

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 945.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE WAR CLOUD.

### ALARMING RUMOURS FROM THE BALKANS.

Yesterday's reports from the Near East were the reverse of reassuring. A Vienna telegram stated that the publication of an Imperial decree was awaited in Vienna yesterday, according to which the Austro-Hungarian troops in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia would be placed on a war footing. Orders are expected for a general advance in the neighbourhood of the Drina. In the course of a week it is estimated that 200,000 Austro-Hungarian troops will be concentrated along the Servian frontier. A despatch from Saloniki, dated Wednesday, says reports from the Sandjak assert positively that the Servians continue to arm the peasants on the frontier, and to distribute bombs among them. Four more battalions have been ordered to march on the Sandjak. Servian intransigence has received a severe setback, according to a report published in the *Pester Lloyd* of Budapest, that M. Isvolski assured the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Count Berchtold, that Russia would take no steps calculated to persuade the Servians that help was to be anticipated from Russia. News came from Belgrade that large numbers of Russian volunteers had arrived there, to assist the Servians in their campaign against the Austrians. This rumour, however, is denied on high authority. In the opinion of the well-informed Viennese *Neue Freie Presse*, the situation justifies a pessimistic outlook, which has been accentuated since the unsatisfactory contents of the Russian answer have been made known. The attitude of Servia during the last few days has caused Austria-Hungary to hesitate before proposing to the Principality any economic concessions. In Austrian Parliamentary circles pessimism reigns supreme. It is believed, however, that the actual crisis in the situation will be reached before the end of this month. If Servia is blindly foolish enough to eventually provoke hostilities, she will experience great difficulty in laying hands upon sufficient ammunition for her troops. The Turkish authorities have notified their intention of thoroughly examining consignments of war material destined for Servia. Only military provisions and equipment will be granted right of way through Turkish territory, not arms or ammunition. Consignments of dynamite for the French and English mining companies in the Balkans will only be allowed through in parcels of two and a half tons at a time.—To sum up the entire batch of latest news is to arrive at the conclusion that the possibility of war has grown very much more menacing during the past week. Servia is either bluffing or is in the throes of genuine jingo fever. In the present condition of affairs, a spark may at any moment cause a widespread conflagration.

The *Danzerarmeezeitung*, a military review published in Vienna, has a strong following in high circles; it has published an article, which demands not only the invasion of Servia, but it says: "Let us free ourselves at all costs from the alliance with Italy." This latter remark has called forth a great deal of surprise, and the *Fremdenblatt* quotes the article referred to. The Austro-Hungarian troops have been divided into two armies, and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Heir Apparent, will be the Commander-in-Chief. The 2nd, 7th, 9th, 12th, and 13th Army Corps and the 15th Army Corps of Sarajevo form the two armies; but the last-named corps will remain in its present quarters. The First Army will be commanded by Gen. Albori, Master of the Ordnance, and the Second Army will be

led by Gen. Hlobucar. None of the Army Corps of Galicia are affected by this arrangement of the troops. A telegram to the Viennese *Zeit* states that at Nish on Monday the Austrian Consul was grossly insulted in a public café by a Servian officer, who boxed his ears and denounced him as a liar.

### KING EDWARD AND WILBUR WRIGHT.

*Pau*, March 17.

King Edward motored over to Pau from Biarritz yesterday to witness Mr. Wilbur Wright's experiments with his aeroplane. His Majesty was present on the ground when the American aviator made an ascent with his sister, Miss Wright. The aeroplane circled several times above the King, and gliding over the earth like a gigantic bird, and gliding gracefully this way and that at the will of the operator. It finally rose to a considerable height, disappearing in the low-lying banks of clouds, and finally emerging to make a successful descent.

### THE GENERAL ELECTION RUMOURS.

(From our own correspondent.)

*London*, March 16.

In spite of the many apparently well-founded rumours of a Parliamentary General Election next June, the idea finds little credence among M.P.'s themselves. The consensus of opinion is that everything points to a continuance of the present Government at least until next year. Serious differences in the Cabinet at one time gave rise to the belief that a premature dissolution might result. It now appears, however, that these differences have been arranged, at least temporarily.

### RAILROAD DISASTER AT MONTREAL.

#### EXPRESS WRECKS STATION PLATFORM.

*Montreal*, March 18.

