

Office:  
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1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### GENERAL ELECTION IN JUNE?

(From our own correspondent.)

London, March 15.

In Parliamentary circles there is a growing conviction that the present Administration must appeal to the country before many months are past. Apart from the lessons of the by-elections, the Government are pledged to "end or mend" the House of Lords. It is admitted on all hands that useful and constructive legislation is an impossibility until the acrid feud between Peers and Commons has been brought to a definite issue. Minor members of the Government are complaining of the invertebrate attitude of their leaders towards this burning question. Though the question of the veto, according to Mr. Asquith, is the "dominating issue" of current politics, he invites his party to wait for the production of his scheme for dealing with it for two reasons—first, that Ministers may pass the measures to which they are pledged; secondly, that they may give the House of Lords to understand that they will not take orders for a dissolution from their lordships. But it is obvious that if the Upper Chamber is in the way of progressive legislation, there can be little hope of passing the measures on which Mr. Asquith has set his heart, if not his office, and that, if this be so, the dissolution will, in effect, be forced by the Peers, come what may. The plain truth is simply this. According to the barometer of the by-elections, the country is set against the Government, and they would have preferred taking no chances till they had tried the effect of fiddling some rather more popular tunes.

A journalistic Member, whose Parliamentary information has so far proved itself wonderfully accurate, states in his journal that there will assuredly be a General Election next June—after the Lords have thrown out the Finance Bill, by way of a direct challenge to the Government to take the verdict of the electorate on the "dominant issue." In other words, just as Mr. Asquith denies the date at which the Ministry is to render to the nation an account of its stewardship, so Lord Lansdowne repudiates the right of the Lower Chamber to fix the date of trial of the Peers. Both contending parties have solid grounds for their respective attitudes, and each claims to believe that the electorate is substantially on its side. Feverish activity is displayed both in the Unionist and Liberal camps, for in the event of the June prophesy coming true, the leaders do not intend to be caught napping. A great deal depends upon Mr. Lloyd George's forthcoming Budget, which is expected to be sensational in every respect. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has spoken so much of late with regard to the "robbing of hen-roosts" that his proposals are anticipated with anxiety by capitalists, land-owners, and others of that class.

London, March 16.

Mr. Wood, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying to a question as to the building of the Shanghai-Hankau-Ningpo Railway, said it was true that certain terms specified in the treaty for the taking up of loans had not been complied with. The British Ambassador at Peking had therefore been instructed to make representations to the Chinese Government with respect to the building of the railway.

## PENDING ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

### CROYDON.

The death of Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., finds the Unionist party in Croydon fully prepared for a contest, says a London contemporary. The late member intimated some time ago to the Executive his resolve not to seek re-election on account of ill-health, and steps were taken to select a prospective candidate, Sir R. Hermon-Hodge being unanimously chosen.

The last election was fought when the Parliamentary register of voters contained 23,871 names, and the by-election will take place on a register containing 26,470 names.

The adopted prospective Radical candidate, Mr. J. E. Raphael, is well-known as a cricketer and football player. The Labour party in the borough have no candidate definitely in prospect, and are badly off for funds.

Former elections have resulted as follow:—

1885.		1892.	
W. Grantham, Q.C. (U.)	5,484	Hon. Sidney Herbert (U.)	6,528
Jabez S. Balfour (R.)	4,315	E. W. Grimwade (R.)	4,834
Unionist Majority	1,169	Unionist Majority	1,694
1886. By-election, January.		1895.	
Hon. Sidney Herbert (U.)	5,205	C. T. Ritchie (U.)	6,876
Sydney Buxton (R.)	4,458	C. C. Hutchinson (R.)	4,647
Unionist Majority	747	Unionist Majority	2,229

1906.	
H. O. Arnold-Forster (U.)	8,211
Somers Somerset (R.)	7,573
S. Stranks (Labour)	4,007
Unionist majority over Radical	638

### THE FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

London, March 16.

The *Morning Post* of this morning reports from Shanghai that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to regain the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, at present occupied by the British. The Pekin authorities are said to be contemplating the conversion of the port into an Imperial naval base, and throwing open the mercantile harbour to the oversea commerce of the world.

### AUSTRALIAN-GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

Melbourne, March 16.

The joint Anglo-German expedition to New Guinea has proved that the native population of that territory were in 1908 guilty of gross misbehaviour. The Commonwealth Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. E. L. Batchelor, expresses his gratification at the fruitful results of the harmonious co-operation between the Australian and German authorities.

