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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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BRITISH POLITICS.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, March 10.

On the principle that the onlooker sees most of the game, it is particularly interesting to read the views expressed by American leader writers on the present British political situation. American newspapers—to their credit be it recorded—manfully withstand the temptation to dictate political regulations to their Transatlantic neighbours, and rarely indeed do we find the more weighty journals adopting an attitude towards European politics other than that of an interested outsider. If European press organs followed the same method when dealing with American politics, much bad blood might be averted.

At the moment, however, English politics are passing through an exceedingly interesting transitory stage; the leading organs of both parties are too much occupied with the game of attack and defence to allocate any superfluous space to an impartial review of the situation. Reports cabled over here from New York yesterday indicate with exceptional lucidity the views held by the London representatives of prominent New York newspapers. The *Herald*, the *Sun*, and the *Tribune* printed lengthy telegrams from London, all prophesying the speedy return to power of Mr. Balfour and the Conservative party, declaring that Great Britain has lost confidence in the Government, and that Mr. Asquith is within an ace of throwing up the sponge. The following excerpts speak for themselves:—

The *Sun* says: "Mr. Asquith's declaration less than a month ago that he would call a general election as soon as the country manifested any lack of confidence in his administration, is reduced to an absurdity."

The *Herald* says: "The policy of Free Trade is dead. The British Government is discovering that the present fiscal system is powerless to meet the assaults on the trade of the United Kingdom. The prediction that after the return of the Liberals to power it would take ten years for Great Britain to grasp the necessity for Tariff Reform is falsified. She has taken the lesson to heart in three years."

The *Tribune* says: "There is the strongest prima facie evidence that Great Britain is ripe for a general revolt against Free Trade."

The *Tribune* accuses the Liberals of trying to meet the deficit in the Exchequer by bleeding foreigners, and asserts that arbitrary income-tax assessments are being made on foreigners temporarily staying in England, who do not know the law.

Many resident Americans with whom I have conversed are convinced that, for better or worse, Great Britain stands at the threshold of Tariff Reform. The galling Patent Acts are cited in this connection, and as these hard-hitting measures were created by the present Administration, it would seem that even the stronghold of Cobdenism is becoming undermined. Mr. Winston Churchill has been making some amazing admissions on the subject; in fact, more than one Tariff Reform paper hails him as a convert. Mr. Birrell, too, speaking at Bristol last Saturday, said "we are all Protectionists at heart." The crushing defeat of Mr. Gibson Bowles at Glasgow last week, coupled with the phenomenal falling-off in the Free Trade vote at Forfar and Edinburgh, go far towards justifying the sweeping conclusions arrived at by the American papers quoted above.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, March 11.

The third reading of the Indian Councils Bill was passed today unanimously. During the Committee stage, a supplementary clause was struck out, in spite of the protests of the Government; but it is not thought likely that the Unionist peers will persist in their opposition if the clause is re-inserted by the Lower House. In moving the third reading, the Secretary of State for India, Viscount Morley, emphasised the effect which the Bill and the policy of the Government have had in lessening the strain in India; and quoted authoritative reports from India, energetically denying that India was in a state of general insurrection, and stating that only isolated cases of disorder need be apprehended.

THE AGREEMENT WITH SIAM.

London, March 11.

With reference to the Anglo-Siamese agreement with Siam which was signed today, Reuter learns further that the United Malayan States have declared their willingness to provide £4,000,000 for the construction of a railway southwards from Bangkok to the new Malayan frontier.

JAPAN AND THE U.S.

Washington, March 10.

The White House officials on Wednesday last published the message of congratulation from the Emperor of Japan to Mr. Taft, upon his inauguration as President.

In reply, Mr. Taft recalls the pleasure afforded him by his visit to Japan, and says:—"It will be my earnest endeavour to maintain in every way the present satisfactory bond between Japan and the United States."

THE REVISED TARIFF.

New York, March 11.

The Associated Press learns from an authoritative source at Washington that the new Tariff Bill contains the following provisions. The duties on sugar, lead, and copper remain as they are. Iron ore will be placed on the free-of-duty list. Steel rails and unmanufactured steel will be admitted on materially reduced rates. A graduated scale of duties is provided for woven materials, while the duties on silk and cotton goods of the finest quality will be raised.

AMERICAN STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

New York, March 11.

A serious collision took place during a thick fog today in Nantucket Sound between two American steamers, the "Horatio Hall" and the "Dimock." The former was badly damaged and had to be beached near Martha's Vineyard. The "Dimock" took off the "Horatio Hall's" passengers and headed for Boston, but suddenly began to sink. All the passengers were landed in safety at Cape Cod.

THE HOLY SEA.

Rome, March 11.