Upon approaching Windsor Street station here yesterday, the Pacific Express was unable to come to a standstill, with the result that the locomotive mounted the platform and crashed through the station buildings, completely wrecking two waiting-rooms and covering the platform with debris. The rooms were crowded at the moment with passengers, five of whom were instantly killed and 20 badly hurt. The passengers on the express were unharmed. It transpires that the boiler of the locomotive exploded some two miles distant from the station, killing the engineer and fireman, so that the heavy train dashed onwards at a great speed entirely without control.

### THE AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

*New York*, March 18.

The gross profits of the United States Steel Corporation during 1908 amounted to \$91,848,000, the net profits to \$74,883,000, and the gross surplus to \$10,343,000. The total income during the past year amounted to \$482,308,000.

### UNITED STATES TARIFF REVISION.

A cable despatch from Washington, giving details of the United States tariff revision Bill, appears on Page 4.

## THE BRITISH NAVAL CRISIS.

### HEATED DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

#### SENSATIONAL PRESS TALK.

*London*, March 18.

The debate on the Navy Estimates is the one subject of conversation. All the newspapers discuss the situation; the *Daily Telegraph* describing it as a greater national calamity even than the "Black Week" in the Boer war. The *Daily Mail* publishes the result of an enquiry among shipbuilding firms as to the number of slips available for building "Dreadnoughts," and concludes that sixteen such ships could be turned out annually in Great Britain.

The *Times* of this morning publishes the following letter from the Earl of Rosebery, dated the 17th instant: "The statements made yesterday evening in the House of Commons on our Navy and on the Navies of other countries are the most serious that I remember. Their importance does not lie so much in the Navy question, which to a certain extent is solved. Once the nation realises that its naval supremacy is threatened, it will make the greatest exertions. The very important result of yesterday's explanations will cause us to examine the value of our defensive measures afresh and with all care. Are they sufficient? Will our Territorial Army be sufficient, even when it reaches its full strength? These are today really practical and urgent questions."

*London*, March 18.

In answer to a question during yesterday's Navy debate in the House of Commons, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, said that the number of slips in Great Britain on which ships of the "Dreadnought" class could be built was 17, including two belonging to firms who had not yet built large battleships. With alterations that would take a few months, two more slips in Government dockyards and several more in private yards could be made available for the purpose named. In Germany there were 14 such slips, and two more that could be quickly converted. There was, besides, one German slip capable of turning out a ship of the "Invincible" class, and one more of that kind in the yard of a private firm that had not yet undertaken the building of large battleships.

The debate on the Navy Estimates was then continued. Major Lee, Conservative member for South Hants, said the crisis with which the nation was confronted had united the whole House in one party of British citizens determined, in view of the common danger, to work together. The circumstances demanded that all the eight "Dreadnoughts" should be ordered at once and completed as soon as possible. There was no ground for a panic, but good reason for prompt and rapid action. Germany had laid down nine "Dreadnoughts" in the last twelve months; why should she not do the same this year? Germany's right to build ships was unquestionable; but, as for her explanation, he said with all respect that from a practical point of view it was not worth the paper it was written on, if it had actually been committed to paper.

The Prime Minister here interrupted the speaker by asking whether he drew a distinction between an oral and a written explanation of a foreign Power.

Major Lee said he did not wish to be drawn into a discussion which might make it appear that he doubted the good faith of Germany (hear, hear!).

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

The Ladies' Union of the American Church is considering an interesting project for incorporating with its own work a certain amount of philanthropic activity on the part of the younger members of the Colony. The President of the Union, Dr. Alice Luce, put forward this suggestion at the last regular board meeting of the Union, and urged that something should be done in this direction. This idea of enlisting the interests and utilising the energies of the young people of the Colony was, Dr. Luce pointed out, one that had lain very near the heart of Mrs. Stückenberg, wife of the first pastor of the American Church in Berlin. The ladies of the Union took up the suggestion with much interest, and a Committee, to draw up a plan of procedure in the matter, was immediately formed. It consisted of: Mrs. McElwee, Chairman; Mrs. J. H. Honan, Mrs. George Watson, and Mrs. McDunough.

A special meeting will be held in the near future to consider whether the project lends itself to practical development. As yet, of course, the idea has not materialised, and still remains an idea.

