

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 932.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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H. G. B. Peters
Parier
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Dresden, March 3, 09.

Dear friend: Glad to know of your safe arrival here in the beautiful city of "Dresden" and supposing you know that I am now located here, I surely shall expect you to come to see me before leaving the city.

At the same time I can interest you in something that will be highly appreciated for own use or as a present—**Furs!**—
You know I always was wrapped up in furs, and here also I can't resist having plenty of them to select from, even the so much sought for black Lynx—however, I shall expect to see you at my store and I will show you all the finest furs "without hot air," and my prices to you as a friend will more than repay your visit.
Between time I remain yours truly
Opposite Cook's Tourist Office.

H. G. B. Peters.

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THE NEAR EAST. PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Is it to be war or peace? Still this question cannot be positively answered, for while Austria maintains her attitude of scorn of her little neighbour, Serbia has relapsed into a state of resignation while she awaits the result of the Powers' deliberations.

The situation may be summed up thus: Russia has not actually declared her readiness to join the Powers in a common representation in Belgrade, but she has yielded to gentle pressure on the part of France and has, on her own account, warned Serbia to desist from territorial demands, as such would not be considered, much less granted by the Powers. Serbia has in answer thereto declared that she desires peace, and that she will wait for the decision of the Powers. What she will do if that decision does not satisfy her is another matter. But in any case she is ready to sell her demands for a consideration. She is open to be bargained with, and that is something. On the other hand it is not quite clear what the economic advantages are which Austria is willing to present to Serbia, and in our opinion the Austrian press is unnecessarily high and mighty in their utterances regarding the situation. There is no doubt that Austria's action in annexing the two provinces is open to criticism; and while we hold that she could not have acted otherwise, the fact remains that she did jeopardise the peace of Europe. But things having gone on well so far, she might be a little more generous in her press comments and out with the offer Austria is prepared to make to Serbia. We think that in all probability Germany will make representations at Vienna to that effect, and doubt not but that they would be favourably received. Although it would seem as if the Powers were grouped in parties, and as if there were differences between them, the fact of the matter is that the peoples, be they English, German, French, or Russian, do not want to have war, and the pressure of that popular will is too strong to be resisted by Austria and Russia. May the future show that this is not unjustifiable optimism on our part, and that with the renewed constitution in Turkey, the Protocol just signed by Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and the visible improvement of the relations between Germany and England on the one hand, and Germany and France on the other, peace will reign in Europe for the benefit of the nations.

SERBIA DEFERS TO THE POWERS.

London, March 1.

Reuter learns that the Servian Chargé d'Affaires has handed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a Note containing the declaration that Serbia has resolved to await the decision of the Powers and to do all that is possible to preserve peace.

A SERBIAN DECLARATION.

Belgrade, March 1.

A semi-official communiqué declares that the Servian Government, maintaining the perfectly correct attitude which has been recognised by Europe, relies firmly in the justice and benevolence of Europe; since the Government is convinced that Serbia's attitude has answered the expectations of Europe. At the same time the Servian Government expects that the people will accept with all reserve the various disquieting reports which often proceed from very

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suspicious sources. Serbia has hitherto maintained correct relations with Austria-Hungary and will continue to do so. The Servian Government expects to be supported, at the present serious moment, by every one and in all respects with complete moderation.

AUSTRIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

WELCOMES RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

Vienna, March 2.

The *Fremdenblatt* writes: Russia's advice to Serbia to renounce her territorial demands thoroughly accords with the previous interchange of views between the leading statesmen of Austria-Hungary and Russia, and is in unison with the programme for a Conference which was accepted by all the Powers. If the Russian Cabinet thinks it can attain the object of preserving peace by any other way than that which the Powers had in view, it will meet here with the most friendly disposition. Perhaps the influence of Russia at Belgrade is more effective than that of a collective step by the Powers would be. Serbia must give up, not only her wish for territory, but also her demand for autonomy in Bosnia, in whatever form; she must declare, definitely and unmistakably, that she excludes Bosnia for ever from her aspirations. For the sake of future peace, no form of words can be accepted but one which makes her renunciation absolute and irrevocable. It would be a mistake to suppose that the communication of the Servian Cabinet to the Russian Government and Russia's reply have finally settled the matter. In the first place, one must wait to see whether Serbia will actually make the declaration recommended by Russia; the place where it has to be made is Vienna, and not until it is made there will the time have arrived for a conversation about economical advantages for Serbia. The communications on this subject must pass between Vienna and Belgrade. Serbia must ask us what we have in mind to offer her, as it is for us alone to determinate the extent of the economical facilities to be secured to her. That is not a European question, but purely an internal affair of Austria-Hungary.