The official Gazette of the Holy See, *Acta Pontificis Maximi*, of today contains, in a Special Supplement, the regulations respecting vacancy of the Holy See and the election of a Pope, as they here follow. (1) The Bull *Vacante sede apostolica* of the 25th December 1904. (2) The Bull *Commisum nobis* of the 20th of January 1904, against the Veto. (3) The Bull of Leo XIII. *Prædecessores nostri* of the 24th of May 1882, confirmed by Pius X., concerning certain measures to be adopted during a Papal election. (4) The order to be observed by the College of Cardinals during a vacancy of the Holy See. The Bull *Commisum nobis* against the Veto runs: "We forbid all Cardinals, and all others who take part in the Conclave, under any pretext whatever to take an instruction from any temporal Power to effectuate a Veto, even though such instruction should be in the simple form of a wish. We desire that this prohibition shall extend to all interventions, mediations, and communications of any kind whatsoever by which temporal Powers may seek to interfere in the election of a Pope." The Bull further admonishes the Cardinals to pay no attention to interferences by temporal Princes in a Papal election, nor to any other worldly considerations, but only to have in view the glory of God and the welfare of the Church, and to unite their votes for him who is most capable of leading the Church in a fruitful and useful way.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PRAGUE.

Prague, March 11.

For several months past the Chief of the Prague police has rented a room in a house on the Graben belonging to the Town Council, and used it as a central police station during the disturbances in connection with the student promenades. The Town Council recently brought an action for the immediate annulment of the contract, on the ground that the premises rented had been misused, inasmuch as mounted police had been brought into and held in readiness in the courtyard of the house, and that other police measures, such as the bringing in and detention of prisoners, had been adopted to the disturbance of the quiet of the house and its occupants. Today the action was decided against the plaintiffs, whom the Court ordered to pay the whole costs of the action.

MEXICAN OFFICERS TO STUDY IN EUROPE.

New York, March 11.

The *Sun* publishes a report from Mexico that the Mexican Government has sent two officers, Colonel Angeles and Captain Rubio, to study military affairs in Germany and other countries.

WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS TO MARRY.

A Boston message in the *New York Herald* on Wednesday stated that a wedding will take place on Sunday between Miss Ethel Barrymore, the well-known actress, and Mr. Russell Griswold Colt, son of Mr. Samuel Colt, a banker, and president of the United States Rubber Company.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Paris, March 11.

The Senate has passed the Bill appropriating one million francs for the benefit of the sufferers by the earthquakes in South Italy.

BERLIN

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the President of the International Union for Woman's Suffrage, who, it is announced, will deliver a lecture in Berlin on March 30 in the Architektenhaus, is not an English suffragette, as the German papers assume, but an American. Mrs. Catt's lecture, which will deal with the "Necessity for Equal Rights for Both Sexes in respect to Suffrage," will, it is said, be connected with a great demonstration in favour of woman's suffrage on the part of the German "Frauenrechtlerinnen"—i.e. if the German police do not interfere untimely.

Mrs. Dean B. Mason, wife of the Vice-Consul General at Paris, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Petersen, in Berlin since Christmas-time, leaves on Sunday evening for Paris. Mrs. Mason is looking considerably better for her lengthy change in Berlin.

Mr. Dean B. Mason is now on the water on his way back from New York, where he has been since the middle of January.

Miss Florence Wickham, an American singer, who has had a successful career on minor operatic stages in Germany, will surrender her position at the Court Opera at Schwerin on May 1 to join the company of the New York Metropolitan Opera House.

Mrs. George Watson, Kurfürstendamm 52, entertained at her last Monday At Home for this season on March 8. Many callers, including Mrs. William Morris Davis, the wife of the Harvard exchange-professor, came and went during the afternoon. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Geo. Martin and Mrs. Frank Hessin, as well as by a group of young ladies, including Miss Adler.

A photographic panorama of Cornell University, handsomely framed, has been presented to the American Church Library by Mr. Edward Guild Wyckhoff, of Ithaca, proprietor of the Ithaca Street Railway. The gift was suggested by Dr. Andrew D. White, founder of Cornell University and one-time American Ambassador to Germany, during his recent visit to Berlin last September.

There is a large contingent of Cornell alumni in Berlin.

Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg's piano-pupils will be heard in a recital at her home, Landshuter Str. 22, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ENGLISH THEATRE IN GERMANY.

By META ILLINO, in the *London Evening Standard*.

The idea of importing into Germany a whole English theatre, with all that belongs to it, plays, scenery, costumes, decorations, actors and actresses, must at first sight appear to be extraordinary and daring—perhaps an act of English folly or American transcendentalism. But on closer inspection the adventurous aspect of the affair, I find, disappears. Russia has a German theatre, England likewise, and also America, and all these institutions are well patronised, not alone by resident Germans in these countries, but especially by those Russians, English, and Americans who understand German and who seek to come into contact with the proper German atmosphere, and also by those who come for the simple object of accustoming their ears to the sound and accent of the German language.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the understanding of English, the study of English, and the interest for things English is continually growing in Germany. Even in our schools a reform is in process to replace the hitherto customary French

by the English language. How often have I heard these statements respecting the two nations: England has no literature; England has no painters; the Englishman understands nothing about art. America...alas! If I wanted to write down all the nonsense, the half-truths, and the distorted views about America which are current among us, I could fill many columns. The German seems to forget entirely that America is not New York, and England is not London.

