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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

FOUR AND TWO MAKES FOUR.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, March 8.

It is highly probable that before this despatch reaches Dresden the Navy Estimates will have been laid before the House of Commons. Never have such Estimates been so eagerly awaited. Never were there Navy Estimates which will be subjected to such close scrutiny. They were to have been introduced by Mr. McKenna last week, but their appearance was postponed—to quote the official explanation—"owing to unavoidable delays in compilation and printing." The unofficial reason is that the Cabinet is—or was at that date—hopelessly divided on the subject of what provision is to be made for Britain's first and last line of defence this year. Although not yet published, more or less authoritative forecasts of this fiscal year's shipbuilding have been made known. It is believed that four large armoured ships will be laid down early in the financial year, and—mark the qualification—one or two more vessels will be commenced late in the financial year providing "foreign" programmes materialise; in other words, if Germany maintains her present rate of naval expansion. Now all the world knows what Germany's naval programme is as far on as 1915, and that her programme is as immutable as the laws of the Medas and Persians, having been fixed under the provisions of the 1908 Navy Act. Under these circumstances the new British Estimates are obviously framed in a spirit of compromise. The Government's supporters are clamorous for retrenchment, but the vast body of the electorate are equally as vociferous for adequate provision for the Fleet.

The hesitancy of the Government in this matter is more than deplorable; it is wicked. Mr. McKenna and his Cabinet colleagues cannot fail to be aware of the results of a vacillating policy at this juncture. Parsimony in connection with the Navy can only bring about a recrudescence of the big-Navy agitation, with all that that implies. Invidious comparisons will be made with the Fleets of other Powers; the "looming cloud across the North Sea" will again be brought forward; and the "German Peril" will bulk big in the popular imagination. Such an agitation can hardly fail to imperil the good relations between England and Germany which the recent visit of King Edward to Berlin did so much to strengthen. Every lover of peace and good-will among the Powers must deprecate the Government's present attitude towards the armed forces of the Empire, and it is to be hoped that in following the dictates of party Mr. Asquith will not ignore the larger issues of the problem.

En passant, it may be remarked that *Punch* last week revealed another deep-laid Government plot. Your witty contemporary "learns, on good authority," that four ships only are to be laid down this year; but that two of them are to be called the "Edward and Alexandra" and the "William and Mary," respectively, so that foreign Powers may be deceived into thinking that six ships are to be built!

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

Bangkok, March 10.

A British-Siamese agreement was signed here today, which provides that all persons registered as British subjects before the completion of the agreement shall be under the jurisdiction of the international Court, and that all who register themselves henceforth shall be under Siamese jurisdiction.

KING EDWARD IN THE SOUTH.

King Edward arrived at Biarritz at 9.50 p.m. on Monday. His Majesty was received by the Mayor, the British Consul, and a representative of the French Government. The station was decorated with British flags. After an exchange of greetings the King drove en route to the Hotel du Palais.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress Marie of Russia arrived in London on Monday, on a visit to the Queen, her sister.

PARTY PROPORTION OF THE HOUSE.

THE FLOWING TIDE.

There appears to be a mistake in the list of the Unionist victories which we gave in one of our recent issues. A correspondent of the *Globe* points out that at the bye-election which took place at North-Aberdeen in 1907, on the appointment of Mr. Bryce to Washington, the result was as follows:

G. B. Esslemont (R.)	3,779
R. McNeill (U)	3,412
Radical majority	367

The result of the 1906 election had been:

Bryce (R.)	6,780
Black (U)	2,332
Radical majority	4,448

The bye-election, therefore, showed a decrease in the Radical vote of 3,001 and an increase in the Unionist vote of 1,080.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

It is expected that Lord Charles Beresford will "haul down his flag" at the end of this month. There are rumours that he will re-enter Parliament in due time, and lively scenes may be expected. Lord Charles was 63 last month.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT SEA.

A Reuter correspondent reports from Victoria (B.C.) that, according to statements made by the officers of the steamer "Inveric," which arrived there from Yokohama, they had a most strange experience during the voyage, which occupied 21 days, and was a succession of gales the whole way across the Pacific.

On February 8, at 8.5 a.m., when in 163 W. 50 N., with a strong hurricane blowing from the South-East, and a very high sea, which sent huge combers sweeping over the bow and along the waist of the ship, the wind suddenly died away and the sea fell with almost abrupt suddenness to a glassy calm, the barometer at the same time rising 6-10ths of an inch, from 29.12 to 29.70.

The phenomenon was noted in the log, and was reported as the strangest experience of the kind ever encountered at sea by the members of the crew. The steamer's speed was cut down to about three knots, steaming against the wind, and the next minute she was making full speed through a calm sea with a glass-like surface.

THE WAR OFFICE AND MR. WILBUR WRIGHT.