HUNGARIAN PRESS OPINION.

HIGHFLOWN LANGUAGE.

Budapest, March 1.

The *Pester Lloyd's* Vienna correspondent, writing on the foreign situation, says: "Austria-Hungary will not be inconsolable, if the joint step of the Powers at Belgrade is not taken. Austria did not suggest the mediation of the Powers, and it is known in Vienna that only the voice of Russia is heeded at Belgrade. If Russia succeeds in bringing about a reversal of feeling in Serbia, it will be the part of the Servian Government to make a formal declaration in that sense to the Foreign Office in Vienna, and to request Austria to say what economic facilities she would be disposed to grant to Serbia. Further negotiations would then be carried on directly between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, without the intervention of any other Power."

RUSSIA'S ACTION IN FRENCH COLOURS.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND AGREE.

Paris, February 28.

The *Temps* has reason to believe that the Russian standpoint with respect to the joint step to be taken at Belgrade by the Powers may be said to be: that, while Russia does not fail to recognise the utility of such a step, she will take up a separate position in the common action, as a friend of the first degree. Russia will therefore negotiate singly with Serbia before taking part in the joint action proposed by Germany. That proceeding, the *Temps* thinks, is quite justified and may serve the purpose. The Servians will perhaps be more amenable to reason in negotiations conducted exclusively by Russia. It will be Russia's part to point out to Serbia how lacking in point of legal grounds and practical value her claims for territorial compensation are. The Servians maintain that the railway which is offered to them will be at the mercy of the Austro-Hungarian Government. Supposing that assumption to be true, do the Servians believe that the strip of territory they demand will be better protected? Would not Austria-Hungary, in case of a conflict with Serbia, be able to cut off the communications immediately? Such a cession of territory, therefore, would only have a symbolic value. A railway, a free port, or any other economical guarantee, would have the same value for Serbia. That is the view of the French and British Governments, who are in perfect agreement in that respect.

SERBIA MUST GIVE IN.

The *Temps* has also reason to believe that the Russian Note is a kind of answer to the most recent communications addressed by Serbia to the Russian Government. In this Note Russia emphasizes her wish to be of service to Serbia. The Note expresses gratification at Serbia's pacific intentions, and declares that, to Russia's knowledge, a demand for territory would be entirely futile and might bring about war with Austria-Hungary. If, therefore, the Powers friendly to Serbia were to defend Serbia's interests successfully, Serbia must first give up her territorial claim. If M. Milovanovitch adopts the advice of Russia, the Powers are ready to make that result known to the Vienna Government; in which case the Note prepared in Berlin would not be required.

A REPORT DENIED.

Belgrade, March 1.

The report that Turkey had prohibited the transport of war material to Serbia is described in authoritative quarters to be incorrect.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN TURKEY.

Paris, March 1.

The Agence Havas issues a report from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has decided to retain in the service of Turkey most of the French, Italian, and British officers who have been attached to the Macedonian gendarmerie.

RETURN OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

Vienna, March 1.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived here today on his return from St. Petersburg.

BERLIN

The "students' teas" at the American Woman's Club which were recently started experimentally, have proved sufficiently successful to induce the ladies of the Club to continue them indefinitely.

A number of young people met last Sunday, when the musical programme of the afternoon was rendered by Mrs. Joel Timmins, of San Francisco, who sang an Aria from "Samson et Delila," and by Miss Florence Huebner, who besides some higher selections played a long and exacting concerto by Ludwig Schytte, accompanied by Mr. Daniel Jones, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Madame Kirsinger, Kurfürstendamm 242, entertained at another of her conspicuously international receptions the other day. One of the features of the afternoon was the singing of Mlle. Rita del Sarto of operatic selections, from La Tosca, accompanied by cello, violin, and piano. M. Jean Lacroix, a Swiss pupil of Marteau, and the two Milles. Laurent, young French violinist and cellist, played an as yet unknown composition by Händel, which a descendant of the great composer had presented to the Milles. Laurent, Brazilian, German, and Russian artists also contributed to a remarkably varied programme.