Most of our countrymen who risk the passage over the ocean go only to London or else only to New York—perhaps even to Washington to see the White House shine through the green bushes, and they come back with a cut-and-dried opinion of Anglo-Saxon culture; we nevertheless know a little more than "something."

But the peculiar English characteristics, which express themselves much more clearly on the country estate and in provincial life than in the Metropolis, are unknown to the Germans, except as conveyed to them in "Little Dorrit."

Dickens is really the only example of the more modern English literature that we are familiar with, and more latterly a little of Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw.

But although we act these two authors in Germany. I consider them as belonging to the philosophical and psychological schools of all nationalities, and not characteristic of the real English individuality.

But who in Germany knows Barrie and Sutro—two euphonious names? Who knows Zangwill, the many others who are specially fitted to destroy Milton Royle, Alice and Claude Askew, and all the delusion that the English stage of the present day is something between a punch and judy show and a fair, with gaudy trappings and—above all things—plenty of sensation. I want to introduce these authors and their works to the German stage—the genuine contemporary English and American drama. We must not forget that we have an erroneous impression of the English and American national characters: the American is, with all the activity and creative impulse which are in him, not a mere dollar-hunter as he appears in our imagination. There is much idealism hidden in the American character, and considerable refinement in the English, as well as many traits which are in harmony with our own national spirit—love and pity, heroism and self-sacrifice. It is the "healthy and clean literature" that the English and American loves to see upon his stage. It is characteristic that pieces like "Mrs. Warren's Profession" are received with strong repugnance.

In my productions I want to do justice to the English and American national characters: the representations shall be of such a nature that even those who are not able to follow the language in all its subtleties will be enabled to grasp the developments.

It is my intention to make such arrangements with the best English actors as will bring them in their various roles for a few nights to Berlin. I believe that the novelty of this scheme will powerfully influence the actor's creative impulse.

To play a part two hundred times or oftener is enough to cramp the energy of any actor. I believe that even the most pampered "star" would gladly earn a few pounds less per night if he could escape from his monotonous groove by going to Berlin for four or five days and recuperating his powers by representing different characters in his great and beautiful art.

I have been in communication with the best English and American artists, and have received the

most enthusiastic reception of my plans in every case; and I do not for one moment doubt a great artistic success. Furthermore, I have no qualms whatever about its being also financially profitable.

It will of course be necessary in this spiritual exchange between the three great nations—England, America, and Germany—for both playwrights and actors to combine in an enthusiastic and active co-operation.

And how could this be better accomplished than through the medium of the stage? Who knows modern English life better than Pinero, Jones, Sutro, Marshall, Maugham, Haddon Chambers, Davies, and so on? Who knows American life better than Fitch? I want to introduce these living exponents of English and American culture to Germany, and I am convinced that many misunderstandings concerning their respective acts will be removed.

People over here do not realise the fact that the English-speaking public in Germany number some 500,000 souls.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin .. 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Midsummer-nights Dream .. 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen .. 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König .. 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut. .. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. part .. 7.30
Kleines Theater	Moral .. 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionsochzeit .. 8
Comic Opera	Lazuli .. 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie .. 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel .. 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Rechts herum .. 8
" Charlotten-	Die Karolinger .. 8
burg	Husarenfieber .. 8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Mein Leopold .. 8
Luisen Theatre	Das Warenhausfräulein .. 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Liebesgewitter .. 8
Trianon Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn? .. 8
Thalia Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas .. 8
Urania Theatre	Der tapfere Soldat .. 8
Theatre des Westens	closed.
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	closed.

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THE SERBIAN NOTE.

AUSTRIAN PRESS OPINION.

Vienna, March 12.

The *Fremdenblatt*, commenting on the Servian Circular Note, writes: "The chief characteristic of the Note is its obscure and roundabout phraseology. The note requires supplementing because, in a striking manner, it leaves unnoticed the arming that has been going on in Servia for the last five months and been directed against us; it also requires elucidation, particularly where it deals with the settlement of pending differences. Servia no longer raises her pretensions directly against us, but transfers the responsibility for her "affairs," not more nearly defined, to the Powers, or obviously to a European Conference. But a Conference before which the Bosnian question would be brought in the state apparently desired by Servia, namely as a question not yet settled, would be inconceivable, or at least for us unacceptable. The Bosnian question has been settled by our agreement with Turkey; and the Powers, who have never disputed the fact of the annexation, will not have to make the decision as suggested by Servia, but only to express themselves on the formal "finalising" of the constitutional act done by us. Therefore it is not very intelligible why Servia prejudices the value of the renunciation

of territorial claims by an evasive appeal to the signatory Powers. Apart from that point, the general impression which one receives from the Note is that, in spite of its obscure and evasive speech, some traces may be found in it of the good-will of the Servian Government, and that it was intended as the beginning of a conversation. The matter is certainly not settled by the Note, and we still await Servia's answer to the definite questions we put to her."