London, March 10.

According to a newspaper report, Mr. Wilbur Wright has accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for War to make trials with his flying machine in England, and the Government intends to make him an offer for the purchase of his aeroplane.

THE NEAR EAST.

THE SERBIAN NOTE.

THE CHANCES OF PEACE IMPROVING.

At last the long-looked-for Note of the Servian Government has been published and officially handed to the Powers, and its contents bring no surprises to anyone who viewed the situation with a proper amount of coolness and common-sense. Servia has declared herself at the mercy of the Powers, and has specifically stated that she demands no sort of compensation from Austria. We cannot ask for more than has been given in this Note, and trust in the good-will of the Powers that they will see to Servia being rewarded for having yielded to the inevitable, and placed herself in the hands of those who have "looked on and seen most of the game." The chances for peace have, by this latest development in the vexed Balkan question, improved considerably, and after all we may live—and no need for living long for the matter of that—to see that by her incorrect proceeding in the matter, Austria has improved rather than impaired the situation in the Near East, which as regularly as the seasons of the year, has caused a stir in Europe.

The text of the Note presented to the Powers yesterday will be found below. Its tenure is dignified and straightforward, and the Servian people must be looked upon by the Europeans in general as a nation not unacquainted with the dictates of moderation. The influence brought to bear on them has been enormously strong, irresistible as we see, and Servia ought to be treated with that consideration which is due to the vanquished in a fair fight.

RUSSIA'S ADVICE TO SERVIA.

Belgrade, March 10.

The text of the Russian communication of the 2nd instant was published this afternoon; it is as follows:—"We note with satisfaction that the Servian Government adheres to its decision not to give up its friendly attitude, that it avoids everything that could bring about an armed conflict with Austria-Hungary, and that it will take no military measures on the frontier. We are convinced that the vital interests of Servia, to which we have always shown sincere sympathy, imperatively dictate that course of conduct, which alone corresponds to the general requirements of today. We have also been able to convince ourselves that the Powers are not disposed to lend their support to the idea of territorial claims in favour of Servia. The Servian Government should therefore conclude that all their efforts to induce the Powers to support such pretensions would be without result, and that it can only retain the sympathy of the Powers by refraining from demands which might lead to an armed conflict with Austria-Hungary. We earnestly wish to dissuade the Servian Government from any conduct that might expose it to such danger. We hope that Servia will keep her promises to follow the advice of the great Powers. We are at the same time of opinion that the Servian Government should, under existing circumstances, openly declare to the Powers that she does not insist on her territorial demands, and that she leaves to the decision of the great Powers all that relates to the solution of the questions at issue. Then the Powers will be able to use their efforts in favour of Servian interests."

THE CHANCES OF PEACE IMPROVING.

The circular despatch which the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Milovanovitch, sent this after-

(Continued on page 3.)

BERLIN

Surmounted by the Union Jack, and handsomely framed in dark-stained oak, the portraits of the King and Queen of England were formally presented to the American Church Library at noon on Wednesday, a number of British members of the Church as well as Americans being in attendance. The British note predominated throughout the little ceremony. A young Welsh theologian, Jones Parry, B.D., opened with a short prayer for King Edward and Queen Alexandra, after which Mrs. Dickie said a few happily-chosen words congratulating the British members of the Church on the possession of the photographs, and stating that it would always be a pleasure to the Americans of the Church, as well as to the British members themselves, "to look upon your good King and Queen." Mrs. Dickie repeated most cordially the invitation which has always been extended to British members of the Church to make free use of the library and all its privileges, and then read a congratulatory note from Lady Goschen, the wife of the British Ambassador, who had expected to be present but was detained owing to the unexpected arrival of friends from Dresden for the day.

After this a stanza from "God Save the King" was sung, Rev. Dr. Crosser then pronouncing the benediction.

Rev. Dr. Dickie in the course of the ceremony made an interesting explanation of how the British element came to be introduced into the American Church. This was in the days of the Church's first beginnings, when the British "Colony" in Berlin far outnumbered the American. At that time, about 1860, there was a small Scotch Church in the Königgrätzer Strasse, while the American services were held in a building in the Jäger Strasse. The Scotch Church, seeing that its congregation was far too small to warrant individual existence, suggested union with the American Church, a suggestion which was duly put into effect. Hence the Church's secondary name, "American and British Union Church," and hence the provision in the Church's constitution that two British subjects should always be elected to serve upon the Church Committee.