M. Joan de Manén, the renowned violin virtuoso, and Mrs. Dean B. Mason, of Paris, were among the guests.

Professor and Mrs. Felix Adler, who have entertained at innumerable small dinners for the German professors and scholars during their stay in Berlin, have issued invitations for a large dinner on March 6 for members of the Berlin academic and official world.

Professor and Mrs. Adler with their daughters and son leave Berlin about the beginning of April for Wiesbaden, where they will stay for some weeks, largely for the benefit of Miss Margaret Adler's health. They expect to return to Berlin early in June. There is a rumour that several societies in Berlin, outside of University circles, intend to unite in organising a lecture series when Professor Adler returns to Berlin, at which he will be invited to speak upon some of the ethical subjects which are his particular field of thought.

One of the interesting social affairs of the season given among Americans here was the masked costume ball at Frau Professor Naumann's, Kalkreuth's Strasse 5, the other evening. American and German guests outvied each other in brilliant costumes, and the rooms were filled with gorgeous colour. While the Americans were chiefly attired in attractive fancy costumes, the Germans made a feature of appearing in genuine national costumes, chiefly from South Germany and Hungary, a particularly popular costume being the gay Bavarian wedding attire. Several German officers came in elegant jockey costumes. Of the Americans, Miss Bessie Whitacre was attractively attired in hunting costume, while Miss Katherine Whitacre made a lovely Dutch girl; Miss Joyce Bishop came as a little girl in short skirts, and looked the part to perfection; Master Hamilton Patton caused much amusement in a German officer's summer suit; while Robert Patton came as a little girl; Mr. Frothingham, of New York, wearing an enormous red wig, offered his services to everyone as hairdresser and barber; Miss Spofford made a fine Japanese, while Frau Professor Naumann's son, who had come up from Dresden for the occasion, also came in a Japanese costume, Japan being the country of his birth. There were many alluring water-nixies; also clowns, Italian peasants, Biedermeyer costumes, etc.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT BIARRITZ.

London, March 1.

It is settled that the King will start for Biarritz early on Thursday morning. His Majesty will spend one or two days in Paris, and will have an interview with President Fallières before resuming his journey.

THE U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

Washington, March 1.

It is reported that the Judicial Committee of the Senate is divided in opinion on the question whether an enquiry should be held into the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. That would mean that no such enquiry will be held.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

A SWISS AIRSHIP.

Berne, March 1.

The Swiss League for Aerial Navigation has approved the design of Herr Liwental in Geneva for an airship of a middle type between the "Zeppelin" and "La France" types. The Liwental airship will cost 250,000 francs.

To let, a flat: 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, central heating.

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Vernon Spencer

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Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III.
Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock.

Mme. Nattenheimer, Kaiser Allee 203, W. 15
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10-12 daily.

After supper Miss Edythe Anderson, of Washington, who was in a rich Spanish harlequinette costume, gave an extremely graceful Spanish dance, and Miss Anne Burroughs, of London, also a brilliant harlequinette, sang a group of attractive French songs. Shortly after one o'clock the party broke up.

Miss Amy Hare, the well-known pianiste, will appear in concert in Munich on Friday, and in Berlin on Saturday March 13, in the hall of the Singakademie. At the latter concert she will play the B-minor concerto op. 23 by Tschaiikowsky, the concerto No. 5 in E-flat by Beethoven, and Liszt's concerto in E-flat. The orchestral accompaniments will be executed by the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Ernst Kunwald.

A ticket-swindler was arrested here by the police on Monday, and charged with selling forged tickets for the opera, theatres, and other places of amusement.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB.

(From a Berlin correspondent.)

Mr. Floyd Weston Robbins last Thursday afternoon gave at the American Woman's Club the third of a series of recitals by students from the class of the Berlin pianist Mr. Vernon Spencer. A large and interested audience attended and enjoyed the programme which was, with one or two exceptions rendered in a finished and artistic manner.

Mr. Robbins though still quite a youth plays with a great deal of finish and refinement and possesses a strong and brilliant technic which is developed far on the road to virtuosity. His playing of the first movement of the Beethoven C-minor Concerto with the long and exacting cadenza by Alkan was excellent in every way, though perhaps he did his best work of the afternoon in a group of Chopin Studies, most of which he played almost perfectly.