THE SERBIAN PARLIAMENT.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Belgrade, March 11.

At the sitting of the Skupshtina today, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Milovanovitch, in reply to a question asked by the young-Radical member M. Zulovitch, made a statement on the Russian communication. Since the signature of the Turkish agreement with Austria-Hungary, said the Minister, the relations between Servia and Austria-Hungary had become more acute, although Servia had given no occasion for that result either by military preparations or by diplomatic action. That fact caused much anxiety to the great Powers, who wished to maintain peace in Europe at any price. Various proposals were made for doing away with the trouble,

and at last Russia took the initiative. M. Milovanovitch, then read the Russian communication, and continued: "Servia replied to this by defining the true sense of her legal standpoint and urged that the just deductions from that standpoint could not give Austria-Hungary any occasion for war with Servia." The Minister then read the text of the Servian circular despatch of the 10th of March.—M. Zulovitch said he was satisfied with the answer:

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

Constantinople, March 11.

Turkish military authorities strongly object to the forwarding of war material to Servia. The *Jeni Gazetta* says that the Porte gave permission in accordance with the request of an ambassador, for the transport of war material, and of explosives in small quantities on condition that they should be used for mining purposes. The *Jeni Gazetta* remarks that, at a moment when efforts are being made to maintain peace, one cannot approve of a decision that facilitates the strengthening of Servia, whose attitude continues to be menacing. The *Sabah*, a journal possessing good military information, says the Turkish military Attaché at Belgrade had telegraphed that Servia had much hastened her military preparations in the last few days.

DRESDEN

T.R.H. the Crownprince, Prince Friedrich Christian and Prince Ernst Heinrich, accompanied by Major Freiherr O'Byrn, visited the art-gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, on Thursday last and viewed with great interest the animal pictures, landscapes and drawings by Prof. Emanuel Hegebarth.

King Alfonso of Spain has accepted the dedication of the "Fackeltanz," an opera in one act by Joan Manén, which is to be performed for the first time at the Cologne Stadt Theatre in April.

The programme for the twelfth organ recital at the American Church of St. John's tomorrow evening at 5.30 p.m. is as follows: (1) Organ: "Fantasia in D-minor"; (2) Violin and organ: "Andante religioso"; (3) Organ: "Allegretto in A"; (4) Sacred song: "Come unto me"; (5) Violin and organ: "Angelus"; (6) Organ Finale: "Basso ostinato." The compositions are all by the Organist of the church, Mr. W. Herbert Williams. The soloists are Miss Geraldine Wilson, contralto, and Miss Elsbeth Winton, violin. The offertory is to be given to the organist.

A new work of church music, called "Das Tausendjährige Reich," for solo, chorus, and orchestra, by Albert Fuchs, was performed for the first time on Wednesday last (Busstag) in the Frauenkirche by the Robert Schumann'sche Singakademie conducted by the composer himself. Fuchs had already attracted attention, in 1906, by his oratorio "Selig sind die in dem Herrn sterben" and had shown the line he was inclined to follow in composing church music. It is not his intention to follow the example Händel sets in his epic style of composition and to imitate the construction of his oratorios, emanating from the opera, with their alternations of arias and recitatives. On the contrary, it is his desire to avoid everything pertaining to the stage, to keep at a distance from the "Geistliche Oper" and to create a work composed strictly within the limits of ecclesiastical style. He therefore renounces also all dramatic effects and restricts himself to moderate intermingling of choral and solo parts. This voluntary restraint and self-limitation of the composer can only be recognised as well-intentioned and honest, but it must be stated that in this case he has thereby failed to make so deep an impression as would have otherwise been the case; inasmuch as the subject, which was very happily chosen, lends itself specially to a more lively and dramatic mode of treatment, and would in this shape no doubt have made a more lasting impression on its hearers. The conception of the thousand-year-old State dates back to the *Urchristentum*, and has been developed in particular by Father Irenäus, in connection with the Apocalypse. The end of the world and Day of Judgment was awaited at the end of the first Christian millennium; and this work depicts the tension during the last hour, ending at midnight on the last day of the 999th year, as it was felt by the congregation then gathered in the Cathedral: the fear and hope of believers, the confidence and consolation imparted by the priests, the moods of the penitent, of those weary of life, and of those who loved the enjoyments of it; the feelings of children and mothers, of old men and young women; all this is depicted and described. At last the hour of midnight strikes; and when the great event, the deliverance of the world, does not take place there arises a murmur among the people which swells into a roar of excited cries, until at last a woman's voice is heard above the din and leads the disappointed people back to resignation in their fate.—The description is conveyed by Herr Fuchs by choruses for male and for female voices, connected for the most part only by a few intervening bars of orchestral accompaniment. The music is everywhere simple and clear, substantial and euphonious; but lacks strength of characterisation. Hardly ever does an impressive melodic line rise above the ordinary agreeable average. From a musical point of view, very little is felt of the tension of anxiety which is the fundamental idea of the first part. A few fine effects, such as are found in the chorus