The reception held by Mrs. David Jayne Hill, the wife of the American Ambassador, on Wednesday afternoon, was a very enjoyable function, attended by all the leading ladies of the Colony, as well as Consul-General Thakara, Rev. J. F. Dickie, Mr. Reynolds Hitt, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and others. The reception rooms were just pleasantly filled, so that Mrs. Hill had an opportunity which she apparently greatly appreciated of chatting extendedly with all her guests. The flower decorations were lovely La France roses, azaleas, and hyacinths; all gifts of friends in the "Colony," who seem to have formed a habit of making Mrs. Hill's drawing-rooms fragrant with flowers on her receiving-days. Mrs. J. P. Wisser and Mrs. Reginald Belknap, the wives of the American Military and Naval Attachés, presided at the tea-table.

Mr. Henry White, the American Ambassador in Paris, has notified the impending marriage of his daughter Muriel, with Count Hermann Seherr-Thoss.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who is to lecture at the Neues Kgl. Opernhaus this evening, arrived in Berlin from Paris yesterday morning and is staying at the Hotel Kaiserhof.

Miss Josie Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, who has been spending the winter at the American Pension, Bamberger Strasse 38, has left for Vienna and Constantinople.

Many Americans are at present registered at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39-40, which is, without exaggeration, one of the most refined, cultured and comfortable German homes in the city, within a few moments' walk of Unter den Linden. Amongst the American guests of the Pension are: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reining, of Palo Alto, Cal., who have been in Berlin since October and leave at the end of the week for Nürnberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stower, of New York, who have come up from Dresden to remain until May. In April they will be joined in Berlin by Mrs. Stower's parents.

Mrs. Miriam Trovillo and Miss Bessie Trovillo, of Ebbington, Ill., who leave at the end of the week for a trip to Dresden, Jena, and Weimar before sailing for the States.

Miss Helen Carter and Miss Harriet Marcy, of Boston, who are at present spending a fortnight in Dresden, but return to Berlin on March 18. At the end of March Miss Carter's parents will join her in Berlin.

Mr. Anderw Baird, of Hellensburgh, Scotland, who stayed at Pension Ludwig throughout the winter while studying at Berlin University, left on Sunday to spend the vacation in Scotland. At the beginning of May he will return to resume his studies here.

The At Homes which have been held at Pension Ludwig throughout the winter on every 3rd Thursday in the month have now been abandoned, but

Mrs. Bennett's American Home, Bellevue Str. 12a, BERLIN.

"open house" is still kept every Sunday afternoon, when the guests of the Pension receive their friends freely and informally at four o'clock tea.

A recent German Court case in which six young English girls, stopping temporarily in Berlin, were the plaintiffs, affords a good example of the helpfulness, directness and simplicity of the German law touching suits by persons, even foreigners, without means. The case was based upon the familiar trouble of confiscation of luggage by a boarding-house proprietor.

A certain amount of interest attaches to the story as a whole. The six young girls, five of them mere children,—Eileen Esler (aged 7); Dorothy Hodgson (11); Hermione Lester (11); Sunshine May (15); Shela Courtenay (16); and Elsie Bosanquet (19);—were engaged to come over to Berlin from London by Miss Loie Fuller, the farfamed "Serpentine" dancer. The children were to appear with Miss Fuller at the "Komische Oper," opening on December 28, in an entr'acte consisting of an original ensemble "dance phantasy," "Midsummer Night's Dream." Difficulties, however, ensued with the German police authorities, as many of the children were under the age for stage appearance in Germany, and Miss Fuller's engagement had to be cancelled entirely.

Miss Fuller proceeded to Paris, and at this point the troubles of the children began. The proprietor of the "Marienhof," the so-called "American boarding-house" at Marien Strasse 30, in which they had been placed, refused point-blank to give the children possession of their trunks, claiming that he had received no payment for their board and residence. The confiscated trunks contained the entire wardrobe of the children, even to their winter wraps and necessary articles of warm clothing. The children found a friend in need in the person of Frau Sheridan-Hoeltzl, an Irishwoman married to a German, in whose Pension, at Potsdamer Str. 28, they took up residence after leaving the "Marienhof." Frau Hoeltzl, without hope of remuneration, provided the children with warm clothing, which they were quite without funds to purchase for themselves, having received no professional "fees" since arriving in Berlin.

A German lawyer, Dr. A. Assmann, who happened some time later to call at the Pension, heard of the children's quandary, and immediately declared that the action of the boarding-house proprietor was illegal, since the children could not be held responsible for the payment of lodgings engaged for them by Miss Fuller.

Every German lawyer is obliged by the parental German Government to take charge, without compensation, of a certain number of legal cases for the poor, and Dr. Assmann at once took steps to make this affair of the six English children one of his charity cases. He had himself appointed legal guardian of the children's interests, and immediately served a writ upon the owner of the "American boarding-house" to hand out their belongings. Refusal was followed by the threat of a fine. Herr Reinhardt then asserted that the trunks were no longer in his possession, but when called before the court to take oath to this effect he failed to appear, whereupon an order was issued for his arrest. A sudden attack of illness saved the proprietor of the "Marienhof" from this indignity, but his wife was compelled to appear, and finally confessed that the trunks had been pawned for £10, stating their place of concealment. After this the children's belongings were obtained without further difficulty.