The Chopin E-minor Concerto which closed the programme was not given as polished in performance as the other works, as the young pianist showed a tendency to hurry the tempi; nevertheless it showed his technical schooling and an unbounded temperament.

Last Sunday Mr. Robbins who played in the Beethoven Hall at a students recital of the Stern Con-

SERVIA STILL UNDECIDED.

Paris, March 2.

The Agence Havas notifies that the report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had been informed that Serbia had, in consequence of the Russian Note, renounced her claim to territorial compensation, was incorrect. Up to noon today no information had been received with regard to the attitude of Serbia.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

STRONG SPEECH BY COUNT TISZA.

HUNGARY SUPPORTS AUSTRIA.

Budapest, March 1.

At today's sitting of the House of Magnates, the former Premier, Count Stefan Tisza, made a speech in the course of the discussion on recruit contingents, in which he approved of the foreign policy of the Government. He justified the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and described the evacuation of the sandjak of Novibazar as a fact by which the prestige and the authority of constitutional Turkey would be enhanced (Cheers). He then expressed his gratification at the signing of the protocol with Turkey and his hope that the period of misunderstandings and artificially sustained

servatory, in which institution he studies with Mr. Spencer, made a splendid impression on the audience which entirely filled the hall.

Next Thursday, at the American Woman's Club, Münchner Strasse 49, Mr. Spencer will play and also deliver a lecture on "The Principles of Modern Piano Pedagogy." Mr. Charles Mott, of the Covent Garden Opera as well as Mrs. Helen Howarth Lemmel, of Seattle, will sing several of Mr. Spencer's songs.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Lohengrin at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Journalisten 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krähwinkel 7.30 (Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut 8
New Schauspielhaus	Alt Heidelberg 7.30
Kleines Theater	Moral 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel 8
Schiller Theatre O	Rechts herum 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Das Erbe 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenlieber 8
Luisen Theatre	Dorf und Stadt 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Wühlhüter der Menschheit 8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn? 8
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia nach Korfu 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der Salontirler 8.15
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarsprinzessin 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Das Himmelbett 8.30
Passage Theatre	Hanako (Spezialitäten) 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Folies Caprice	Ein lediger Ehemann 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Apollo Theatre	Onkel Casimir (Spezialitäten) 8
Casino Theatre	Russland 8
Gastspieltheatre	Sherlock Holmes 8.30
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelhands 8

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution
Tempelhofer Strasse 17, IV.

prejudices between Austria-Hungary and Turkey was finally closed, since the two Powers are bound together by a natural community of interests in the Balkan question. With reference to Serbia, Count Tisza said: "It would have been an act of cowardice to pocket such affronts as we have patiently endured from Serbia, if they had been offered to us by a great Power. It would be an outrage on the position of the Monarchy as a great Power, were we to grant Serbia compensation which could be brought into connection with her threatening attitude. There is no one in Hungary who, in case energetic measures should become necessary, would not support the Government with entire devotion." The Count concluded by warmly advocating the settlement of military questions (Loud cheers).

The Prime Minister, Dr. Wekerle, replied to the speech of Count Tisza by explaining the foreign situation and, with respect to Serbia, said that Austria-Hungary would be guided by patience and her own interests. "This," said the Minister, "is a question which we regard as existing between us and Serbia alone." Alluding to the criticisms of the attitude of Great Britain in the annexation question, Dr. Wekerle said that certainly a portion of the English Press had shown an unfriendly disposition, but public opinion in England had taken a friendly turn. The view in official English circles was influenced by the consideration that the proceeding of Austria-Hungary might create difficulties in the

The will be augurati holiday.

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DRESDEN

The offices of the American Consulate General will be closed tomorrow, Thursday, it being Inauguration Day which has been declared a public holiday.

During Tschaikowsky's opera "Eugen Onegin," which was performed last Friday at the Opera House, Generalmusikdirektor von Schuch was obliged to relinquish his post at the desk to Herr Pembaur after the first act, as the sprain he had contracted while conducting "Electra" again became too painful.

On Wednesday March 10 (Busstag) a Church At Home is to be held in the Manse of the Scots Church, from 9.30 to 10 o'clock. A programme is being arranged of a similar character to that given at the last Busstag Social Meeting, and already excellent music is secured. All friends are cordially invited, and tickets should be obtained early from the Manse or from members of the congregation.