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of the "weary of life," cannot fully compensate for the want of more distinct characterisation. All the consecutive pictures contain more drawing than colour, and the result is a dearth of brilliancy. The whole is temperate and tame. The fact of the composer not attaining to a climax even at the close may have been intentional on his part; but the effect is thereby dulled very much. Naturally, the attack of the warning woman's voice was impressive, and Fr. v. d. Osten's magnificent soprano soared to brilliant heights. Herr Plaschke sang the part of the priest with powerful characterisation, and surprising shading of tone. Those two performances were the most impressive of the whole. The Chorus and the orchestra failed considerably in many instances in the emphasising of details; especially the male voices lacked power and brilliance.—The performance of Brahms' "Requiem" was more successful. Fräulein Keldorfer sang the air "Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit" with all the tenderness of consolation. One could not close one's eyes to the fact that the neighbourhood of Brahms' masterpiece which in spite of its strictly ecclesiastical character, abounds in affecting human passages and characteristic contrasts, was detrimental to Herr Fuchs' careful work.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vesper service in the Kreuzkirche at two o'clock this afternoon will be as follows: (1) Max Reger: Introduction and Fugue, 3rd movement from the D-minor Sonata for organ (op. 60); (2) Joseph Rheinberger: "De profundis," psalm 130 for five-part chorus; (3) Joh. Seb. Bach: "Seufzer, Tränen, Kummer, Not," Aria for soprano with oboe, from the Cantata No. 21: "Ich hatte viel Bekümmernis"; (4) Joh. Wolfgang Franck: Passionslied for soprano and organ; (5) Antonio Loti (born about 1867, Hofkapellmeister at Dresden): "Crucifixus" in C-minor for eight-part chorus, from a Credo in F a 5 voci con stromenti (manuscript at the royal library of Dresden).—The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Königl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by the Königl. Hofopernsängerin Fräulein Gertrud Sachse (soprano), and Herr Johannes König, Königl. Kammermusiker (oboe). At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

"Die Dollarprinzessin," operetta in 3 acts by Leo Fall, will be performed this evening for the 62nd time at the Central-Theater. Tomorrow, Sunday afternoon at 3.30, the "Tapfere Soldat" will be given at reduced prices: at 7.30 p.m. the last Sunday Performance of the "Die Dollarprinzessin" will be given at ordinary prices.

Teresa Carreno will play in her single piano recital on the 25th in the Palmengarten works by the following composers: Beethoven, Chopin, Poldini, MacDowell and Liszt.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10.30
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:
Hans Sachs, a cobbler, Herr Scheidemann.
Veit Pogner, a goldsmith, Herr Plaschke.
Kunz Vogelsang, a furrier, Herr Grosch.
Konrad Nachtigall, a drinker, Herr Büssel.
Sixtus Beckmesser, the town clerk, Herr Erwin (as guest).
Fritz Kothner, a baker, Herr Trede.
Balthasar Zorn, a pewterer, Master singers.
Ulrich Eisslinger, an herbalist, Herr Soot.
Augustin Moser, a tailor, Herr Loschcke.
Hermann Ortel, a soapboiler, Herr Quidde.
Hans Schwarz, a stocking weaver, Herr Plehler.
Hans Polz, a coppersmith, Herr Puttlitz.
Walther von Stolzing, a young Frankish knight, Herr Ernst.
David, apprenticed to Sachs, Herr Sembach.
Eva, Pogner's daughter, Herr Rüdiger.
Magdalena, Eva's nurse, Frau Nast.
Frau. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. Walther von Stolzing, a young knight, is in love with Eva, the daughter of Master Pogner, a Jeweller of Nuremberg. Eva tells him her hand is promised to the winner of the prize for a master-song. David, the apprentice of Hans Sachs, a cobbler, tries to explain to Walther what he must do to comply with the rules of the Guild of Meistersingers; but the rules are so complicated that he resolves to sing in his own way. Beckmesser, a clerk, is confident that he will win the contest and marry Eva. When Walther sings his trial song Beckmesser is made marker, and he gives so many bad marks that Walther fails to obtain entrance into the guild, though Sachs perceives the merit of his song. Walther meets Eva at night outside Sachs' shop. Beckmesser comes to serenade Eva, but Sachs sings at his work so loudly, that the other cannot be heard. He implores Sachs to be quiet, and he consents on condition that he be allowed to tap on a shoe whenever Beckmesser makes a mistake in rhythm. The lady at the window whom Beckmesser believes to be Eva is really Magdalena, Eva's nurse, the betrothed of David, and the latter, believing his betrothed is being serenaded, sets on Beckmesser with a cudgel. A general uproar ensues, the apprentices joining in the fight. Sachs pulls Walther into the shop and pushes Eva into her father's house. The next morning Walther sings to Sachs a song which he has dreamed, and which delights the old man: he leaves it on the table, where Beckmesser, who has come in, sees it, and puts it in his pocket. But Sachs discovering this, allows him to keep it, telling him he can sing it if he likes. The singing contest takes place in the afternoon in a meadow, and after the solemn entry of the master-singers, Beckmesser excites a universal derision by his performance of the song, in which he gets the words and tune confused with his own serenade of the evening before. Walther then sings the real song, as it should be sung, and is acclaimed victor and rewarded by Eva's hand, while the crowd cheer Hans Sachs.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Sunday night Undine at 7.30
Monday night Das Rheingold 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Zopf und Schwert at 7.30
Sunday night Hamlet 6.30
Monday night Krieg im Frieden 7.30