"When Knights Were Bold," the English farce which was recently played with such phenomenal success at Wyndham's Theatre, London, will be produced in Berlin in from two to three months' time. The theatre rights for Germany in connection with this piece have been acquired by Herr Siegfried Lutz, the young dramatist who has produced several English melodramas at the Louisen Theatre here. "When Knights Were Bold," however, will be staged at the Neues Theatre.

The last of the series of French Chamber Music Concerts, which have been organised by Mrs. Adele Maddison and Herr Marix Loewensohn, will be given at the British Embassy shortly, when a large and distinguished audience is expected to be present, including most of the members of the Berlin Diplomatic Corps. Herr Ferruccio Busoni will play, while violoncello selections will be rendered by Herr Marix Loewensohn. Mrs. Ida Reman will be the soloist. A limited number of tickets are still obtainable, but only from Mrs. Maddison, Landgrafen Strasse 20.

Miss Maud Orr, of Belfast, Ireland, has arrived in Berlin to study the violin.

Mr. Max Bendix, the celebrated American violinist, who is to be one of the soloists at the Musical Tea at the American Woman's Club next Wednesday afternoon, will make his first appearance before the Berlin musical world in general on March 27th, when, in conjunction with the Philharmonic Orchestra, he will play at the Singakademie. In a recent interview with the local representative of the *Herald*, Mr. Bendix said that if success attended his performances in Berlin he might indefinitely

Acceptable as Germany's assurance was, it was certainly not a factor to be taken into consideration for the programme that would only be effective two years hence (Opposition cheers). England had received from Germany much more specific assurances of her inflexible determination to carry out her programme whatever England might do. The (British) Government was reaping the fruits of its parsimony, its procrastination, and its vacillation. It would be an evil day for the British Empire when England's naval supremacy rested on unverified assumptions of the Government and assurances of foreign Powers (Opposition cheers). It was a question, not of a one-Power but of a three-quarters Power standard, if in reckoning Germany as one Power Austria, who had just resolved to increase her fleet by three "Dreadnoughts," was left out of account.

Mr. Gordon Harvey, Liberal member for Rochdale, who was to have moved a resolution condemnatory of the growth of naval expenditure in view of the friendly relations of the country with foreign Powers, asked and obtained leave to withdraw his resolution, on the ground that the statements of the Government had convinced the House and the country of the necessity of increasing the Navy.

Dr. Macnamara, Under Secretary for the Admiralty, said the speech of the member for South Hants was exaggerated and disquieting. The Government recognised the seriousness of the situation and had taken the necessary precautions to meet it. There was no reason for attempting to frighten the country with hypothetical possibilities that might never occur, and to meet which, if they should occur, there would be time enough. Under the worst circumstances that could be foreseen, England would have ten and Germany nine "Dreadnoughts" at the end of 1910; at the end of 1911, England would have sixteen to Germany's thirteen. If Germany hurried the completion of her last two programmes, she might have seventeen "Dreadnoughts" on the 1st of April 1912. In that case, however, if the four "Dreadnoughts" now asked for provisionally were laid down on the 1st of April 1910 as proposed, England would have twenty such ships to the seventeen of Germany. The Government had

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

ly prolong his sojourn here, for the purpose of acquiring a little of the European brand of reputation considered so invaluable an asset at home.

Mr. Bendix has recently been visiting at Barmen his lifelong friend, Mr. George E. Eager, who is American Consul there. Before entering the Consular Service Mr. Eager was himself a pianist of no small repute.

Mr. George S. Atwood, Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, has presented to the local American Church library fourteen bound volumes of the *Illustrated London News*, together with a large number of old copies of *Harper's Magazine*.

A Vienna correspondent writes us that the American colony in the Austrian capital is looking forward with the keenest expectation to hearing Professor Felix Adler, one of the "Roosevelt" Exchange professors at Berlin University, lecture at the Vienna University tomorrow (Saturday). Several Americans have announced their intention of making a special trip from Prague for the purpose of hearing the lecture, and similar enthusiasm is displayed by the University students themselves, for the fame of Professor Adler's fine elocution and lucid exposition of his facts has spread abroad in Vienna. Professor Adler's subject is announced as "The Ethical Movement in America," and by all who are acquainted with his work in the United States it will be conceded that such a subject could not be in better hands.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

St. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Mombijou 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.

gained experience that would enable them to increase the fighting value of future "Dreadnoughts" materially. No two Powers together possessed such an excellent reserve as England, in addition to her 45 armoured cruisers. Her fleet was as good as it had ever been. England was ready to negotiate for disarmament, but it must be simultaneous.

## THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, March 17.  
Sultan Mulai Hafid advises the Diplomatic Corps that he has appointed a commission to investigate all claims against the Maghzen. In accordance with this notification the local Ambassadors and Ministers have exhorted their various compatriots to at once report all claims.

Paris, March 17.  
The Budget Committee of the Chamber has approved various proposals relating to enlarged credits for the military operations in Morocco. M. Pichon announced that Morocco had declared itself ready, in principle, to meet these credits.

## FAMOUS BALLOON IN DIFFICULTIES.

Manich, March 17.  
The well-known balloon "Cognac" came to grief today in the Wetterstein mountains, from some cause not yet announced. An expedition which arrived from Mittenwald succeeded in extricating the balloon and packing it up for transit.

## VICE-ADMIRAL GERMINET REINSTATED.

Paris, March 17.  
The Council of Ministers met at the Elysée yesterday morning. After M. Pichon had out-lined the external situation, the Council discussed the postal strike, and unanimously approved the measures taken by M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs. M. Picard, Minister of Marine, submitted a decree for the President's signature, reinstating Vice-Admiral Germinet in the Navy.

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ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN  
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Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary

## 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.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Furioso	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Kolberg	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	The Merchant of Venice (Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral.	8
Hebbel Theatre	Die junge Welt	8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Listspielhaus	Im Klubessel	8
Schiller Theatre O	Die Braut von Messina	8
"Charlotten- burg	Rechts herum	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der grosse Komet	8
Luisen Theatre	Marie, die Tochter des Regiments	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Krieg im Frieden	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	Wo willst sie denn?	8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas	8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	8
New Theatre	Die Laterne	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	L'Eventail (Imp. Russia Theatre)	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
Folies Caprice	Insolvent	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Der junge Papa (Spezialitäten)	8
Gastspieltheatre	Sherlock Holmes	8
Dieb. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
Casino Theatre	Russland	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Griseldis	8.15

## THE GERMAN NAVY.

### INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, March 18.  
During yesterday's debate in Committee of the Reichstag on the Naval budget, Admiral v. Tirpitz, the Secretary of State for the Navy, in reply to a question as to the possibility of greater economy in his department, referred to previous utterances of the Imperial Chancellor on the subject of disarmament. The speed of building continued to be the same on the average in accordance with the Fleet law. "We should," said the Secretary of State, "have in the autumn of 1912, according to the programme, not 17 but 13 so-called "Dreadnoughts" and "Invincibles." He did not know on what grounds another figure was mentioned in England. Admiral v. Tirpitz then spoke of the article by Admiral Galster, and contradicted the views of that writer which differed from the building policy of the German Admiralty. In 1905 submarines had had limited capability of employment with considerable technical and theoretical imperfections. France and England had been from the first differently situated to Germany with regard to the submarine question, owing to military and geographical causes; but as soon as it became possible so to equip submarines with motive power etc., that they could be made useful for employment under German conditions, the Admiralty had lost no time in introducing them.

Admiral v. Tirpitz read extracts from a letter of Admiral Thompson, which praised the fortifications at Cuxhaven; asserted that the measures of the Admiralty rendered possible the mode of warfare preferred by Admiral Galster; enumerated the conditions for the successful employment of torpedo boats, a sphere in which he denied to Admiral Galster the necessary experience; and concluded by saying that without an adequately strong fleet of battleships minor warfare (Kleinkrieg) would be inconceivable and without result.

A member of the Centre party said he considered a number of the ideas of Admiral Galster to be quite justified; and that view was supported by an Independent member.

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# DRESDEN

Mr. Frederick J. Dietzman, American Vice-Consul at Chemnitz, has been appointed Consular Agent at Sonneberg. He is extremely popular among the Anglo-American Colony of Chemnitz.