Miss Minnie Melville, of Berlin, a pupil of Mr. George Fergusson, appeared in concert here on Saturday together with Antoh Hekking, the well-known 'cello player. Miss Melville sang an aria from Meyerbeer's opera "Dinorah," and songs by Schubert and Brahms. Her rendering of the aria showed great proficiency in florid singing; of the songs we liked best Schubert's "Auf dem Wasser zu singen" and Brahms' "Alte Liebe" which she sang with much warmth and feeling. Antoh Hekking is well-known in Dresden, having appeared at one of the Royal Opera Symphony Concerts—a fact which speaks for the excellency of the artist.

On Sunday last Frau Pagenstecher-de Sauset gave an operatic performance with a number of her pupils, at the hall of the Künstlerhaus. Very evidently she was somewhat hampered in these by the inadequate size of the stage. Fräulein Corelli, although suffering from a certain amount of "stage-fright," acquitted herself very well both as regards singing and acting, in some scenes from Verdi's "Il Trovatore." Fräulein Schattenberg has yet to acquire more activeness on the stage, while Herr Dorant, with his excellently trained tenor voice and highly intelligent acting, accounted for himself admirably. Herr G. Pagenstecher has yet to learn more *savoir vivre* on the stage. The technical difficulties mentioned above were especially noticeable in the "Cavalleria Rusticana" which had been "cut" to serve its purpose. But the actors in it showed not only diligence, but also taste and a good conception of their parts. Fräulein Hoffmann's *Santuzza* made a very creditable impression, and Herr Dorant as *Turridu* seemed quite at home.

The performances all round showed signs of sound training for which much credit is due to Frau Pagenstecher.

Snow has been falling here since early yesterday morning, seriously impeding traffic in the town and causing misery in the country. The wires bring news of accidents due to the heavy fall of snow from all parts of the country. Berlin and Munich are likewise deep in snow.

Dining-room furniture, including: side-board, china-closet, extension table and six chairs. Kitchen furniture and Birdseye maple bedroom set. Hettner Strasse 4, III. l. To be seen between 11 and 1 o'clock.

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The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, March 3rd. *Ember Day.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany and Address.
Thursday, March 4th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, March 5th. *Ember Day.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Thursday, March 4th. Service at 4.0 p.m.
Friday, March 5th. Litany 3.0 p.m. Address by Baroness Krusenstjerna
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The Royal Conservatory of Music has arranged for the fifth test concert, with orchestra, to take place on Thursday, the 4th, at 7.30 p.m., at the Vereinshaus. Tickets may be obtained at the offices of the conservatory, Landhaus Strasse 11.

Heinrich Knote, who will give his only song recital this year in the Palmengarten on March 8, has after a long absence returned to the scene of his triumphs. The *Münchener Zeitung* writes as follows:—"It was high time, for already the 'Gral' was angered. Now, however, that he has returned, his welcome was a very joyous one. The house overwhelmed the singer with such honours as it reserves for the most festive occasions. Even the swan, who had felt very much deserted during the last weeks swam proudly to the bank of the Schelde and flapped his wings with ostentatious joy at the thanks of the knight in the 'Schwanenlied' which

was rendered beautifully. The second act was sung magnificently, and the pathetic farewell scene could but move every heart."

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Il Trovatore.

Opera in four acts. Music by J. Verdi.

Cast:

Count Luna	Herr Koennecke (guest)
Leonore	Fräul. Siems.
Azucena, a gipsy	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Manrico	Herr Keim (as guest).
Ferrando	Herr Puttlitz.
Inez	Fräul. Sachse.
Ruiz	Herr Lösckke.
An old gipsy	Herr Büssel.
A messenger	Herr Hafner.

PLOT. Leonore is wooed by Count Luna and by Manrico the minstrel, supposed son of Azucena, the gipsy, who has vowed revenge on Count Luna whose father had had her mother burnt as a witch. Azucena stole the Count's little brother. The Count fights a duel with Manrico, the latter being wounded. Azucena admits to Manrico that she had burnt her own child by mistake, instead of the Count's, but retracting her words Manrico's confidence in her returns. Hearing that Leonore is about to take the veil he rushes off to save her, and rescues her from the Count who had arrived at the Convent for the same purpose. The Count's soldiers capture Azucena and she is sentenced to be burnt. Manrico tries to save her but is caught and condemned to be executed. Leonore offers herself to the Count in return for the prisoner's release. She takes poison, and after telling her lover that he is to be freed dies at his feet. The Count finding himself duped orders Manrico's execution and when it is carried out Azucena informs the Count that Manrico was his brother.
Composer: Verdi, born 1814, died 1906.