### SEPTUAGENARIAN AS PEDESTRIAN.

New York, March 16.

Mr. Weston, seventy-one years of age and a renowned pedestrian, started from this city yesterday on a walk to San Francisco, which he expects to reach in 100 days. His departure was witnessed by an immense crowd, who cheered the aged athlete with great enthusiasm.

### AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM.

Washington, March 15.

The Extraordinary Session of Congress commenced this afternoon. The new Tariff proposals and President Taft's Message respecting the same will be laid before Congress today or tomorrow.

## THE NEAR EASTERN CRISIS.

### AUSTRIA'S REPORTED ULTIMATUM.

Vienna, March 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Government will, in the course of the next few days, despatch a final Note to the Servian Government. An answer will be demanded within the space of a week at the utmost.

Budapest, March 15.

The Hungarian Telegraphic Correspondence Bureau has the following to say with regard to the last Servian Note: "The Note is unsatisfactory in its political phases. The Servian reference to the Circular Note cannot be accepted by us, since its contents are insufficient. The Note proves that in Belgrade every imaginable effort is made to frustrate our endeavours to create a clear atmosphere between the Dual Monarchy and Servia, and to put an end to the continued warlike preparations."

Belgrade, March 15.

It is officially reported that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has commissioned the Servian Minister at Constantinople to decisively deny to the Porte the rumour circulated there, to the effect that Servia contemplates the occupation of a Sanjak. Servia, it is asserted, has not the slightest idea of entering upon such an adventure.

Belgrade, March 15.

The Servian answer to the Austro-Hungarian note is unanimously condemned in diplomatic circles here. Russia has advised Servia to adopt a conciliatory attitude. The Servians themselves are well pleased with the reply.

### AUSTRIAN PRESS OPINION.

Vienna, March 15.

The *Fremdenblatt*, commenting on the Servian answer, writes: "The Servian note does not fulfil the expectations that were here indulged. The Belgrade Government evades our well-meant efforts to clear the way; and today, instead of giving us distinct and specific information, begins with a reference to the circular despatch which we certainly cannot accept instead of the desired information, because it contains an undue formulation of the Bosnian matter as a Servian affair, although Servia refers this to the Powers. The circular despatch closes the door on our side behind the Bosnian matter, and at the same time opens a door on the other side; unties the knot with one hand to tie it again with the other; it is ambiguous, and we cannot doubt what the aim and object of such ambiguity is. Servia wants to gain time, by hiding behind the Powers. Through the communication of the Entente Protocol to the Powers the Bosnian matter has assumed a purely formal character, and public opinion in Servia will only be misled by the supposition that a Conference could concern itself with the Servian desires. The suggestion that we should again lay before Parliament the commercial treaty concluded last year, we put up with as a further trial of our patience of the kind to which we have been sufficiently accustomed for the last three months. We let it pass over us, in the conviction that the unusual language with which Servia approaches us is calculated to show Europe still more clearly where, in this pending dispute, right and pretension lie; which side is endeavouring to make sacrifices for the peace so generally needed; and on which side the danger of a disturbance of that peace is kept in view with lamentable infatuation."

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The first landing of the Imperial airship "Zepelin I." on dry ground took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning on the property of the Luftschiff-Baugesellschaft at Friedrichshafen, in the presence of Lieut. General Freiherr von Lyncker, the Inspector of communication troops, and Major Gros. In the landing, which was otherwise quite satisfactory, the sternmost left ascending rudder caught in the top of a tree and was slightly damaged. The airship ascended again at 10.20 a.m., after the damaged rudder had been removed, and descended again at 11.15 by the floating shed at Manzell.

Every right-thinking man and woman must feel gratified at the creation of the Children's Court (Jugendgericht), the first sitting of which took place at Charlottenburg on Monday morning last. These special Courts already exist in America, where New York City claims to have set the example. There the influence of these Courts is eulogised by the clergy, social workers, the police, and all whose business brings them into contact with the submerged classes and their unfortunate offspring. By taking this step Germany has once more proved herself progressive and far-sighted, for it is entirely upon the rising generation that the future of the Empire depends. To herd children, most of whom have been apprehended for offences in themselves venial, with hardened criminals, gaol birds, and the scum of a great city was to expose them to moral contamination which could not but detrimentally affect their whole lives. The fact of their having mixed with the outcasts of society was enough to brand them in the eyes of narrow-minded people. The spectacle of a child standing in the criminal's dock never failed to prove a sad one to thoughtful observers. The police records prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that this position has been the turning-point in the lives of many juvenile offenders, who have sunk deeper and deeper into the mire owing to evil acquaintances made during their periods of incarceration.