This story goes to show that if Berlin boarding-house keepers are apt to be a little hasty in laying hands upon other people's possessions, the German law is at least quick to redress the trouble. The six young English girls, being without means, were immediately provided by the State, free of charge, with a lawyer, and the Court gave its attention to the matter free of costs, even supplying a bailiff gratuitously. A well-known English lawyer in Berlin, who is familiar with the provisions of the German law in such cases, admits that it might well be copied in England, which would bring legal remedies considerably more within the reach of the poor and needy. This, he points out, is a direction in which the parental side of the English Government might well be extended, without infringing in any way on the sacred "liberty of the subject."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

LECTURE-RECITAL AT THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB.

(From a Berlin correspondent.)

Last Thursday, following a series of recitals given by students from his advanced class, a lecture-recital was given by Mr. Spencer himself. Mr. Spencer was assisted by Mr. Charles Mott, Baritone, of Covent Garden Opera London, whose artistic singing of some of Mr. Spencer's songs was one of the features of the afternoon; and Mrs. Helen H. Lemmel, of Seattle, Wash., who also interpreted four songs of Mr. Spencer's, in a most musicianly and refined manner and with great effect.

A large audience had assembled to hear Mr. Spencer, who had chosen as his subject "The principles of modern piano pedagogy." At the close of the lecture three pupils of Mr. Spencer's, Miss Violette Gladston, of Paris, who is studying at the Willard School, Miss Viola Craw, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Clara Frances Windagle, of Lincoln, Nebr., gave a remarkable exhibition of memorising music according to Mr. Spencer's method, he having, in his lecture, laid great stress on abundant and systematic memorising, as it cultivates the powers of observation and analysis and develops great concentration, and mental effort.

In May a second series of recitals will be given, when Mr. Spencer will introduce three young concert pianists from his class who have not yet been heard in Berlin.

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. Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Rev. JOHN CROSSER, D.D., Pastor.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing various theaters and their current performances, including Royal Opera House, Deutsches Theatre, Lessing Theatre, Berliner Theatre, New Schauspielhaus, Kleines Theater, Hebbel Theatre, Comic Opera, Residenz Theatre, Lustspielhaus, Schiller Theatre O., Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre, Luisen Theatre, Bernhard Rose Theatre, Trianon Theatre, Thalia Theatre, Urania Theatre, Theatre des Westens, Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus, Metropol Theatre, New Operetta Theatre, Wintergarten, Berl. Operetten Theater, Passage Theatre, Walhalla Theatre, Folies Caprice, Carl Haverland Theatre, Apollo Theatre, Casino Theatre, Gastspieltheater, New Theatre, and Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre.

FAMOUS MOTORIST DEAD.

Paris, March 9. The Journal, announces the death in Paris, yesterday evening, at the early age of 30, of M. Leon Thery, the celebrated racing motorist, who won the Gordon Bennett Cup in 1904 and 1906. M. Thery was one of the most famous drivers in the history of motor racing. He accomplished the extraordinary performance of winning the French eliminating contest and the Gordon Bennett race in two successive years, viz., 1904 and 1905. This means that he twice met the pick of France, and by winning became first string in the team of three to represent that country against the best trios of the other nations, and twice succeeded in beating all comers in the deciding race.

DRESDEN

His Majesty King Friedrich August of Saxony arrived in Genoa on Tuesday at 3 p.m. and was met at the station by the Duke of Genoa, in whose company he proceeded to Turin, there to stay for the night. On Wednesday, the King returned to Genoa and re-embarked on the North German Lloyd S.S. "Bilow," to continue his trip to Naples.

Frau Professor Naumann, of Berlin, Kalckreuth Strasse 5, has come to Dresden for a few days on a visit to her son, and is staying at Pension von Oertzen, Reichs Strasse.

The fifth Symphony Concert, B series, at the Royal opera house on Tuesday evening produced, in the first part of the programme, a new symphony by Franz Schmidt, a pupil of Robert Fuchs, of Vienna. Schmidt was born in 1874, and is at present a violoncellist in the Royal orchestra at Vienna. A "symphonic Intermezzo from an unfinished opera," by this composer, was played in a Symphony Concert at the Royal opera here four years ago. His symphony in E, which has already been performed at Vienna, shows him to be altogether a romancist, walking in the ways of Franz Schubert. He is of a gentle and dreamy nature; a melodious singer of lyrics, who seems to favour the symphonic form as giving him by its expansiveness full scope for the undisturbed expression of his kindly and cheerful thoughts. On this account there is but little difference to be traced in the traditional characteristic features of the four movements, except in dynamic changes; all four are equally filled with easy-going euphony and agreeable, graceful song. This uninterrupted and smooth flow of melody makes one long for harder, more manly accents and stronger outlines. Nevertheless, the widely spun-out themes are for the most part pleasant to the ear; and the predominant mingling of wind instruments and strings transports the listener into a romantic dreamland where, indeed, distinct thoughts have no place. In a contrapuntal sense, the fourth movement, part of which is worked out as a fugue, is very interesting, as the technical details show that great pains were taken with them. One feels inclined to wish for this placid, melodious composer some uprooting and upsetting mental experiences, in order that he may attain to stronger and deeper ideas and be able to treat a symphony, less as a lyric than, as it should be, a dramatic poem.

