cost of about £70,000. The Jubilee of this most useful charity will be commemorated on Thursday, May 14, by a grand and unique entertainment at the Motivhaus, Hardenberg Strasse, 6, at which a Dramatic Performance (1. Freezing a Mother-in-Law; 2. My Lord in Livery) will be given by the Members of the British Embassy, under the direction of the Right Hon. the Earl of Granville. The second part of the entertainment will be a Dance. The tickets for the evening can only be obtained at the Chancery of the British Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse, or from the Rev. J. H. Fry, Savigny Platz 7, or from Mr. H. L. Schneklutt, Breite Strasse 28, and cost \$10 with seats reserved for the Theatricals, and \$3. The proceeds will be divided between the British Relief Association and the Home in Berlin for British and American Governesses.

The American Embassy at Berlin is at present in charge of Secretary Garrett, since Mr. Tower has left for France and Switzerland. Mr. Spencer Eddy has also left, preparatory to his final departure to take up his appointment as American Minister in Buenos Ayres.

The American Consulate-General is in charge of Vice-Consul Cauldwell, Mr. Thackara having left to enjoy a six weeks' vacation. Mr. Cauldwell himself only recently returned from a hurried trip to the United States, greatly benefited by the change. He had a very pleasant holiday, and told the *Daily Record* correspondent that nothing but politics is talked of in America. It seems that the political excitement of this Presidential election year will excel that of former campaigns, notwithstanding the fact that, according to present aspects, the fight will be rather one-sided, since the nomination and election of Mr. Taft seems to be a foregone conclusion. "Still," Mr. Cauldwell added, "in politics you can never tell what the next day will bring."

Mr. Cauldwell, while in Washington, visited the President and found him as active and strenuous as ever.

Mr. and Mrs. Thackara, who are both enthusiastic cyclists, started last Tuesday morning for an extended bicycle tour—their fifteenth prolonged journey a-wheel. This time they are going by way of Naumburg, Erfurt, Mannheim, Frankfurt and Basel, through the middle and southern part of Germany, to Switzerland, thence to Belfort and Pontarlier, where they will meet Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Adee. The party may then travel together to Spain. Consul-General Thackara has six weeks' leave of absence.

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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.
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D., Pastor.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House . . . Donna Diana . . . at 7.30
Deutsches Theatre . . . Die Räuber . . . 7.30
" . . . (Kammerspiele) Frühlings Er- wachen . . . " 8
Royal Schauspielhaus . . . Ein Erfolg . . . 7.30
Berliner Theatre . . . Alt-Heidelberg . . . 7.30
Kleines Theatre . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . 8
Residenz Theatre . . . Der Floh im Ohr . . . " 8
Cosmic Opera . . . Rosalinda. Ruth St. Denis . . . " 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Hedda Gabler . . . " 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Der Dummkopf . . . " 8
Heibel Theatre . . . Frau Warrens Gewerbe . . . " 8
Lastspielhaus . . . Sein Alibi. Der Brandstifter . . . " 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Stein unter Steinen . . . " 8
" . . . Charlotten . . . " 8
" . . . Oline Gelsut . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Die Brunnen-Nymphen . . . " 8
Theatre des Westens . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 8
Urania Theatre . . . Natur und Kultur in Schweden . . . " 8
Lortzing Theatre . . . Il Trovatore . . . " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Die Brüder von St. Bernhard . . . " 8

Every evening until further notice.

Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . at 8
Folies Caprice . . . Nachtarbeit. Ein unheimlicher Besuch. Der ganze Papa . . . " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8.30
Folies Bergère . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Casino Theatre . . . Ein Dorfroman . . . " 8
Wintergarten . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Trisnon Theatre . . . Seine erste Frau. Die Hand. Charlotte Wiehé . . . " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Die Loreley . . . " 8
Metropol Theatre . . . Das muss man seh'n . . . " 8
New Theatre . . . Ramon der Abenteuerer . . . " 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Der Weg ins Verderben . . . " 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Die Süssen Griselten. Spezialitäten . . . " 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Der Mann mit den drei Frauen . . . " 8

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 6th of May, 1908.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