The Children's Court in Germany bids fair to exercise as beneficent an influence as its American prototype. It is supported by thousands of high-minded citizens who have long raised their voices for its creation, in the knowledge of what such an institution means for their Fatherland. The judges who sit in the Court are men specially qualified to deal with the cases brought before them, to distinguish between youthful mischievousness—often the result of superabundant juvenile spirits—and directly criminal motives, and to prescribe corrective measures designed to fit the offence. Homeless children, street-urchins, who are a feature of every great city, and whose unprotected state is particularly liable to render them open to evil influences, will be treated, not as hardened criminals, but as misguided youngsters. If the American plan is followed, venial offences will be met with a wholesome lecture from the presiding judge, and the youthful offender will be handed over to the custody of interested persons, who guarantee the fu-

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ture good behaviour of the young misdoer. The local papers state that already many people have come forward in this capacity, a fact which goes to show the public interest in the innovation. Monday must be written down as a red-letter day in the history of the youth of Germany, and in years to come the nation must surely reap the benefit of its laudable enterprise in a matter so directly affecting the welfare of the State.

The Vienna express ran off the line yesterday near Wädenswil on Lake Zurich. The particulars were not given in the first telegrams received; but it was stated that all the doctors within reach had been summoned to the scene of the accident, and it was believed that two, or according to another report four, people had been killed. A relief train had been sent from Zurich.

**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.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Mrs. Dot.	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die Räuber (Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. part.	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral.	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Carmen	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Charleys Tante	8
" Charlottenburg	Die Karolinger	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenlieber	8
Luisen Theatre	Bis früh um fünf	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Warenhausfräulein	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	8
Urania Theatre	Neuseelands Geschichte	8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Das Himmelbett	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folles Caprice	Ein lediger Ehemann	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Der junge Papa (Spezialitäten)	8
Gastspieltheatre	Sherlock Holmes	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelhands	8
Casino Theatre	Russland	8

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**Vienna, March 15.**  
The *Neue Wiener Tageblatt* publishes an interview with the Servian Ambassador here, who is said to have declared that he believed things will not come to a war; and that he was aware of the intentions of the Servian Government as well as of the views of leading Austro-Hungarian statesmen. Neither in Servia nor here was war desired. Therefore it will be possible to adjust and solve the questions in dispute peaceably, whatever shape they may take.

### THE BULGARIAN COMPENSATION TO TURKEY.

**Sofia, March 15.**  
The Bulgarian Government has received from St. Petersburg an official intimation that a complete agreement had been reached with Rifaat Pasha on the Bulgarian compensation question, in the sense that: first, Turkey accepts 125 millions as compensation from Bulgaria; second, out of that sum the Orient railway will be compensated for the East Roumelian lines, on the basis agreed to between M. Liaptscheff and the Porte; third, Russia writes off as many instalments of the Turkish war indemnity as will produce the 125 millions when capitalised at 5 per cent. Further details remain to be settled.

### THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

**Belgrade, March 15.**  
In the Skupshtina today the Minimal Tarif Bill was read a first time. In the debate that ensued, the Minister of Finance explained that the object of the Bill was to prevent the interests of Servian merchants being prejudiced. The Skupshtina had approved of the commercial treaty concluded last year with Austria-Hungary, but the Austro-Hungarian Parliaments had not done so although the provisional term of the treaty would expire on the 31st instant. M. Simitch, a young-Radical member, expressed his satisfaction at the proceedings of the Government. M. Rivnitch, a Nationalist, said the

Skupshtina would never support a Government that tried to sell, for economical advantages, the national interests of the country for which every Serb would sacrifice all he had, and even life itself. M. Paulovitch, a Progressist, remarked that Austria-Hungary wished to amalgamate economical with political questions, but no Serb would surrender national interests for momentary economical advantages.

**Constantinople, March 16.**  
It is reported that the Porte has asked the Servian Government for an explanation of Servia's extraordinary military armaments.