Thursday night	Elektra	at 7.30
Friday night	Don Juan	" 7
Saturday night	Rigoletto	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der Trompeter von Säckingen	" 7.30
Monday night	Tannhäuser	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Hedda Gabler	at 7.30
Thursday night	Hamlet	" 6.30
Friday night	Dr. Klaus	" 7.30
Saturday night	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	" 6
Sunday night	Über unsere Kraft	" 7.30
Monday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

"Albano," from Newport News, passed St. Catherines Point Feb. 27th.
"Amerika," from New York for Hamburg, left New York Feb. 27th.
"Bethania," from Baltimore, passed Beachy Head Feb. 27th.
"Bulgaria," for Genoa, passed Cuxhaven Feb. 28th.
"Hoerde," from New Orleans, arrived at the Elbe Feb. 28th.
"Kaiserin Auguste Victoria," for New York, left Cherbourg Feb. 28th.
"Pisa," arrived Newport News Feb. 28th.
"Pretorio," arrived New York Feb. 28th.
"Vandalia," from New York for Philadelphia, left New York February 27th.
"Albion," for Havana and Mexico, arrived Havre Feb. 28th.
"Bolivia," from St. Thomas via Havre for Hamburg, left St. Thomas February 27th.
"Dacia," for North and South Brasilia, left Lisbon Feb. 27th.
"Dania," from West-Indies for Hamburg, left Havre Feb. 27th.
"Georgia," for Havana and Mexico, arrived Cadiz Feb. 27th.
"Karthago," for South Brasilia, arrived Bahia Feb. 27th.
"Nauplia," from America, passed St. Vincent Feb. 28th.
"Patagonia," from West-Indies, passed Havre Feb. 28th.
"Brisgavia," for East Asia, passed Perim Feb. 28th.
"Dortmund," from Kobe for Yokohama, left Kobe Feb. 27th.
"Liberia," for East Asia, passed Perim Feb. 27th.
"Scandia," from Antwerp, arrived at the Elbe March 1st.
"Silesia," for East Asia, arrived Rotterdam Feb. 27th.
"Suevia," from Rotterdam, arrived Antwerp Feb. 27th.
"Uniform," for East Asia, left Suez Feb. 28th.

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way of the consolidation of the constitutional order in Turkey. England had laid special weight on the agreement with Turkey. "We hope," said the Premier, "that, in consequence of the signing of the protocol our relations with England will be better and more friendly than ever. It is also much to be hoped that the other great Powers will welcome the agreement with Turkey, which formally legalises the annexation, as a prominent guarantee of peace." Dr. Wekerle concluded by expressing his gratitude for the ready support, the exemplary loyalty to the alliance, and the friendly conduct of Germany. (Cheers.)

THE PLOT AGAINST PRINCE FERDINAND DENIED.

Sofia, March 1.
The existence of a plot against the life of Prince Ferdinand has not yet been confirmed; and the belief is general that the reports to that effect from Belgrade are attributable either to excess of zeal on the part of the Servian police, or to intentional misstatements.

FROM BOYCOTT TO BROTHERHOOD.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

Constantinople, March 1.
A remarkable and significant demonstration took place today at the unloading of the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Bukowina" at Saloniki. The dock labourers resumed work after the boycott cheering for Austria and Turkey, and friendly demonstrations were exchanged between the labourers and the ship's crew.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERSIA.

Dschulla, March 1.
A report has been received from Urmia, as follows. A party of revolutionaries attacked the soldiers of Maku Serdar about ten miles from Choi, but were defeated with the loss of 50 killed. The commander of Serdar's troops is at Airbudshach with 500 men. The revolutionaries have well fortified Choi, and are possessed of a number of old-pattern guns and three modern pieces. The Turkish

soldiers have quitted the Salmas district, where complete anarchy prevails. In the Enseli district the Turks remain in two villages only, their commanding officer assuring the people that his men have no right to occupy other places. The Turkish troops have received orders from Constantinople to protect all Persian subjects who join them.