The "Leporello Album," got up and presented by the ladies of the *Genossenschaft deutscher Bühnenangehöriger* at the recent festival held by the society at the Exhibition palace, proved so popular that the first edition of a thousand copies was quickly exhausted, and numerous applicants were disappointed. The Festival Committee has therefore issued a second edition of the Album, which may now be bought, for one mark per copy, at any of the art shops. It is a handsome book, containing portraits of the authorities and all the actors and actresses of both the Royal theatres. The profits of the sale will go to the Society and the Pension Fund for Widows and Orphans of members of the Royal theatres.

The members of the *Dresdner Lehrergesangverein* and their friends met on Wednesday at the Gewerbehaus to enjoy chamber music performed by two lady artists, Frau Irene Abendroth and Frl. Martha Helmolt. The former sang six songs by Weber and four "Katzenlieder" by Kurt Höscl. One felt the earnestness with which Frau Abendroth devoted herself to this task, and the pleasure it afforded her to represent such pure and simple art as is contained in the Weber songs. She sang them, particularly the "Wiegenlieder" and "Heimlicher Liebe Pein," with a noble simplicity of style and yet with a light touch of dramatic effect. In that art of combining the lyric and the dramatic elements Frau Abendroth recalled Julia Culp. The roguish and dainty songs which she also sang were very much to the taste of her hearers; indeed, the "Katzenlieder" of Kurt Höscl are something very special in their musical treatment and tone-painting. The hearty applause induced the singer to add other light numbers, some of these giving her the opportunity of exhibiting the florid execution in which she excels.—The instrumental music was contributed by Frl. Martha Helmolt, a young artist previously unknown to me, and who played pianoforte pieces by Brahms, Schumann, and Chopin. Frl. Helmolt's music is of a decided and vigorous kind, but lacks as yet the last touch of finish; the transitions in her lights and shades were too abrupt, as for instance in the F-sharp Impromptu of Chopin, and in Schumann's Romanze she failed to reach the poetical depths; she possesses, nevertheless, pianistic accomplishments which justify good hopes for her future.—Herr Paul Schirmer, a member of the *Gesangverein*, also deserves full recognition of the unusual degree of sympathy and musical intelligence with which he played the accompaniments to the songs.

F. Z.

**Opera-Ensemble Felix Petrenz**  
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).

The performance of the opera "Fidelio" by the pupils of the operatic and dramatic school of Herr Felix Petrenz will take place at the Central Theatre tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

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.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**  
Wiener Strasse.  
Friday, March 19th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Sunday, March 21st. 4th Sunday in Lent. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Tuesday, March 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Wednesday, March 24th. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany and Address.  
Thursday, March 25th. Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.  
Friday, March 26th. 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 19th. Litany in Rectory. Address on the work in Lidia by Präulein Dröse 3.0 p.m.  
Sunday, March 21st. 4th Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
Tuesday, March 23rd. Service 4.0 p.m.  
Thursday, March 25th. Service 4.0 p.m.  
Friday, March 26th. Litany 3.0 p.m. Address by Mr. F. C. Boynton on some of the Benevolent Work in New York.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

### DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

#### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

#### Figaro's Hochzeit.

Opera in four acts. Music by W. A. Mozart.

Cast:  
Count Almaviva . . . . . Herr Egenieff (as guest).  
The Countess . . . . . Frau Abendroth.  
Cherubini, page of the Count . . . . . Frau Nast.  
Figaro, servant of the Count . . . . . Herr Zottmayer (as guest).  
Susanna, his bride, chamber-maid of the Countess . . . . . Fräul. Seebe.  
Marcelline . . . . . Fräul. Eibenschütz.  
Bartolo, doctor . . . . . Herr Pierroth (as guest).  
Basilio, music-master . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
Curzio, judge . . . . . Herr Loschicke.  
Antonio, gardener, Susanna's uncle . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
Barbarina, his daughter . . . . . Fräul. Sachse.

P.I.O.T. Count Almaviva, who figures in Rossini's opera "The Barber of Seville," is now married to Rosina, but is carrying on a flirtation with her maid, Susanna, who is about to be married to Figaro. The Count is jealous of his wife's page, Cherubino; and when Cherubino is in his wife's room, where Rosina and Susanna have been amusing themselves by dressing him up in woman's clothes, the Count comes and demands admittance. Cherubino escapes by the window. The Count, finding only Susanna with his wife, apologises, when the gardener, Antonio, enters and complains that his flower-beds have been trampled on. Figaro asserts that it was he who had been in the room, talking to Susanna, and even claims a document which Cherubino had dropped. Figaro is found to be Bartolo's son. Susanna and her mistress arrange a plot to punish the Count for his jealousy. They make appointments with the Count and Figaro, and await them at night dressed in each other's clothes. The Count takes Rosina for Susanna, and makes love to her, while Figaro, who has recognised Susanna, pretends to take her for Rosina, and makes violent love to her, till she boxes his ears, and he confesses he had been making fun of her. The Count is put to shame by his wife, who, however, forgives him, and he unites Figaro and Susanna, and pardons Cherubino.  
Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.