### AUSTRIA'S ANSWER TO SERVIA.

**Vienna, March 16.**  
The *Neue Freie Presse* learns that the answer of Austria-Hungary to the Servian Note will be issued during the present week. In its reply the Dual Monarchy will draw the attention of the Servian Government to the fact that the most important points at issue are ignored in the latter's answer. The Servian Government will be exhorted to express itself with regard to these points in a clear, unambiguous manner.

In the course of the continued discussion regarding the Recruit Contingents Bill, Deputy Hribar took advantage in the Chamber of Deputies today to remark that no one could complain if Servia regarded the present moment as a favourable one for permanently extricating herself from her difficulties. He would greatly regret it if the Monarchy did not use every endeavour to avert war. Servia merited an opportunity of free development, and Austria-Hungary would gain the respect and sympathy of Europe if she aided Servia to win such a chance.

### FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

**Fez, March 9.**  
Mulai Hafid's reinforced army has defeated the Pretender's troops near the Kasbah of Aid Jussi,

and returned to the town with many prisoners. The news of this victory has created great satisfaction in Machsen.

### THE PARIS POST OFFICE STRIKE.

**Paris, March 15.**  
The Police maintain that some of the wires in the cellar of the chief telegraph office were cut by the operators on strike, and that several lines were so rendered useless. It is also stated that many of the operators who did not strike are doing their work very lazily, and that great delay in the forwarding of telegrams is the consequence.

**Brussels, March 15.**  
It is reported from Paris that the telegraph officials have resolved on a general strike.

**Paris, March 16.**  
According to several of this morning's papers, the post-office strikers are receiving substantial proof of sympathy from abroad. Large sums of money have been contributed to the funds of the strikers, including a donation of £10,000 from England.

Last night's meeting at the Tivoli Hall was attended by 6,000 post and telegraph officials. The speeches, which were many, were in the main violent attacks on Under Secretary of State Symian, the Government, and the Prefect of Police, which latter official was present. Finally a resolution was proposed and unanimously accepted, proclaiming the immediate announcement of a general strike. Several female post-office employees promised that the female telegraphists and telephone operators would throw in their lot with the strikers.

**Paris, March 15.**  
At the Police Court today seven Post Office employés were convicted of having uttered insulting cries against M. Symian, Under Secretary of State, during the demonstrations on Friday, and were sentenced each to six days' imprisonment.

# DRESDEN

King Friedrich August arrived at Castellamare on Monday and took up his residence at the Hotel "Quisisana."

His Majesty returned to Naples, according to a later telegram, in the evening and was to make an excursion yesterday to Capri and Sorrento.

We learn that the *Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein* of Saxony and Thuringia has made Dr. Sven Hedin an honorary member of the society.

Herr Fischer-Peckel's school of music, Lindenau Strasse 38, held an Easter examination of the middle and senior classes recently in the hall of the Künstlerhaus. The well-arranged programme contained classical and modern works of various kinds, and all the performances showed great diligence on the part of the pupils, and indeed of the masters. Two pianoforte pupils of Herr Fischer-Peckel, Fr. Bellmann and Herr Flade, played in a very praiseworthy manner: the former Beethoven's Sonata op. 26, the Variations in which were particularly successful; and the latter Mozart's Sonata in E-flat, which he rendered quite in the spirit of the master. A composition of his own for pianoforte, entitled "Grabmusik," was deservedly applauded. Miss Marjorie Blumfeld, of Kapellmeister Seelig's class, distinguished herself by her good execution and intelligent phrasing; and Miss Mora Pringle, Herr Fischer-Peckel's class, was equally good, both in solos and duets. Singing was represented by two advanced pupils of Herr Fischer-Peckel, Herr Hahn and Herr Jonathas, both of whom possess good and well-trained voices. Their tone-production did credit to their teacher's method, and justified good hopes for their future. The singers had the advantage of the admirable accompaniments of two of the teachers, Fr. Sigismund and Kapellmeister Seelig. The crowded audience evinced the greatest interest in all the performances, which again proved the excellence of the teaching imparted at this school.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Frau Julia Culp is unable, owing to illness, to sing this evening; her concert is therefore postponed until some date early in April which will be notified as soon as possible. Tickets already taken hold good.

On Saturday the 27th inst., in the small hall of the Gewerbehaus, the sisters Helene and Eugenie Adamian will give a pianoforte concert.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* writes, with reference to Oumiroff, who will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on Monday the 29th instant: "Oumiroff's song recital made us acquainted with a very original singer. His strikingly soft baritone, in combination with his Slav dialect and melodies often gave a national character to the whole. At the same time M. Oumiroff is an accomplished artist, who does not seek to produce effects by his nationality only."