M. FALLIÈRES' ASSAILANT SENTENCED.

Paris, March 1.
The waiter Mattis, who assaulted President Fallières last Christmas Day, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and five years' banishment from France.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Calcutta, March 1.
An encounter has taken place in the district of Kohat between a band of 60 natives and a detachment of military police. Eleven natives were killed and one was taken prisoner. The police lost one man killed and two wounded.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation in India was published as a Blue-book on Saturday last. In view of the great interest which attaches to Indian affairs at present we give an extract, from a London contemporary, of the Commission's recommendations which suggest very important changes.

The Commission recommend that Provincial Governments should be subject in all respects to the general control of the Government of India, and that their functions and powers should be variable by that Government or by the Secretary of State.

In the present circumstances the Commissioners are generally satisfied with the financial relations now existing between the Government of India and the local Governments, but they suggest a further enhancement of the powers of the Government of India and Provincial Governments in respect to the creation of new appointments and the raising of salaries. If provincial Legislative Councils obtain an effective control over provincial finances, the Commissioners consider it will be necessary hereafter to give the provinces more distinct sources of revenue and greater sources of revenue, and greater powers over their Budgets.

They deprecate minute criticism on points of administrative detail in cases which local governments have to submit for sanction under financial rules. They recommend some increase of the powers of Provincial Governments in dealing with establishments which are wholly paid for from Imperial revenues, and propose that the Chief Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province should be given a quasi-provincial settlement.

They recommend that the Civil Service regulations should be thoroughly revised. The Civil Account Code is also unnecessarily minute. Accounts, rules, and procedure and audit requirements should be simpler, and the detailed control hitherto exercised by the Government of India over Excise Administration in the provinces should be largely diminished.

The necessity for further decentralisation in regard to the Public Works Department is also insisted upon, and with a possible exception in regard to railways, the Public Works' accounting staff should be under the Finance Department of the Government of India. In regard to land revenue all the major provinces should have the same powers as the Governments of Madras and Bombay now possess in settlement matters. Any material alteration in the police laws should be effected by provincial legislation.

LORD CURZON'S INQUIRY.

They suggest, as a means of reducing reports and returns a fresh inquiry, similar to that set on foot by Lord Curzon, which should be repeated every few years. As to the constitution of Provincial Governments they consider that the system of single Lieutenant-Governors is no longer suited to larger provinces, and prefer a regular Council Government, with a Governor usually, but not invariably, appointed from home. They think all such Governments should consist of no fewer than four besides the Governor, and that no fewer than two of these should be appointed under the conditions which now apply in Madras and Bombay.

They recognise the change in the existing system is not equally urgent in all provinces, and that the time for making such a change must be determined by political considerations. They make suggestions for placing the secretariat officer more in touch with district work, and draw attention to an undesirable tendency to uniformity in provinces, whose constituent portions are not homogeneous. With Local Governments constituted as at present, Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners should be retained, but they might be advantageously absorbed in the executive councils suggested. In that event the existing Board of Revenue in Madras should be replaced by a system of Territorial Commissioners. So long as Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners remain they should have larger powers.

The Commission consider it essential to give larger powers to Commissioners and reject proposals for their abolition or their conversion into mere advisory and inspecting officers. They suggest larger financial powers for the Commissioners, and that they be given a voice in regard to secondary and collegiate education, and in respect of training and technical schools. A system of provincial conferences similar to that adopted in Bengal is suggested. It is not considered advisable to create special advisory councils for Commissioners and collectors. The position and powers of the collectors should be enhanced.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

The collectors' present position in regard to police matters should in no case be weakened. The collector should be the final authority in matters affecting village officers. The subdivisional system should be universally applied, and promotion to collectorships should be by seniority. Sub-district boards should be universally established on a sounder financial footing and without borrowing powers, and their proceedings conducted in the vernacular. Municipalities should have the same full powers and should undertake primary education; and may devote money to middle vernacular schools. The Commission do not propose to relieve the municipalities from plague charges, but where these are heavy the Government should contribute substantially. Municipalities should have full powers in regard to taxation within the limits of the law under which they work, subject to the maintenance of prescribed minimum balances.