Mr. Oscar Brown, London. Mr. Clark, New York. Mr. and Mrs. W. Oliver, Chicago. Mr. A. Emden, New York. Mr. Martin B. Fischer, New York. Mr. H. Hauptmann, New York. Mr. Louis L. Kahn, New York. Mr. A. B. Levy, New York. Mr. C. N. Mille, Canada. Mr. J. Neumann, New York. Mr. Emil Sundheim, New York. Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Schwarz, New York. Mr. H. Tozer, London. Mr. H. C. Taylor, New York. Mr. J. Wyley, London. Mr. J. Waminan, London. Mr. Alfr. H. Zeimer, New York.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

TRANSIT FACILITIES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The opening of Manhattan's subway extension system to Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, has created immense enthusiasm in that borough. The downtown streets were illuminated with coloured lamps, firework displays took place, and Mr. August Belmont, head of the usually execrated Interborough Company, to whom the credit for the extension is due, was the recipient of a laudatory poem. The traction system has been thrown on its defence of late by virulent attacks. Mr. Belmont points to the praise now showered on him for the Brooklyn extension as a contrast to the censure and abuse which have pursued every man connected with public service corporations. With some reason he told the Brooklyn public that constant vilification discouraged them and their enterprises, and in the end the public suffered most. Proof has, however, very recently been given that the investing public do not take these attacks too seriously, for the large issue which the Interborough Company made last week was a complete success.

ARBITRATION WITH JAPAN.

The *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday published a telegram to the effect that the arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan, which is obligatory throughout and was prepared before the Russian-Japanese War, was signed at Washington yesterday.

THE FESTIVITIES AT VIENNA.

The Imperial train with the German Emperor and Empress, Prince August Wilhelm and Princess Victoria Luise, arrived at 9.35 yesterday morning from Pola at the Meidling station, where the Emperor Franz Josef entered the Imperial saloon. The train then went on to Penzing. At that station all the Archdukes and Archduchesses staying at Vienna had assembled to receive the Imperial and Royal guests.

The members of the German Embassy, Feldzeugmeister Fiedler, commanding an Army Corps, Major General Hofmann, the Commandant of Vienna, Graf v. Kielmansegg, and other high officials, and the officers temporarily appointed to the Imperial Staff, were also in attendance. A guard of honour of the 56th Infantry Regiment, with band and colours, was mounted at the station. The Archdukes wore German uniform. The Imperial train arrived punctually at 10 o'clock, and the band struck up "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz". The first to alight from the train was the Emperor Franz Josef, in the uniform of the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment. The Emperor William followed, in the uniform of an Austrian Field Marshal, with the Stephan Order. The Emperor of Austria assisted the German Empress and the Princess Luise to alight. The German Emperor embraced the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, and shook hands heartily with the other Archdukes. The German Empress was presented by the wife of the German Ambassador in Vienna, Frau v. Tschirschky, with a bouquet of roses, and Princess Luise with a bouquet of lilies of the valley by Fräulein v. Tschirschky. The German Emperor, side by side with the Emperor of Austria, inspected the guard of honour. The Bürgermeister of Vienna, Dr. Lueger, then presented an address to the Emperor William, after replying to which his Majesty proceeded to the richly decorated reception tent, where the Archduchesses were assembled. The Emperor conversed with each one and introduced Prince August Wilhelm. Their Imperial Majesties then entered the carriages, the two Emperors taking their seats in the first, which was drawn by four greys *à la Daumont*. In the second carriage were the Empress and the Archduchess Maria Annunziata, in the third Prince August Wilhelm and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and in the fourth the Princess Victoria Luise and an Archduchess.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER AND THE CONGO.

The Chamber resolved on Wednesday that the Session should close on the 8th instant, and that

the debate on the Congo question shall be resumed in an extraordinary Session commencing on the 2nd of June.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ANOTHER ESPIONAGE CASE.

A certain Emile Blanchard was arrested at Nimes on Wednesday on suspicion of being engaged in espionage. He is accused of having attempted to obtain from soldiers documents relative to mobilisation plans.

A RAILWAY ANNIVERSARY.

The Paris-Lyons Railway is about to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its inception. The first railway line put down in France was from Paris to Saint-Germain, and was the occasion for a vehement diatribe by M. Thiers, President of the Republic, against the inconveniences, terrible in his eyes, of the new method of travelling. The Paris Lyons Railway has just issued a commemorative medal as a souvenir of its 50 years of existence. On one side of the medal an old-fashioned diligence is shown, the frightened horses rearing at the sight of a locomotive which is passing over a viaduct. On the reverse a Provençal tenders to her sister of Paris an offering of fruits and flowers.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

DESPERATE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that 128 political prisoners and 500 ordinary criminals confined in the prison at Sahara have refused all food, as a protest against their cruel treatment.