Anna Erler-Schnaudt, from Munich, will give a Max Reger evening at the Palmengarten on the 31st instant. This artist has very often assisted Professor Reger in his concerts at Düsseldorf, Bonn, Berlin, Barmen, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Munich.

The sixth and last chamber music concert of the Petri Quartet will take place at the Palmengarten on April 1.

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## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

### Sizilianische Bauernehre.

Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

#### Cast:

Santuzza, a young countrywoman . . . . . Frau Zoder.  
 Turiddu, a young peasant . . . . . Herr Jäger (as guest).  
 Lucia, his mother . . . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
 Alfio, a waggoner . . . . . Herr Scheidemantel.  
 Lota, his wife . . . . . Frau Nast.

PLOT. Turiddu, a Sicilian, on returning from military service finds his former sweetheart Lota married to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza, who adores him. Lota flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lota to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion, by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.  
 Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1858.

### Der Bajazzo.

Drama in two acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

#### Cast:

Camillo, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) . . . . . Herr Sembach.  
 Nedda, his wife (Columbine) . . . . . Frau Seebe.  
 Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) . . . . . Herr Plaschke.  
 Beppo, comedian (Harlekin) . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
 Silvio, a young peasant . . . . . Herr Trede.  
 Two country people . . . . . (Herr Löschke, Herr Schmalnauer).

PLOT. Camillo, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Camillo, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Camillo). Nedda who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Camillo grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him too, when he rushes up.  
 Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

Thursday night . . . . .	Siegfried . . . . .	at 6
Friday night . . . . .	Figaros Hochzeit . . . . .	" 7
Saturday night . . . . .	Götterdämmerung . . . . .	" 6
Sunday night . . . . .	Carmen . . . . .	" 7
Monday night . . . . .	La Traviata (Violetta) . . . . .	" 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	The Merchant of Venice . . . . .	at 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Hamlet . . . . .	" 6.30
Friday night . . . . .	Zopf und Schwert . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Mrs. Dot . . . . .	" 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Mrs. Dot . . . . .	" 7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Dr. Klaus . . . . .	" 7.30

### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Antwerp March 15th.  
 "Main," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed Lizard March 14th.  
 "Chemnitz," from New York for Bremen, passed Lizard March 15th.  
 "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly March 15th.

### HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

"Batavia," from Hamburg, arrived Genoa March 14th.  
 "Bethania," for Boston and Baltimore, passed Cuxhaven March 14th.  
 "Bosnia," from Boston for Baltimore, left Boston March 13th.  
 "Hamburg," from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed St. Michels March 13th.  
 "Patricia," for New York, left Boulogne March 14th.  
 "Pennsylvania," from New York for Hamburg, left New York March 13th.  
 "Bolivia," from West Indies, passed Lizard March 14th.  
 "Dacia," for South Brazil, arrived Para March 13th.  
 "Frankenwald," from Mexico and Havana, passed Dover March 14th.  
 "Fürst Bismarck," for Havana and Mexico, passed Cuxhaven March 14th.  
 "Graecia," from St. Thomas via Havre for Hamburg, left St. Thomas March 12th.  
 "König Wilhelm II.," for Buenos Aires, arrived Buenos Aires March 14th.  
 "La Plata," for North Brazil, arrived Lisbon March 14.  
 "Nauplia," from the West coast of America, passed Ouessant Creach March 13th.  
 "Salamanca," for Middle Brazil, passed Dover March 13th.  
 "Scotia," from West Indies, arrived Havre March 14th.  
 "Sparta," from Rio Grande do Sul for Buenos Aires, left Rio Grande do Sul March 14th.  
 "Syria," for West Indies, arrived St. Thomas March 12th.

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Paris, March 15.  
 The demonstrations against the Post Office authorities were renewed this afternoon by some of the employés at the chief office when they heard that several of their colleagues had been convicted and sentenced at the police Court. At half-past four o'clock M. Simyan, the Under Secretary of State, appeared with M. Lépine, the Prefect of Police, and fifty men, who suppressed the disorder in front of the building and arrested four of the demonstrators. M. Lépine then went to make a report to the Premier, M. Clemenceau.