Saturday night . . . . . Götterdämmerung . . . . . at 6  
Sunday night . . . . . Carmen . . . . . " 7  
Monday night . . . . . La Traviata (Violetta) . . . . . " 7.30

#### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . . Zopf und Schwert . . . . . at 7.30  
Saturday night . . . . . Mrs. Dot . . . . . " 7.30  
Sunday night . . . . . Mrs. Dot . . . . . " 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Dr. Klaus . . . . . " 7.30

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#### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

#### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS

"Lützow," from Japan for Bremen, left Southampton March 17th.  
"Kleist," from Japan for Hamburg, left Nagasaki March 17th.  
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York March 17th.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Suez March 17th.  
"Bilow," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Suez March 17th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, left Shanghai March 17th.  
"Princess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, left Penang March 18th.  
"Breslau," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore March 17th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg March 17th.

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#### THE NEXT GORDON BENNETT RACE.

Berne, March 18.

The executive committee of the Swiss Aero Club have announced that the start of the next Gordon Bennett balloon race shall be made from Zurich on Sunday, October 10, 1909. So far 20 balloons, representing nine nations, have entered for the race.

#### A SENSATIONAL REPORT DENIED.

A change in the directorate of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company of Canada at the annual meeting at Toronto last Friday led to a report that the control of this vast coal area in southern British Columbia falls into the hands of the American magnate Mr. J. J. Hill. That statement is untrue. On unquestionable authority the *Times* correspondent at Ottawa learns that there has been no change in the controlling interests of the company within the past two years. What may have given rise to the report above-mentioned is the fact that some years ago the Northern Securities Company, with which Mr. Hill is prominently connected, invested in the Crow's Nest Company's stock. The Great Northern Railway is one of the best customers of the coal company, the other chief purchasers being the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Granby smelting firms.

Even supposing that Mr. Hill were to secure possession of the Crow's Nest mines, there would

be no cause for disquiet, as the coal resources of Alberta and British Columbia are practically inexhaustible. A Winnipeg despatch adds that Mr. Hill himself absolutely denies the story sent from Toronto.

#### THE PARIS TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

##### BUSINESS SUFFERS GREAT INCONVENIENCE.

Paris, March 17.

Today the telegraph service is well-nigh at a complete standstill. On the Bourse and in banking houses this state of affairs is making itself disagreeably felt. It is reported that numberless wires have been cut by the malcontents, and this has led the Government to decide that all telegraph wires in and around Paris shall be guarded by troops. A remarkable feature of the strike is the vote of sympathy expressed to the striking telephone operators by the Society of Telephone Subscribers, members of which are suffering grave inconvenience from the strike. It is said that the private direct wires between the various Government Departments have been cut. Several journals of the Opposition are already exhorting the Government to accede to the demands of the strikers.

Paris, March 18.

The employés in the Parcel Post department of the head office struck work this morning, and prevented the letter-carriers from starting on their

rounds. The strikers indulged in noisy demonstrations and insulting remarks about M. Symian, and would not disperse until the letter-carriers had promised not to go out.