Herr Wassilij Sapelnikoff played Grieg's pianoforte Concerto in A-minor; a work in three movements, the last of which, in particular, with its free Cadenza, gave him an opportunity of showing his chaste and pearly clearness of execution, and his fine feeling for the arbitrary rhythms without which no composition of Grieg's is conceivable.—The concert closed with Berlioz' Overture "The Roman Carnival." This piece, which sparkles with all kinds of orchestral colour but is otherwise Intermezzo music composed by Berlioz for his opera "Benvenuto Cellini," was played by the orchestra with incomparable verve; Herr Hagen, who is not exactly an ideal exponent of piquant moods and expression, conducting with graceful lightness.

The performances at the Royal Opera and Theatre this evening will begin at seven o'clock, on account of the Fête to be held by the members of these institutions at the Ausstellungspalast.

"The Ring" performances will begin at the Royal Opera on March 15th, Monday next. Tickets, for the whole cycle only, may be obtained at the box-office from ten o'clock tomorrow morning, the office being open until 1 p.m.

noon to the Servian Ambassadors in St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, Rome, and Constantinople was in the following terms:—"In compliance with the friendly advice of the Imperial Russian Government, the Servian Government has the honour to communicate to you the following declarations, with the request that you will make them known to the Government to which you are accredited. From the point of view that the legal position of Servia with respect to Austria-Hungary after the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina continues normal, Servia has neither the intention to provoke a war with the neighbouring Monarchy nor the wish to alter her legal relations to it, but continues, on the grounds of reciprocity, to fulfil her neighbourly duties and to maintain with the Monarchy as in the past those relations which accord with the material interests on both sides. In the spirit of the principle on which Servia has always acted, that the Bosnia-Herzegovina question is a European question and that it is for the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to pronounce a decision with reference to the annexation and to the amendment of Article 25 of that treaty, Servia commits her affairs without reserve to the wisdom and justice of the Powers, relying on them as the competent Court, and demands therefore from Austria-Hungary no compensation, whether territorial, political, or economic."

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

The trials with the Zeppelin airship, which has passed into the hands of the German Government and

North German noble lady with daughter takes 1 or 2 young ladies in pension Best opportunity to learn German. Apply: A. 177, Daily Record office.

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Preparatory Institution for the Operatic Stage
Saturday, March 20, at 3 p.m.
(31st complete operatic performance with chorus and orchestra)
in the **Central Theater**
"FIDELIO"
Opera in 2 acts by L. van Beethoven.
Tickets from **F. Ries**, and at the **box-office of the Central Theatre** (daily from 2 to 6 o'clock).

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"Hamlet" will be played again, with its new staging, on Sunday next in the Royal theatre in Neustadt. The sale of tickets begins tomorrow, Saturday, at 10 a.m. at the box-office.

We may remind our readers that the festival of the *Genossenschaft Deutscher Bühnengehöriger, Ortsverband Dresdner Hoftheater*, of which a detailed notice appeared in our issue of Wednesday last, takes place this evening at the Exhibition Palace, beginning at 9 o'clock. As practically all the members of all the theatres in Dresden, and probably many representatives of other theatres within railway reach, will be there, the public will have an unusually good opportunity of meeting their stage heroes and heroines face to face in the garb of ordinary life. The many special attractions provided, as may be seen in our notice referred to, will be of a select character. Felix Schweighofer, the famous Vienna actor, whose assistance has been secured, is a host in himself, and we hear that the equally renowned Viennese "Udel Quartet" are also to be among the guests of the *Genossenschaft*.—Tickets may be obtained up to 6 o'clock this evening from F. Ries, Kaufhaus; after that, if any remain unsold, at the entrance to the main hall at the palace.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Pioneer battalion No. 12, whose band will play about 12.30 p.m. at the Schlossplatz.

is being manned by the military aeronauts, were resumed on Tuesday. Three ascents were made, the first one with Count Zeppelin in the car. The airship sailed evenly and smoothly and landed without mishap at the will of the captain. The weather conditions were very favourable.