Paris, March 15.  
 Quiet appears to reign this afternoon at the chief telegraph office, but telegraphic communication with Denmark, England, and Germany is difficult in consequence of interruptions caused by the weather.

All the damage done to the apparatus by the strikers has been repaired.

### THE REVOLUTION IN PERSIA.

Teheran, March 16.  
 The continuous unrest throughout the Empire has caused the Shah to take measures to restore order. A Ministerial Council held for this purpose under the presidency of Prince Said es Sultanch, has proposed that a number of people in different classes of society should be charged to draw up a Constitution. The Shah has approved of the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to appoint a

Citizen's Council of from 60 to 70 persons, which may begin its work within the next few days. Yesterday the Shah had an interview, which lasted two hours, with the Russian Chargé d'Affaires.

### CANADA AND GERMANY.

Ottawa, March 16.  
 In reply to several questions as to the negotiations for the abolition of the surtax on German goods, the Minister of Finance said he did not consider it desirable to make a public statement on the subject, but Canada will carefully consider every proposal of Germany for the improvement of commercial relations between the two countries.

## ECHOES OF A GREAT CRUISE.

### INTERVIEW WITH ADMIRAL SPERRY.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The New York *American* has just published the only interview which Admiral Sperry has granted since the return of the American battle fleet from its memorable world tour. In this the gallant Admiral spoke freely of the results achieved and the lessons learnt, strongly opposed the division of the fleet into Atlantic and Pacific squadrons, urged a bigger American Navy, and replied to the home and foreign criticisms which had been levelled at the fleet. The interview took place on board the battleship "Connecticut," just after the fleet had reached Norfolk on the end of its tour.

"Some day we are going to have a big fleet here," said the Admiral, pointing to where the famous duel between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" occurred. "Under our present arrangements most of our fleet is to be located here. We have not room in New York nor in Boston, nor in Charleston, nor in San Francisco for our fighting ships to stand. That is because Congress, in its superlative wisdom, has not seen fit to provide the navy with the accommodations that I think are needed. Mind you, I have no criticism to make of our representatives in Washington. The War Department is one of the greatest and most efficient departments of our Government. Little do the people at large know what it is doing, what it has done, and what it is trying to do for the nation's defence. But the War Department cannot go very far without money. We cannot build forts with sentiment or patriotism.

"The idea of dividing and sending half of the fleet back to the Pacific is a bad one," he went on. "Suppose Germany should get angry and want to fight? I do not say that Germany ever will desire trouble with this or any other country. Surely she is now our friend. But I am simply using Germany as an illustration. With our fleet cut in twain as now proposed, Germany could come over and smash the everlasting daylight out of us, couldn't she? This nation will be a secure and a peaceful nation when we have a large navy, when we excel Great Britain in numbers, guns, sailors, and ships. Until that time comes we shall be in constant danger. We should have a Pacific fleet, powerful enough to defy every nation. Japan could not now do us any harm even if she desired to do so. She has not any fighting force. She is not building any new battleships.

"The safest way to permanent peace," the Admiral went on, "is to be in possession of a big commanding navy, not a threatening one, but one that could go out and make the others run like a scared wolf if there was occasion. I have been in the service of the navy 48 years, since I was 14 years of age. I have in that period seen our navy rise from insignificance to grandeur. By constantly pounding away on Congress, we have at last got the nucleus of a navy. Suppose there should come a conflict tomorrow. How futile would be our efforts to protect Hawaii or the Philippines—that is, for the moment. I think that Congress should realise our position in this respect. We do not care for war, but one never knows."

The Admiral brought down his scrap-book. It contained newspaper stories of the fleet's voyage from the time it left Hampton Roads, December 16th, 1907, up to the present time. "The newspapers everywhere greeted us with marked cordiality," he remarked, as he turned the pages. "Here you will see what the Press of Australia had to say. Never in my life did I observe so much enthusiasm for a foreign flag. My opinion is that if we ever get into trouble west of the Hawaiian group, Australia would come running along to our aid with the speed of the wind. In all, we have travelled 45,700 nautical miles. Few were the accidents. The mortality among such an aggregation of men has been infinitesimally small. Our vessels have met with no accidents. Storms have rushed upon us, but we weathered them beautifully. Every battleship you see before you could turn her prow southward and go round the Horn again as soon as we could recall. Some of the ships need their bottoms scoured, some of the engines demand repair, but at that we could get along. We could shove into San Francisco or San Pedro, or go back to Gibraltar, just as we went and as we came, with malice towards none. But, at the same time, taking no back talk.