ST. PETERSBURG ICE FREE.

Traffic was commenced on the Neva and in the harbour at Kronstadt on Wednesday, and fifteen foreign freight steamers entered the port during the day. The vessels were towed through the roads by ice-breakers.

(Continued on page 4.)

King F. half-past 7 to the August Maria Josee the Saxony the Hunga meet His Archduch distinguished arm to his entrance, Majesty w Major Gene

The Jul Club held night was from a decorations the most draped wit and Germa a floral so acknowledged apt and wi one tedious by the ter spoke of and explain celebration expected p bers, who celebration actual dat as follow President man Emp

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Those p Chairman; J. Bywater and Dr. C Cotton; S. William B Baron S. vo C. Johnson McBride; James H.

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While, o actual ext be confess such as to the merry of America to the pre failed to on the str herring-po sufficient those wh for accom talions w already o but cann many rea tourist ye forgotten States mo from the is bound



DRESDEN

King Friedrich August arrived at Vienna at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and drove to the Augarten Palace. There was no official reception at the railway station, but the Archduchess Maria Josefa and the Archduke Karl, Graf v. Rex, the Saxon Envoy in Vienna, and Freiherr v. Braun, the Hungarian Envoy in Dresden, were there to meet His Majesty. After cordially greeting the Archduchess, the Archduke Karl, and the other distinguished persons present, the King gave his arm to his sister and conducted her to the station entrance, where carriages were in waiting. His Majesty was attended by Lieut. General v. Criegern, Major General v. Müller, and Flügeladjutant v. Arnim.

The Jubilee dinner of the Anglo-American Club held at the Englische Garten on Wednesday night was a gratifying success. The menu was, from a gastronomic point of view, delicious, the decorations lovely, and the service all that even the most fastidious could desire. The hall was draped with the national flags of England, America and Germany, and each guest was provided with a floral souvenir. The toasts were enthusiastically acknowledged and the various extremely brief speeches apt and witty. From beginning to end there was not one tedious moment. The first address was made by the temporary Chairman, who in a few words spoke of the founding and history of the Club, and explained that the reason for holding a jubilee celebration at this time was because of the unexpected presence of a number of the older members, who would not be here to participate in any celebration that might be held commemorating the actual date of its organization. The toasts were as follows: "The King of England," "The President of the United States," "The German Emperor," "The King of Saxony," "Our Absent Chairman," "Other Absent Members," "The Present Members," "Future Members," "The Club" and "The Ladies." They were merely announced and responded to without speeches. After this nearly all who were present were called on for brief remarks upon subjects assigned them at the moment, and of which they had not had any previous knowledge whatever, which resulted in a very interesting and an extremely funny variety of impromptu efforts; and in conclusion the Secretary, who responded to the request for a speech on music, improvised a discourse on the letters of the Club (A A C).

Those present were: Messrs. David R. McKee, Chairman; Alvin Kranich, Hon. Secretary; Ulysses J. Bywater; J. A. Caldwell, jr.; Rev. F. Ward Denys, and Dr. Geo. W. Murdock (Committee); D. Page Cotton; S. Ward Doubleday, John H. Harjes, jr.; William E. Hoy; General John McEwan Hyde; Baron S. von Huppmann; Vice-Consul-General Alfred C. Johnson; Dr. Wm. H. Kretschmar; Hofrat R. D. McBride; Charles H. Matthews; A. H. Kenney; James H. Park and E. M. Quinby.

Early this year we were assured by those whose business it is to know that the current transatlantic tourist season would be a record one for Germany. It was predicted that every east-bound Atlantic steamer would be filled to overflowing, and that the hotel and pension proprietors throughout the Empire would reap a golden harvest beyond the dreams of avarice.