VICAR'S DEATH IN CHURCH.

The Rev. Charles Frewen Maude, vicar of Burwash, Sussex, died with tragic suddenness at the communion service in his church at seven o'clock on Monday morning. Betraying no sign of weakness, he had placed the elements on the Communion table, but suddenly with a cough he sank to the floor and immediately expired. The cause of death, it is assumed, was syncope.

Mr. Maude had been rector of Burwash for twenty-one years.

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

Constantinople, March 10.

The news that the Servian efforts to secure the transport of war material are favoured by England and France is not confirmed. It is pointed out here that Turkey's own interests are at stake in the matter, as Servia's latest preparations have been directed against the Novibazar sandjak as well as against Austria.

Constantinople, March 10.

It is reported that the Porte has granted permission for the transport of the Servian war material lying at Saloniki and on the way from Marseilles.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tomorrow, Thursday, beginning at 7, ending 9.15

Die drei Pintos.

Comic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

Don Pantaleone, Roiz de Pacheco	Madrid	Herr Büssel.
Don Gomez Freiros	Nobles	Herr Grosch.
Clarissa, Don Pantaleone's daughter		Fraul Seebe.
Laura, Clarissa's maid		Frau Wedekind.
Don Gaston Viratos, formerly student at Salamanca		Herr Soot.
Don Pinto de Fonseca, a young land noble from Castrilla		Herr Foerster.
The landlord of the inn at Penaranda		Herr Puttlitz.
Inez, his daughter		Frau Nast.
Ambrosio, Don Gaston's servant		Herr Trede.
A student		Herr Lösckcke.
The House Steward of Pantaleone		Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Don Gaston Viratos, a student, is discovered taking leave of his comrades. His money is rapidly vanishing, while he is busily engaged in a flirtation with the daughter of his host, Inez, being assisted by his servant Ambrosio. Enters upon the scene Don Pinto de Fonseca, whose exceeding corpulence arouses general amusement. He imparts to Gaston that he has come to marry a rich and noble lady, Donna Clarissa de Pacheco, whose hand has been promised him by the girl's father out of gratitude for a service rendered by the suitor's father. He is undecided how to proceed in the delicate matter of courtship, and Gaston thereupon offers to be his mentor. Subsequently they least together, Don Pinto becoming the worse for wine. While his companion is lying in a stupor, Gaston steals his letter of recommendation to Donna Clarissa, and departs. The second act shows us the scene in Don Pantaleone's ancestral hall, where he makes announcement of his daughter's impending marriage. The lady, however, is enamoured of Don Gomez Freiros, a noble young knight, and is in despair at the prospect of a match with Pinto. Her maid Laura promises to discover a way out of the dilemma. In the third act the hall is decorated for the approaching nuptials. The servants all leave upon Don Pinto's arrival being proclaimed, but Clarissa's maid Laura, hides. Gaston (the pretended suitor) now arrives and meets Don Gomez, who accuses the pretender's sympathy by revealing his love for Clarissa. A plot is quickly arranged. Don Gomez assumes the role of Pinto, is furnished with the recommended letter, and introduced as the prospective bridegroom. The father is favourably impressed by his bearing, and gives consent to the union. All is thus going well when the unexpected arrival of the real Don Pinto complicates matters. His absurd antics arouse the belief that he is mad, but seeing Gaston among the guests he accuses him of treachery. The student threatens Pinto with a sword, whereupon the unhappy suitor, crying for mercy, is bound out neck and crop. At this juncture Gaston reveals the plot. There is a general uproar; but Clarissa's father is made to see the contrast between Pinto and Gomez, and finally, under the influence of his daughter's pleadings, gives the couple his benediction. Gaston receives the grateful acknowledgements of Gomez for the part he has played in winning him a lovely bride.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Saturday night	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	at 6
Sunday night	Undine	" 7.30
Monday night	Das Rheingold	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Donna Diana	at 7
Saturday night	Zopf und Schwert	" 7.30
Sunday night	Hamlet	" 6.30
Monday night	Krieg im Frieden	" 7.30

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the Gewerbehaus concert tomorrow, Saturday evening, will be as follows: (1) Overture "Carneval Roman," by Berlioz. (2) Concerto for 'cello, by Haydn. (3) Grand Septet, by Beethoven. (4) Bachanale from "Tannhäuser," by Wagner. (5) Ballet-suite from "Boabdil," by Moszkowsky.

This evening the second and last comic concert given by the Udel Quartet of Vienna will take place in the Vereinshaus at 8 p.m. By general request the quartet will sing "Die musikalische Speisekarte" and "König Ramses," two numbers which gained great success in the first concert. Tickets (9—1, 3—7) at H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

Sven Scholander, who will give his second song recital on the 16th in the Palmengarten, comes from a very musical and artistic family. He now tours, a veritable troubadour, with his lute and wherever he goes he is welcomed with pleasure and enthusiasm. Scholander has made a special study of German folksongs during his travels in Germany and has revived many old and forgotten ditties.