"It has been an instructive voyage. I have no patience with those who criticise President Roosevelt for having ordered it. I do not know, I will not say, no one knows; but if someone tells you that the trip averted a scrap, don't call him a liar. Our trip has saved, or will have saved, the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. We have made tests in coaling. On our return from Gibraltar we ran more cheaply than any fleet ever did before. I cannot now give out the figures, but in time the Navy Department at Washington will have some interesting information concerning the economy of making steam, and as for target practice, we have eclipsed all the world's records."

Forty-eight men died on the cruise of the Battleship fleet since it left Hampton Roads in December,

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## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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Wiener Strasse.

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.

Thursday, March 18th. Service 4.0 p.m.

Friday, March 19th. Litany in Rectory. Address on the work in

Litania by Fräulein Drese 3.0 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

1907, up to the time the ships left Gibraltar, according to the Navy Department's figures. The ratio of deaths to the 15,000 men composing the officers and crews of the fleet is probably lower than in the ordinary walks of life. Insurance companies regard sailors generally as good risks.

## CRIME IN SICILY.

### ALLEGED MURDER OF AMERICAN POLICE OFFICER.

A murder was committed at Palermo on Friday evening which is likely to lead to sensational developments.

Four revolver shots were heard in the direction of the Piazza Marina, near the electric tramway station. There was a moment of panic, but soon a number of persons ran up and found on the ground a body, which the police and Carabinieri had already taken under their charge. The Public Prosecutor was summoned, and proceeded to establish the identity of the victim, who is alleged to be Joseph Petrosino, a well-known American police officer, described as the terror of the "Black Hand" organisation in New York.

Petrosino had lately come to Italy, but whether for any special reason is not known. Several documents were found on the body relative to some well-known ex-convicts of Palermo and Sicily. It is supposed that the murdered man was waiting for a tram at the Piazza Marina, in order to return to his hotel, when he was attacked. One chamber of his revolver had been fired, probably at his assailants.

## RAILWAY MAGNATE AND CANADIAN MINING COMPANY.

### PECULIAR SITUATION.

The proceedings, at Toronto, at the annual meeting of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company revealed the fact that Mr. James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, has obtained control of the company, which was formerly in the hands of Canadians.

It appears that one of the Canadians, without consulting his colleagues, sold enough stock to Mr. Hill to give him control of the Company, which practically supplies all other than domestic coal to Ontario and British Columbia.

The Canadian officers, on the situation becoming known, declined to act on the board, and Mr. Hill's nominees took their places. The head offices of the company are to be moved to St. Paul (Minnesota), and it is suggested that Mr. Hill will now use his control of the company's mines as a lever to get coal admitted free from Canada into the United States over his British-Columbian lines.

## JUVENILE SMOKING.

### PROVISIONS OF THE NEW BRITISH LAW.

The Act of Parliament dealing with juvenile smoking comes into force on the first of next month. Briefly, the provisions of the Act are as follow:—

1. No person shall sell cigarettes, or papers for cigarettes, to anyone under 16 years of age. Penalty: First offence, fine not exceeding £5; subsequent offences, fine not exceeding £10.
2. Where there is any doubt about the age, no one shall serve a person "apparently" under 16 years of age.
3. If a constable or park-keeper find a person under 16 years of age smoking, he is empowered to seize any cigarettes, etc., in the possession of the offender. Boys may be searched, but not girls.
4. If it is proved in a court of summary jurisdiction that automatic machines which contain cigarettes are being extensively used by children, the court may caution the owner, or owners, of property on which the machine stands, and, if necessary, order its removal. For those who break such an order there is a penalty of a fine not exceeding £5 for the first offence, and a further fine not exceeding £1 for each day during which the offence continues.
5. The provision as to the seizure of cigarettes, etc., does not apply to juveniles in the employ of tobacco factories or shops so long as the carrying of the banned articles is due to their employment.
6. Cigarettes cannot be seized from a boy messenger in uniform in the employ of a messenger company, and he may be served with cigarettes, so long as the shopkeeper is satisfied that the tobacco is not for his own use. In such cases the boy must be in the employ of the company at the time.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable breezes, generally overcast or cloudy, showers at times, little change in the temperature at first but somewhat warmer later.