(Gewerbehaus) Orchestral Concerts.
Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.
Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday at 7.30 p. m.
Admission 1 mark. Subscription terms: 5 tickets for 3 marks.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Tomorrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. the decisive football match between D.S.C. I and Dresdensia I will be repeated at the Sportpark near the Nossener Brücke, as the last match has been declared void. The members of the D.S.C. team are the following: Lindwor, Kurti, Geyer, Lucas, Fischer, Assmann, Bernhardt, Neumann I and II, Grate, Halef.

Dresdensia IV will play against D.S.C. "Jugend Mannschaft" at 10 a.m. on the same ground, while D.S.C. IV and V.F.B. II, D.S.C. V and Brandenburg III will meet on the grounds of the latter.

On Wednesday last the veteran players of the D.S.C. (all over 30 years of age) played against the Fussball Club Kismel of Pottschappel, but were beaten by 3:0 by the younger and faster team.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, left Algiers March 10th.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Rotterdam March 11th.
"Rhein," from Bremen for Baltimore, left Bremerhaven March 11th.
"York," from Australia for Bremen, left Antwerp March 11th.
"Gneisenau," from New York for Bremen, left New York March 11th.
"Billow," from Hamburg for Japan, left Genoa March 11th.
"Neckar," from Naples for New York, arrived New York March 11th.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
Vol. 4,102-3: "The Old Wives' Tale," a novel by Arnold Bennett.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Constantinople, March 11.

The *Sabah* states that the Porte has decided to send 30 soldiers for the protection of Turkish Consulates in Persia and a like number for the protection of the Liberals who had taken refuge in the Consulates.

TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE.

Constantinople, March 11.

With reference to the Conference question, it was said today in well-informed circles in touch with the Porte, that Turkey agrees with Germany and Austria-Hungary in the view that the only work of a Conference would be to take cognisance of agreements already concluded.

THE HEALTH OF M. STOLYPIN.

St. Petersburg, March 11.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency learns that the state of the health of M. Stolypin, who was taken ill on Monday, is satisfactory. The illness consists of slight inflammation in the lower part of the right lung and a slight cough.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Constantinople, March 11.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Chamber held today, and at which the Grand Vizier, accompanied by the Sultan's first secretary, was present, the latter read an Imperial decree, prolonging the Session of Parliament to the 15th of July.

A HINT FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The administration of the Swiss railways has just stirred up a hornet's nest, as far as the ladies are concerned. "We learn," says a London contemporary, "from a reputable source that the Minister has decided that henceforth all ladies' hats measuring 32 inches in diameter shall come under the category of bicycle or automobile wheels, and shall be charged in transit by rail accordingly. Not only are the big hats to be charged carriage when worn by ladies travelling by rail, but they are to be taken off on entering the railway carriage and placed in the luggage vans. Possibly Mr. Lloyd George, in casting about for other hen roosts to plunder, will be tempted to follow the Swiss example, unless fear of the suffragettes may stay his hand."

SHAKESPEARE AND BACON.

SHAKEBACON CONTROVERSY.

Those interested in the doings of the *Dresdner Gesellschaft für N.-u.-r. Philologie* are looking forward with pleasure to a lecture to be delivered on the probabilities of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. The question at stake is evidently settled for the literary critic of the *Globe* who, apropos of the publication of a book called: *In Re Shakespeare, Beeching v. Greenwood*, writes the following:

"The debate as to the authorship of Shakespeare's plays is seemingly eternal; and we must own that we are slightly weary of the controversy, of the old stale facts continually trotted out again and again as the aids to a new theory, and very weary of the tone of vituperation which the controversialists see fit to employ towards each other, after the manner of Scaliger and the ancient moderns. We have no desire to embroil ourselves in a dispute in which both Canon Beeching and Mr. Greenwood seem well qualified to cross swords; we have certainly no desire to play the judge between the advocates. We can only say that the disputants have the effect that very many of the old theological apologists had upon their readers; for as the opponents of Deism created very many more Deists than they converted, we are never so inclined to agree with Mr. Greenwood as when we read the Canon's refutation of his false doctrine—and vice versa. Having read Mr. Greenwood's arguments, we are prepared to swear that Canon Beeching is in the right—until the learned and disputatious cleric takes the field.