#### SAILINGS OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

For New York: March 20th "America,"  
" " " 27th "Cleveland,"  
" " " April 4th "President Grant,"  
" " " " 8th "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria,"  
" " " " 11th "Pennsylvania,"  
" " " " 15th "Deutschland,"  
" " " " 18th "President Lincoln,"  
" " " " 25th "Blücher,"  
" Boston: March 31st "Artemisia,"  
" April 20th "Bosnia,"  
" Baltimore: March 31st "Artemisia,"  
" April 20th "Bosnia,"  
" Philadelphia: March 23rd "Albano,"  
" April 6th "Barcelona,"  
" New Orleans: April 15th "Hoerde,"  
" Canada: March 18th "Prinz Oskar,"  
" West Indies: March 22nd "Mecklenburg,"  
" " " " 22nd "Caledonia,"  
" " " " April 1st "Patagonia,"  
" Mexico: March 18th "Dania,"  
" " " " 28th "Allemannia,"  
" " " " April 4th "Galicia,"  
" East Asia: March 20th "Senegambia,"  
" " " " 30th "Silvia,"  
" " " " April 6th "Sithonia,"  
" " " " " 10th "Istria,"  
" " " " 20th "Brasilia,"  
" Vladivostok: March 3th "Strathord,"  
" " " " April 5th "Harlech,"  
" " " " 24th "Inveran,"  
Arabian and Persian service: March 27th "Hispania."



## THE U.S. TARIFF REVISION BILL.

Washington, March 18.

The Tariff Committee laid the Tariff Bill before the Senate yesterday. The Chairman enumerated the several new positions, and went on to explain that the Committee had removed some articles from the free list and raised the dues on others, with the sole object of increasing the revenue. Most of the articles on which the duties had been raised were articles of luxury: such as perfumery, toilet requisites, biscuits, feathers, and spices. On account of insufficient protection, the duties had been raised on aniline dyes, paper manufactures, and lithographic productions. The rates had been reduced, in some cases very considerably, on chemicals, oils, colours, delf, sponges, iron, steel goods, machinery of all kinds, cotton, farm products, meat, flax, hemp, jute, wool, leather, shoes, and agricultural implements. The following had been placed on the free list: iron ore, hides, and works of art that were twenty years old at least. The duty on pig iron and specular iron had been reduced from four dollars to two and a half dollars per ton. The reductions considerably exceeded the increases in the duties. The protective duties had been reduced by 40%, and the duties on other wares, as for instance on leather goods, in a corresponding degree. The duty on refined sugar had been reduced to the twentieth part of one cent per pound, that on chloride of potash to two cents per pound. The duty on wool for clothing was almost unaltered, that on wool of an inferior quality had been lowered. Furs had been subjected to a duty equal to 27½ per cent of their value. The Tariff Bill provides for minimum as well as for maximum rates which, on the average, are 20% higher. The minimum tariff would apply to all countries that give most-favoured-nation privileges to America. Existing commercial treaties are to be denounced so far as their specific provisions are concerned.

## THE MURDERED DETECTIVE.

### POWER OF THE MAFIA.

The Rome correspondent of the *Globe* has had an interview with a high police official, who informed him that the murdered American police agent Petrosino had rendered invaluable help to the Italian authorities during his short stay in Italy, having given them important information respecting more than 600 criminals.

It would be exceedingly difficult, the official said, to track the murderers, since the members of the Mafia constituted a population by themselves. In spite of everything that had been done, the Mafia retained its power, its ramifications, its statutes, and its courts, before which the ordinary civil and military authorities were impotent.

Signor Leonardi, the Director-General of Police, it appears, strongly advised Petrosino not to go to Sicily, but he declined to abandon his mission.

The writer of an article in the *Times* on the Black Hand gives an interesting glimpse of the workings of the organisation.

An Italian prisoner before a New York court in 1907, who had been convicted of kidnapping but had not been sentenced, conceived the idea that if he testified against his accomplice, whose trial was to follow, he might be let off with a lighter penalty. He therefore made it known to the gaol attendant that he was prepared to tell the whole story. He was led into court a second time, and kissed the Book.

Before he uttered a word in evidence he happened to glance across at his confederate, and immediately turned deathly pale. The confederate, looking straight at the prisoner already convicted, had placed the forefinger of his left hand on each temple successively, and had then, quick as a flash, drawn his right hand across his throat. "He has given the death sign," exclaimed the prosecuting counsel. "I saw it," said the Judge from the bench. The witness refused to utter a word.