While, of course, it is rather early to gauge the actual extent of this year's tourist traffic, it must be confessed that the signs and portents are not such as to justify this optimism. In previous years the merry month of May ushered in the first batch of American visitors in goodly quantities, but up to the present the expected multitudes have signally failed to appear. It is true that here and there on the streets one sees a stranger from across the herring-pond, but these isolated pilgrims are not sufficient to bring joy into the anxious hearts of those whose living depends upon the demand for accommodation. Perhaps the invading battalions will come later; perhaps they are already on the way. We sincerely hope so, but cannot disguise the fact that there are many reasons why 1908 should prove a record tourist year in the opposite sense. It must not be forgotten that the financial panic in the United States more or less directly affected all classes, from the highest to the lowest, and its aftermath is bound to influence the bookings for Europe,

saloon and second-class. From our conversations with Americans recently arrived, and correspondence from America, we know positively that many who had been contemplating a lengthy sojourn in Europe during the coming summer have either had to curtail their programmes or to abandon them altogether.

Complaints come from Paris and London to the same effect. Everywhere a tremendous influx of monied transatlantic visitors has been anticipated, and everywhere it looks as though there is going to be a considerable amount of bitter disappointment. There is still time, however, for this year to redeem its threatened reputation, and it is possible that 1908 may still prove to be a veritable *annus mirabilis*, such as had been predicted.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:— (1) March, Ziel erkannt, Kräfte gespannt, Forwerk. (2) Overture, "Stradella," Plotow. (3) Mélodie, Bolzonie. (4) Aufforderung zum Tanz, Weber-Weingartner. (5) Leonore Overture No. 1, Beethoven. (6) Elizabeth's Prayer, "Tannhäuser," Wagner. (7) Grand Fantasia, "Das Nachtlager in Granada," Kreutzer. (8) Vorspiel to Act 3 of "Heimchen am Herd," Goldmark. (9) Largo, Händel. (10) Ein Hochzeitstag auf Troldhaugen, by Grieg, arranged for orchestra by G. Clark. (11) Waltz, Mondnacht auf der Alster, Petras.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

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

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN DRESDEN.

We have received the following communication:
To the Editor,
The Daily Record,
Dresden.

Dear Sir,

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give hospitality in your columns to the following lines:

I attended Divine Service in the Church of Scotland, Dresden, at 11 a.m. on Sunday last, and at the close of the sermon the Revd. Cameron appealed for funds, adding that the Church was supported solely by voluntary contributions.

This said, the plate went the round, and I was surprised to see so many 5 and 10 pfennig pieces among the very few 1 and 2 mark coins.

A collection of this description, taken only once a week, should, I believe, be more productive than the one last Sunday to enable the Church to meet pressing disbursements and maintain a preacher of such high standing as the one I listened to.

While I do not know of the existence of any millionaires amongst the members of the said congregation, I presume that it is composed of more or less well-to-do people, and such being the case I conclude that there should be 5 and 10 mark pieces dropped in the plate in place of the ordinary nickel coins. You cannot get a good preacher with these latter coins, and I am afraid that some of these would have been replaced by buttons had the collecting receptacle had the ordinary shape of a slipper.

I do not know the pastor or any of the members of the congregation, who may be angry, perhaps, at my raising such a question, but I do think it is revolting to see in general people taking so little notice of the clergyman's appeal for funds after enjoying a good service and a fine sermon.

These cannot be had without paying for them, any more than an omelette can be made without eggs. I hope, therefore, that these remarks will serve a good cause and arouse the feelings of the members of the said congregation to the necessity of considering themselves bound to give away money with more pleasure and liberality

to the Church fund, depriving themselves, if need be, of some secular pleasure to meet the bill.

With anticipated thanks for your hospitality,
I am, Dear Sir, &c.
Hotel Bellevue, Dresden. I. Johnson.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, May 10th. 3rd Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.—The Week-day Services are suspended during the Chaplain's absence from Dresden, as a holiday.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B. O. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5,
at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, May 10th. 3rd Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. John Lamond, Minister of Greenside Parish, Edinburgh.

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. PALMIE, Esq.

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

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 9.30

Concert.

Soloists: MISS KATHLEEN PARLOW,
FRAU BOEHM VAN ENDERT.

- (1) Akademische Fest-Ouverture (op. 80) Johannes Brahms.
- (2) Concerto for violin and orchestra in D (op. 77) Johannes Brahms.
- (3) Concerto for violin and orchestra Max Bruch.
- (4) Two songs with orchestra accompaniment
 - a. Wiegenlied (D. v. Lilieneron) Eugen d'Albert.
 - b. Allgegenwärtig (G. Falke) A. P. Boehm.
- (5) a. Ave Maria Schubert-Wilhelmy.
- b. Hexentanz Paganini.