"Nor can we refrain from looking forward to a time some three centuries hence, when this controversy being at length settled, mankind turns to another. It will then be seriously maintained by the savants of the time that Dickens was far too ignorant to have written the novels that we ignorant mortals accept as his; and Hallam, the historian, will be put forward as the real author of "David Copperfield." Nor will Germany consent to be behind-hand in the game; earnest and learned professors will maintain that Kant wrote Goethe, and that Hegel was responsible for Schiller. And we dare wager that the disputants will produce just as many and just as good arguments in favour of their theories as the Shakebacon controversialists who perplex our own times."

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

There is an uncertainty as to the number which ought to be attached to President Taft's name when ranking him among his illustrious predecessors. We read in the American press that he is the 27th president; the English press calls him the 26th president; and yet neither is the right number for him except with a qualification. Mr. Taft is not the 26th or 27th president, but the twenty-sixth man who occupies the greatest office the American people can confer upon their citizens. There have been thirty-one presidential elections. Nine presidents were elected twice in succession excepting Grover Cleveland who was re-elected after Benjamin Harrison's term of office. Two presidents died while in office: W. H. Harrison, April 4, 1841; and Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850. Three presidents were assassinated while in office: Lincoln, April 14, 1865; Garfield, who was shot July 2, 1881 and died of the effects September 19, 1881; and McKinley who was shot September 6, 1901 and died from his wounds September 14, 1901. President Taft is therefore the 31st president elected, the 36th president in office, and the 26th man to hold that high office.

He has the distinction of being the heaviest occupant of the White House, for he weighs two hundred and ninety-five pounds against the two hundred and twenty of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Harrison, and Garfield, who with remarkable unanimity all scaled the same amount. Somebody, presumably in authority, has kept statistics of the height, weight, and colour of all the Presidents of the United States, and it is interesting to note that most of them have been large, heavy men, the tallest, Abraham Lincoln, measuring six feet four-and-a-half inches, though the shortest, Benjamin Harrison, only reached to five feet six inches. Mr. Roosevelt must be included among the short Presidents, for he only measures five feet nine inches, against the six feet one inch of Washington and the six feet four-and-a-half inches of Lincoln, the two Presidents with whom he has been compared. But Washington was a burly man, for he weighed over a stone more than Mr. Roosevelt, whereas Lincoln, who was very thin, weighed a stone less in spite of his extra seven inches in stature. Mr. Taft, the new President, is six feet high, and weighs twenty-one stone, or not far off twice as much as President Polk, who was well under eleven stone. Mr. Taft holds the distinction of being America's heaviest President, as Lincoln held that of being the tallest.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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.

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 India by Fräulein Drose 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 Winckelmann 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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-westerly winds, overcast, no heavy showers, temperature but little altered.

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

THE STORY.

DAS RHEINGOLD.

The Rhine-maidens, who guard the gleaming Rhine-gold, are swimming about in the river and teasing Alberich the dwarf. The latter sees the gleam of the Rhine-gold, and hearing that anyone who forswears love and forges a Ring out of the gold, will be all-powerful, seizes the gold and disappears. Wotan, chief of the Gods, has employed Fasolt and Fafner, the giants, to build him a castle, Walhalla, promising them, as a reward, Freia, the Goddess of youth. The giants having completed their task demand their reward, but Wotan, who had never meant to keep his word, since it was Freia who, with her golden apples, gave the Gods their eternal youth, summons the fire-God Loge to his aid, and is told of Alberich's theft. The giants agree to accept the Nibelung's hoard, but take away Freia as a hostage. The Gods immediately become old and wrinkled. Loge and Wotan descend to Nibelheim, and, by inducing Alberich to turn into a toad, in order to prove to them the power of the Tarnhelm, a cap which enables the wearer to assume any shape he likes, overpower him, and rob him of his treasure, including the Tarnhelm, and the magic Ring. Alberich curses them, foretelling the approaching doom of the Gods. But Wotan and Loge, undismayed, return to earth with the treasure and the giants bring back Freia; they plant two spears in the ground, and placing Freia between them, declare she must be entirely hidden by the treasure piled up in front of her. To do this it is necessary for both the Tarnhelm and the Ring, which Wotan only yields with great reluctance and after having been warned by Erda, the earth-mother, to be added to the pile. Freia is released, but Alberich's curse begins to work at once. Fafner kills Fasolt to obtain sole possession of the hoard. The Gods joyfully pass over a rainbow bridge to Walhalla, while in the distance are heard the wails of the Rhine-maidens, lamenting the loss of the gold committed to their charge.

DIE WALKÜRE.