Julia Culp will sing in her song recital on the 17th in the Vereinshaus songs by Mendelssohn and Brahms as well as the Liedercyclus Frauenliebe und -leben by Schumann. The piano accompaniments will be played by Herr Erich J. Wolff.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

St. Petersburg, March 10.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that a Russo-Turkish convention for the redemption of the Turkish war-indemnity was concluded yesterday between M. Iswolski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Rifaat Pasha. The convention represents a compromise between the Russian and Turkish proposals.

TORNADO AND CONFLAGRATION.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

New York, March 9.

Advices from Arkansas state that a terrific tornado has been raging through the State. Yesterday it passed through the town of Brinkley, with the result that the place was set on fire and almost entirely destroyed.

Thirty persons were killed, and a large number injured.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S REWARD FOR BRITISH SEAMEN.

On behalf of the German Emperor, the Mayor of Hull on Tuesday last presented a gold watch and chain to the captain of the Hull steam-trawler "Ruby," and sums of money to the crew, in recognition of their services in rescuing two German balloonists, Herren Hackstetter and Scheiterer, whom they picked up at the time of the last Gordon Bennett balloon-race in a helpless condition in the North Sea. The two men had made the ascent in the "Plauen" and had undergone severe suffering before they were found by the "Ruby."

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

THE BLESSINGS OF PROHIBITION.

The 5000 inhabitants of the town of Glouster in the State of Ohio are experiencing in no very agreeable way the blessings of prohibition. Like a whole number of Western States, Ohio has also passed a Local Option Law by virtue of which the majority of voters in any one district can decide whether the sale of alcoholic liquors in the district be permitted or forbidden. The Local Option Law does not externally exhibit the same hardships as the State Prohibition Law, but in principle it has the same effect, and under the one as under the other the water-drinkers display the same fanaticism.

In Glouster the Law is having a "boomerang" effect. Before it came into force, the town obtained from the public-house licences the greater part of its income for the expenses of administration. With the closing of the public-houses, the income from the licenses of course ceased, without any other correspondingly large source of income being revealed. From lack of funds the town council was obliged to close the municipal electric-light-works and the water-works. Since there are no gas-works, the townsmen have to fall back on oil-lamps. Even then the chain of disagreeables had not come to an end, for upon the closing of the water-works followed the announcement of the Fire Insurance companies that they would at once suspend all policies unless means were promptly taken to protect buildings from fire. The town fathers, however, can find no way out of the impasse, for the municipal money-bag is empty. In order to increase the irony of the situation, the local druggists are doing a roaring trade. In all "dry" districts drug-stores spring up like mushrooms out of the ground; they are, of course, nothing but secret drinking shops. Thirty druggists whose stock in trade consisted of nothing but a few bottles of patent medicines and full casks of beer and whisky, have already been suspended by the local authorities. The situation in Glouster is typical, not only as regards the fanaticism and want of common sense of the water-maniacs, but also as regards their hypocrisy. In Clinton county, in the State of Indiana, the "dry" law has also just been introduced, and the temperance party, in their enthusiasm over the victory they had won determined to hold a great feast; but to their consternation they discovered that all the public-houses, owing to the action of the Temperance men, had been shut some days before. One can only ask in astonishment how it is that these Temperance-maniacs, in spite of the astounding experiences people have had with them, are still taken seriously.

BURIAL AT SEA AND THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

Of far reaching importance is a decision which has been given by one of the New York District Courts in the matter of an action for damages against the North German Lloyd. This decision defines in detail the legal relations between the shipping companies and their passengers in the matter of burying corpses at sea. The complainant was Dr. Chalmers Prentice who sued the German Line for 250,000 dollars, because the body of his wife who had died on board the S.S. "Königin Luise," was buried at sea. As the indictment showed, the lady, who with her daughter embarked on April 18th, 1907, at Naples as a first class cabin passenger, died on April 27th. Miss Prentice, according to the indictment, had agreed with the captain that the body should be embalmed and conveyed to New York for burial, the sum of 2,000 dollars being agreed upon as the company's charge. In spite of this agreement and regardless of all the daughter's protests, the captain had the body buried at sea, some 1,200 miles from New York. The complainant alleged that through this arbitrary action of the captain he was robbed of the possibility of ever regaining possession of the body of his wife, and according to suitable and reverent interment. By the burial of his wife on the high seas the complainant was so affected mentally and physically, that he would never again be in a position to carry on his profession; for that reason inflated damages were asked for. However, Judge Martin of the Federal District Court declined to try the case and rejected the claim at once on the ground that no legal ground for action existed. He granted the complainant's attorneys time to submit further indictments.