Saturday night	Der fliegende Holländer	at 7.30
Sunday night	Frühlingsnacht.—Zierpuppen	7.30
Monday night	Tannhäuser	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Vom andern Ufer	at 7.30
Saturday night	Vom andern Ufer	7.30
Sunday night	Die Räuber	7.30
Monday night	Der Biberpelz	6.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	The Merchant of Venice	at 7.30
Saturday night	Frühlings Erwachen	7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Panne	at 7.30
Saturday night	Panne	7.30

Victoria Salon Variety performance at 8.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

- "Bremen," from Sydney for Bremen, arrived Antwerp May 6th.
- "Frankfurt," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Dover May 6th.
- "Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Genoa May 6th.
- "Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, left Bremerhaven May 6th.
- "Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hamburg May 6th.
- "Zieten," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Aden May 6th.
- "Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Sydney May 6th.
- "Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg May 6th.

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THE SECRET HISTORY OF PORT ARTHUR.

(Contributed.)

Abundant and varied has been the literature already published in connection with the Russo-Japanese campaign in Manchuria and the siege of Port Arthur in particular, enough, at any rate, to prove that General Stössel was by no means the hero of lofty fortitude and the tactician of merit that early accounts of the siege made him out to be. It is poor work hitting a man when he is down, and the fate that has overtaken General Stössel seems punishment enough without heaping further obloquy upon his head; but *The Truth About Port Arthur*, translated from the Russian of M. Nojine by Captain Lindsay, and edited by Major Swinton, with maps and illustrations, throws such a light, not only on the great siege, but upon the whole war and upon Russian administrative methods, as to increase the contempt already felt for the pusillanimity displayed by certain high military officials in the course of the campaign. The author of this remarkable volume, M. Nojine, was not only the sole accredited Russian war correspondent in the beleaguered fortress, but he was also the editor of a newspaper published in Port Arthur, called the *Novy Kry*, and in this capacity he had special opportunities of observation and access to many private documents and diaries which have a direct bearing on the subject.

Impartial M. Nojine is not, in fact, the whole book is a scathing indictment of General Stössel and those who supported him in his breaches of military discipline and his poltroonery. The first count brought against the commandant is startling in the extreme; it runs as follows: "Lieutenant-General Stössel, of the retired list, having on July 3, 1904, received an order from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Manchuria to hand over the command of the fortress of Port Arthur to its commandant, Lieutenant-General Smirnof, disobeyed, and, remaining in the fortress, retained command of it." Upon perusing the text it appears that this indictment is not half severe enough, for Stössel actually received on the 18th of June a telegram from Kuropatkin, in which he was ordered immediately after handing over the command to leave Port Arthur in a cruiser. For the failure to obey this instruction to the letter the presence of the Japanese squadron might be an excuse, but he actually suppressed the telegram, and not only retained the supreme control of the defence but perpetually interfered with and hampered Smirnof even in the latter's restricted duties. Then follows a long list of charges, any one of them sufficient to warrant the sentence which he succeeded in escaping for three and a half years. He wilfully neglected to provision the fortress prior to the siege, he surrendered the fortress long before the means of defence had been exhausted, in spite of the opinion of the majority in a council of war, and as a fitting climax he despatched misleading, fallacious telegrams to the Czar, the Viceroy, and General Kuropatkin "in contradiction to the actual facts, and to the actions of himself and those present." These lying despatches were responsible for the totally false impression created throughout Europe of the circumstances of the siege and surrender. Stössel was the recipient of the Kaiser's congratulations, and a message from the Czarina, which latter he interpreted into a command to return home instantly instead of sharing the imprisonment of the garrison, those brave officers and men upon whom he had brought unmerited ignominy. M. Nojine very properly lays special stress upon this unspeakable act of bad faith, which he characterises as unprecedented in the annals of military history.