Siegfried, one of the Wolsungs, protégés of Wotan, flying from his bitter enemies, enters the hut of Hunding, who is one of his deadliest foes, in a state of exhaustion. Sieglinde, Hunding's wife, gives him refreshment. Hunding returns and finding Siegmund, tells him that, though he will not harm him while he is under his roof, he will fight him on the next day. Sieglinde, who has fallen in love with Siegmund, gives her husband a sleeping draught and then, in a passionate interview with Siegmund, discovers that he is her brother, and shows him a sword planted in a tree by Wotan. Siegmund pulls out the sword and they flee. Wotan charges Brünnhilde, his daughter by Erda the earth-mother, one of the Walkyries, or shield-maidens, who convey the bodies of dead heroes to Walhalla, to assist Siegmund in his fight with Hunding, but Fricka, Wotan's wife and the protectress of marriage-laws, intervenes, and Wotan is forced to countermand his orders to Brünnhilde, Siegmund, still flying from Hunding, is warned of his approaching death by Brünnhilde, but he scoffs at the idea of being taken to Walhalla if Sieglinde may not accompany him, and Brünnhilde, admiring his courage, determines to disobey Wotan. She stands by Siegmund in the fight, but Wotan breaks Siegmund's sword, and he is killed by Hunding, who also falls dead before Wotan's glance of wrath. Brünnhilde flies on her horse Grane with Sieglinde, and joins her sister Walkyries, imploring them to save Sieglinde. They refuse, fearing Wotan's wrath, but Brünnhilde, telling Sieglinde she will bear a son, sends her to hide in the forest where Fafner, the giant, in the guise of a dragon, guards the Rhine-gold, after giving her the fragments of Siegmund's sword. Wotan arrives in terrible wrath, and to punish Brünnhilde for her disobedience, deprives her of her immortality, dooming her to a magic sleep and to be the prey of any man who shall awaken her. Deeply moved by the parting from his favourite daughter, he accedes to her last request that none but a hero shall be permitted to awaken her, and summoning Loge, he bids him surround Brünnhilde's rocky couch with a wall of flame.

SIEGFRIED.

Some years have elapsed and Siegfried, the only son of Sieglinde, has been brought up in the forest by the dwarf Mime, Alberich's brother. He questions Mime, whom he instinctively hates, about his mother. The former gives him the fragments of Siegmund's sword, and Siegfried, bidding Mime weld them anew, rushes into the woods. Wotan, disguised as the Wanderer, appears and tells Mime that only he who has never known fear can forge the sword. Mime attempts to forge the sword himself but fails, and Siegfried forges it himself, while Mime promises to teach him what fear is by taking him to the wood where Fafner is guarding the gold; at the same time Mime prepares a poisonous drink which he purposes to give to Siegfried when once the dragon is killed, that he may himself obtain the Ring. Wotan warns Fafner of Siegfried's approach. Siegfried arrives and kills the dragon, and in doing so gets a drop of its blood on his finger. Tasting it, he understands the language of the wood-bird, which tells him to seek for the Tarnhelm and the Ring, and warns him that Mime is going to try to poison him; Siegfried obtains the Ring and kills Mime. The bird then tells him of the sleeping Brünnhilde and he sets out to find her, preceded by the bird. Wotan in vain seeks counsel of Erda, the earth-mother, how to avert the impending doom of the Gods, and attempting to bar Siegfried's way with his spear, Siegfried shatters it with his sword, and Wotan retires to Walhalla to await the "Twilight of the Gods." Siegfried plunges through the fire and awakens Brünnhilde who, discovering that he is Sieglinde's son, yields herself to him.

GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG.

The Norns are discovered alone weaving the fate of the world. When the cord breaks they fly, as the dawn of another world is upon them. Siegfried, wishing to accomplish great deeds, takes farewell of Brünnhilde, entrusting her with the Ring. In the hall of the Gibichungs on the Rhine, Hagen, son of Alberich, is scheming to regain the Ring. He suggests to his half brother Günther to give Siegfried a draught which will make him forget Brünnhilde (of whose existence Günther is ignorant), and set him free to marry Gutrune, Günther's sister. All turns out as Hagen wishes: Siegfried arrives, drinks the potion and promises to win Brünnhilde for Günther. Waltraute, the Walkyrie, implores Brünnhilde to restore the Ring to the Rhine-maidens, and save Wotan and Walhalla. Brünnhilde refuses and soon after, Siegfried arrives in Günther's shape, snatches the Ring, and after keeping vigil all night with his sword between him and her, leads her away to Günther. Alberich appears to Hagen and urges him to kill Siegfried. Siegfried comes back and is welcomed by all, but Brünnhilde recognises the Ring on his finger, and accuses him of having betrayed his friend Günther by offering her violence. Brünnhilde discloses to Hagen that Siegfried has one vulnerable spot, namely in the back. The Rhine-maidens in vain ask Siegfried for the Ring. When resting from hunting, Hagen brings back Siegfried's memory by another potion. Siegfried tells the story of his life. Hagen kills him. The body is brought to Günther's hall where Hagen quarrels with Günther and kills him. Siegfried's body is placed on a pyre, onto which, when it is lighted, Brünnhilde, after singing a farewell to her dead lover, and proclaiming the end of the old regime and the dawn of a new world ruled by Love, leaps upon the pyre to perish with her dead lover. The Rhine overflows its banks, washes the pyre away and the Rhine-maidens snatch the Ring. Hagen rushes into the Rhine to get the Ring and is drowned. Walhalla is seen enveloped in flames.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.