### THE BLACK HAND.

In our age of progress even the "Black Hand," the Italian band of blackmailers in New York, makes use of the most modern appliances, as the following incident which took place in Upper New York, shows. A pedlar, named Merino, a man 40 years old and in good circumstances, who had received many threatening letters from the "Black Hand" but had attached no importance to them, was standing one day in front of his house when a pitch-black motor car dashed up, a man with a black beard sprang out, approached Merino, and whispered something in his ear. The latter shook his head several times, whereupon the other jumped back into his car. The next instant three shots aimed at Merino rang out, and then the car dashed off at lightning speed. Passers-by hurrying to the spot

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**Brühl & Guttentag**—Artistic needle work.—Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

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**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY** of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Moderate easterly winds, bright and dry, frost at night but rather warm by day.

only heard the scornful laughter of the inmates of the car. Luckily the revolver-shots only wounded Merino slightly. This incident is typical of the foolhardiness, imperturbability and cold-bloodedness with which the "Black Hand" commits its crimes; no less, too, of the perennial danger in which those chosen as its victims live. Recently in Broadway, at an hour when traffic is thickest, when on the side-walks of this great artery of New York crowds are jostling each other, a member of the "Black Hand" fired several shots at an Italian barber, and when the miscreant saw that his shots would not have deadly effect, he held his weapon close to his victim's forehead and once more pulled the trigger, in full view of the crowd of passers-by. So excited and astounded was the crowd when they saw the body fall lifeless in their midst, that some minutes went by before it occurred to anyone to hurry after the murderer. But several policemen were soon on his heels. He disappeared into a house, the police and several people after him. They followed him to the roof. There he stood at the edge of the roof and looked down; the roof of the next house was 30ft. below him. He looked round a moment and then jumped. When his pursuers reached the edge of the roof the murderer vanished into an attic window of the next house. No one else dared to make the jump and the murderer escaped unrecognised.

## THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

### WHAT IT MEANS TO ENGLAND.

"It is one of the ironies of the problem of the command of the sea that those who appear to care least about it, and who make it almost a matter of conscience to oppose the measures necessary to secure it, are in reality the very people who rely upon it most and are most ready to invoke it. Among the Radical opponents of the big Navy are to be found the majority of those who, to their great credit, have insisted upon keeping such questions as the misgovernment of the Congo and the recrudescence of slavery in Portuguese West Africa to the front. They declare that we have no right in cases like these to say that the subject does not concern us, and that, though we may be very sorry from a humanitarian point of view, our duty is to mind our own business and not to interfere with other people. They insist in the loudest terms on Britain's right to interfere, and point with pride to what we have done in the past in the matter of the slave trade. Yet a study of history will show that Britain's capacity to put down slavery, and to interfere with the misgovernment of native races, rests without question upon sea power. If the possibility of invoking that sea power had not always existed in the background, we should have found that foreign nations would not have tolerated for an instant what they have always regarded as our hypocritical and offensive pretensions to set our neighbours right. The reason why we were able to do so much during the close of the great war and the generation that succeeded it in abolishing slavery is to be found in the fact that our command of the sea was absolute and unchallenged. Modern Radicals sometimes ask with a sense of bewilderment how 'was it that the aristocratic Governments in the 'twenties' and 'thirties' were able to accomplish so much in putting down slavery when Radical Governments are now almost impotent to make Portugal act up to her Treaty responsibilities in regard to slavery. The answer is,—sea power. If they will only look below the surface, those who desire that Britain shall continue to play in the future the beneficent part she has played in the past will find that the command of the sea is inseparable from a humanitarian policy in Africa and elsewhere. Advocates of a policy of which the Congo movement is typical must either support an invincible Navy (nothing less than an invincible Navy will do), or else abandon a course of action which, as we have said before, as a rule appears to the rest of the world a gross interference in other people's business. If we mean to challenge the right of other nations, in the old Southern slave-owner's phrase, to "wallop their own nigger," we must remember that without the command of the sea such a challenge cannot possibly be made good."—*The Spectator*.

### BURY-STREET.

Bury-street will always be associated with Thackeray. On the left hand side as you go north was Mrs. Brixham's house, where, says Mr. J. Ashby-Sterry in the *Graphic*, Major Pen Dennis had lodgings, being handy for his club. Here came Pen after the close of his disastrous University career, and here was the Major threatened and insulted by his rascally valet. It is little more than a year ago since the comfortable little Georgian house made way for more palatial buildings. The quiet, old-fashioned aspect of the street is yet undisturbed, the tavern where Mr. Morgan smoked his cigar of an evening still remains, and Cox's Hotel, just round the corner in Jermyn-street, to which the Major retired, after the fracas above alluded to, continues to flourish.