NEW YORK BRIDGES.

The world famed New York suspension bridges which stretch across the East river are no longer sufficient to cope with the traffic; on account of the vast increase in New York traffic a new suspension bridge is to be built over the wide Hudson river, which divides New York from the state of New Jersey. The cost of the bridge is to be 30 million dollars. In the matter of length, as well as in cost of construction it will put all existing suspension bridges in the shade. At the same time the limit of possibilities in the matter of suspension-bridge building is likely to be reached in this instance.

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SAILINGS OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

For New York:	March 13th	"Patricia."
" "	" 20th	"America."
" "	" 27th	"Cleveland."
" "	April 4th	"President Grant."
" "	" 8th	"Kaiserin Auguste Victoria."
" "	" 11th	"Pennsylvania."
" "	" 15th	"Deutschland."
" "	" 18th	"President Lincoln."
Boston:	March 13th	"Bethania."
" "	31st	"Artemisia."
Baltimore:	March 13th	"Bethania."
" "	31st	"Artemisia."
Philadelphia:	March 10th	"Bierawa."
" "	23rd	"Albano."
New Orleans:	March 15th	"Badenia."
Canada:	March 18th	"Prinz Oskar."
West Indies:	March 15th	"Odenwald."
" "	" 22nd	"Mecklenburg."
" "	" 22nd	"Caledonia."
" "	April 1st	"Patagonia."
Mexico:	March 13th	"Fürst Bismarck."
" "	18th	"Dania."
" "	28th	"Allemania."
East Asia:	March 15th	"Suevia."
" "	" 18th	"Senegambia."
" "	" 30th	"Silvia."
" "	April 6th	"Sithonia."
Vladivostok:	March 3th	"Strathord."
" "	April 5th	"Harlech."
Arabian and Persian service:	March 27th	"Lydia."

A NEW STEEL CITY.

A new steel city, similar to the city of Gary in Indiana, is shortly to arise on the banks of the St. Louis river three miles from Lake Superior. The town will arise round the new factories commenced by the U.S. Steel Corporation. The sum of 14,500,000 dollars will be expended on the erection of furnaces and of dwellings for the corporation's employes. Just like Gary, which under the auspices of the Steel Company sprang from the earth in a single night, the new steel city will be fitted with all modern municipal institutions.

A NEW ANTITOXIN.

Dr. Timothy Leary, pathologist at the Tuft Medical School in Boston, has announced that he has succeeded in finding an antitoxin for inflammation of lungs, blood-poisoning, and typhus. The new serum was evolved on the basis of the researches of Sir A. E. Wright, of London, and has already been tried successfully in hundreds of cases. Dr. Leary prices his serum at the disposal of doctors.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF THE OCTOBER PANIC.

A report issued by the Trades Department reflects the after-effects of the economic panic of March 1907 in inland trade. The depression in the building trade continued for the greater part of the past year, the extension of railways was limited to 3,200 miles, less, that is, than in any year since 1897. The lessened traffic returns of the railways reflect in the clearest way the set-back in industrial activity. The forwarding of cattle, corn, and cotton remained more normal, partly in consequence of considerably increased export demand. Timber ladings from the harbours on the great lakes fell off 32%, the despatch of inland iron-ore by water from the harbours of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior fell off 40%, the export of slaughter-house products from Chicago also diminished, and the amount of coal and coke carried over the most important Eastern coal-railways showed a considerable falling off last year in comparison with former years.

AN AMERICAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The retired Rear Admiral T. Evans, who commanded the Atlantic battle-ship fleet on its voyage from New York to San Francisco, has taken in hand the formation of an American Navy League on the pattern of the German one. The league is to lend the Federal navy so powerful a civil support, that Congress will have to yield to every demand for the navy. In a public lecture in Chicago Admiral Evans, in referring to the necessity of the existence of such a League, said: "Germany has a navy league with 1,000,000 members who give steadfast support to the German naval administration. The league is strong enough to compass all its claims. England has a similar league, and that is one of the reasons why both countries possess such powerful fleets. We need a navy league for the United States."

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Friday, March 12th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, March 14th. 3rd Sunday in Lent. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 p.m. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Tuesday, March 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, March 17th. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany and Address.
Thursday, March 18th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, March 19th. 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.
Friday, March 12th. Lecture on Ephesus illustrated by Mrs. T. H. Norton in Hotel New York 3.0 p.m.
Sunday, March 14th. 3rd Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, March 16th. Service 4.0 p.m.
Thursday, March 18th. Service 4.0 p.m.
Friday, March 19th. Litany in Rectory. Address on the work in Lidia by Fraulein Dröse 3.0 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.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.
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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.

Easterly wind, overcast, dry, colder.