A graphic account is given of the utter unpreparedness of Port Arthur upon the outbreak of hostilities: the author goes so far as to say that had the Japanese made a land attack on the night of that historic 8th of February, 1904, there was literally nothing to withstand them. And until the arrival of General Smirnof—the one man who, according to M. Nojine, might and would have saved the situation—on March 17th, nothing was done to supplement the woefully inadequate defences. Upon his arrival Smirnof, with the assistance of General Kondratenko, set to work at once to put the fortress in a proper state of defence. In view of the accounts given of Port Arthur subsequent to the war, of its "absolute impregnability," its frowning bastions, its bristling guns, it is hard to reconcile M. Nojine's account of the state of affairs which confronted Smirnof upon his arrival. At the beginning of the year only eight guns of the allotted armament had been mounted on the land forts, and though something had been done in the interval, a picture of utter unpreparedness was unfolded before the new commandant. The girdle of fortifications against which the Japanese beat in vain from August to December was the creation of Smirnof, carried out by Kondratenko and the 7th East Siberian Rifle Division. "The work done by these simple, rough Russians was the work of Titans, and only those who watched them delving, shoving and hauling on the slopes of those rocky hills for months can appreciate what the labour was."

As if to complicate the future difficulties of the defence, during those precious months when the Japanese were slowly preparing for the great siege, Stössel, instead of victualing the town and fortress against all emergencies, was encouraging export trade in the provisions and stores which ought to have been most jealously guarded!

According to M. Nojine, the death of Admiral Makharoff on board the battleship "Petropavlovsk" on the 13th of April was a most fatal blow to the Japanese cause. He declares that the Admiral's command of the fleet had in an incredibly short space of time done wonders, and that had he lived he might have changed the whole course of after events. In the light of information supplied by Russian naval officers, however, who served on the vessels of the ill-fated Port Arthur squadron, we are inclined to dispute this assertion. We have heard Makharoff described as a feeble old man, doubtless full of good intentions, but lacking the energy to carry them out. Had Captain (afterwards Admiral) Wiren, of the armoured cruiser "Bayan," been at the head of the naval forces from the first, in place of the princely nincompoops who so grossly neglected their opportunities, the squadron would doubtless have succeeded in inflicting serious damage on the blockading fleet of Admiral Togo. But the retention of Stössel to command the land forces had even more far reaching consequences. It is to him that M. Nojine attributes the utter disorganisation which reigned in Port Arthur when war broke out, and he was immediately superseded in the command of the fortress in favour of Smirnof; he was under orders to go north and assume the command of an army corps, when an Imperial ukase gave him temporary charge of the land defences in the Kwantung Peninsula. The disastrous defeat of Kinchau, the blame for which he shares with his incompetent favourite, General Fock, procured his second recall, which, as we have seen, he had the audacity to suppress.

The final blow on the death of Kondratenko by a chance shell on the 15th of December. Stössel at once filled his place, in spite of the remonstrances of Smirnof, with the hopeless General Fock; from that hour Port Arthur was doomed. M. Nojine gives a striking picture of the agony, rage and despair of the Russian officers as they found that a shameful surrender was being contemplated which they were powerless to prevent. Admiral Wiren was thunderstruck, and a desperate effort was made by Smirnof to assert himself against the usurper. It was too late, however, and after the news of the despatch of the parlementaire to the Japanese lines had been made public it was "impossible to inspire 30,000 worn-out men, whose minds had been already been poisoned by the fatal doctrine of some of their leaders, with the idea that the fortress should be held to the last."

The brief review contained in the foregoing can give but little idea of the immense interest of M. Nojine's narrative, which must be considered an invaluable contribution to the literature of one of the greatest and most sensational campaigns of modern times.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

It is reported from Tangier that Mulai Hafid entered Mekinez on Wednesday amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the populace and firing of cannon. From there he will march to Fez, which is only five hours distant.

Later: A telegram from Paris says that the report of Mulai Hafid having entered Mekinez, only a few hours distant from Fez, has created visible consternation in the French capital. The conviction had gained ground that Mulai Hafid's position was distinctly unfavourable. Only two days ago the French consul at Casablanca telegraphed that the Pretender was in full retreat, and had arrived at Beni Ciran.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE.

A great sensation was caused in Belgrade on Wednesday by a report that Crown Prince Georg had killed a soldier of the Guard. The body was said to have been conveyed to Kitchewo, the home of the deceased soldier, where the father had the soldered coffin opened and ascertained that his son's death was due to violence. The *Narodny Life* states further that the Crown Prince had amused himself on the previous day by attempting to shoot a cigarette out of a soldier's mouth, but that the bullet had entered the soldier's lower jaw and wounded him badly.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Rather strong westerly winds, cloudy with rain at times, slightly lower temperature.

DRESDEN

Grocery Alois Retschelt, Sedan Strasse 13.
Whisky, brandy, all kinds of wine.



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