Municipalities should have a free hand in respect to their Budgets; Municipalities should ordinarily contain a substantial elective majority; Government officers should not be allowed to stand for election; where it is considered expedient that hospitals and educational institutions in a Presidency town should be directly controlled by Government, the municipality should not be forced to contribute thereto.

SMUGGLING AT NEW YORK.

N. G. LLOYD STEWARDS HELD.

FOUR PRISONERS IN ALL.

Through the persistent efforts of James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of Customs of New York port, the details of a well organised system of smuggling drugs into America free of duty were brought to light some days ago in the Federal Court, and four men implicated in that industry were arrested and held in \$3,000 bail.

Surveyor Clarkson learned several weeks ago, according to a New York contemporary, that efforts were being made to get large quantities of codine, a derivative of morphine, into the country, and, assuming that the practice had been thriving for some time, started an investigation. A careful watch was placed upon all incoming German liners, and within a week after assigning George Smyth, Special De-

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Dresden Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-8. 0.50. Mondays 9-1. 1.50.

Royal Kupperstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9-2. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11-1; Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12. Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12. Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2. 0.50. Saturdays 9-2. 1.50. Sundays and Holidays 11-2. 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. 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

puty Surveyor, to the case two stewards on the North German Lloyd Line steamship "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" were found to be implicated. When Smyth and his assistants put them through the "third degree" the inspectors were able to trace codine valued at \$2,000 to where it was hidden in Manhattan and it was seized and locked up in the government vault in the Custom House.

In the course of his investigation Surveyor Clarkson found that there exists in Germany a company which does nothing but take contracts to smuggle goods of all sorts into America free of duty, the agents of the company being chiefly stewards on oceangoing vessels. It is said that the agents of the company in various parts of Europe will guarantee to smuggle anything presented to it for that purpose by a patron.

An incident in the surveyor's work of investigation which helped largely in running down the culprits was the death of Dr. George von der Schulenburg, who jumped from the window of his home, at No. 169 East 128th street, last September and died a few days later in the Harlem Hospital.

The affidavits made by the stewards arrested alleged that the physician was the receiver and distributor of the smuggled drugs. His death, they said, caused confusion among the stewards and others handling the goods, and for a while they could find no safe market for the large quantities of codine that were brought over weekly on the incoming steamers.

Hermann Ebert, who has been a steward in the service of the North German Lloyd for thirteen years, and Adolph Bunneberg, who has been twenty-two years in the company's employ, were arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields. Both stewards were put through the "third degree," but Smyth and his inspectors were unable to get much information from them concerning their associates. When they learned, however, that Gunter Schmitz, a bartender on the "Kronprinzessin," and his brother-in-law, Alfred E. Willembricher, of Westwood, N. J., had been brought before the Commissioner and were undergoing an examination in separate rooms, the stewards made a full confession and implicated a dozen persons besides themselves.

It was brought out at the examination that after the death of Dr. von der Schulenburg, when the kilo packages of codine were coming over in goodly quantities, the stewards were at a loss for a distributor. Schmitz, it is alleged, was struck with a brilliant idea. He confided to his friends that Willembricher, his brother-in-law, was a salesman for a wholesale drug company in New Jersey, and he might be persuaded to carry the smuggled codine as a side line during his trips on the road. Schmitz, it is alleged, made a proposition to Willembricher, and the latter reluctantly undertook to sell the codine.

While the customs officials are anxious to break up the illicit traffic they are inclined to deal leniently with Willembricher, who they believe was persuaded to act as a distributing agent against his will. The North German Lloyd has helped the customs officials in their efforts to stop the smuggling, and while the goods have been brought into this country on its steamers the company is not held morally responsible.

From the confession of Ebert it was learned that he had been engaged in the drug smuggling business for two years, and that Dr. von der Schulenburg had an office in Nassau-street and had sold the codine to several manufacturers of cough candies.

So far the surveyor has taken about 480 ounces of codine, on which there is an import duty of \$1 an ounce. The codine, which comes originally from the Orient, is put through a chemical process in Germany and prepared for shipment in kilo packages. The purchase price in Germany is \$5 an ounce.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office. Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Main," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore March 1st. "Chemnitz," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York March 1st.

"Zieten," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Genoa March 1st. "Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Shanghai March 2nd. "Neckar," from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar March 1st. "Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Naples February 27th. "Rhein," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed Dover March 1st.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

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

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, overcast, snow, temperature but little altered.