

Office:  
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Telephone  
1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 949.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1909.

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## A NATION IN ARMS.

### CURIOUS ENGLISH PHENOMENON.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, March 22.

The wave of agitation which swept the entire country subsequent to the naval debate in Parliament last week continues unabated. Old political hands are at one in declaring that rarely in their experience have they witnessed such a popular upheaval, which is involving extreme Imperialists, Unionists, Radicals, and peace apostles alike. It would be possible to count on the fingers those journals which are still keeping aloof from the movement, and with these few exceptions the press is solidly vociferating the national need for increased naval effort. Circumstances being what they are, it was inevitable that the battle-cry should be framed on the time-honoured "German Peril" lines. Thus the *Times*, which even in these degenerate days endeavoured to dissociate itself from rabid sensationalism, publishes a startling leading article entitled "The German Peril." Its columns overflow with energetic letters from every shade of party politician and publicist, from Earl Rosebery to Lord Esher, and Mr. Frederic Harrison to Mr. W. T. Stead. The tenor of these communications is similar in every case. Mr. Harrison, a venerable writer whose entire life has been spent in advocating international peace, now contributes a two-column indictment of German policy; Earl Rosebery dilates on the possibility of invasion; and Mr. Stead resumes his lately adopted chant of "Two British keels to every German one."

The examples cited are symptomatic of the national feeling, which is not so much one of irritation against Germany on account of her marvellous progress in shipbuilding—which, indeed, elicits unstinted admiration from all sides—as indignation against a Government which, on its own showing, has allowed itself to be hopelessly misled on a question of vital national importance. Leaving Germany and the German Navy entirely out of the question, as they should be left, there is no doubt that by a persistent course of ambiguity, misguided parsimony, and vacillation the Government has failed to maintain the Empire's maritime forces at the standard which for a quarter of a century has been regarded as the minimum consistent with the requirements. This much is admitted by Mr. Asquith and his advisors. What they do not admit, and yet what is equally manifest, is the detriment to Anglo-German friendship which may be a direct result of their policy. Hence we have the spectacle of an Administration which literally bolted into office on a platform exclusively constructed of peace planks, unwittingly doing its utmost to throw difficulties in the way of firm friendship between two great nations. Peace advocates must perforce remain silent until the Empire's maritime strength regains the degree at which it stood previous to the last General Election. The nation will not listen to soft words while it feels itself in a position of insecurity, and indeed their utterance might be more harmful than the ebullitions of the Jingos.

## OLGA MOLITOR BETROTHED.

Munich, March 22.

Olga Molitor, who figured so prominently during the sensational trial for murder of the German-American lawyer Hau, has become betrothed to Herr Gratjes, a Würzburg physician. The announcement was made at the local "Standesamt."

## THE BALKAN TANGLE.

### IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Vienna, March 23.

Before proceeding to the Order of the Day at yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister President, Baron von Bienerth, delivered himself of the following statement:—

"I believe it my duty to give to the Chamber at this juncture some information as to the political situation in its present phase. Last week I was in a position to state that the Servian Note in answer to our representations did not fulfil our expectations. According to further information which has reached us up to now, it appears that the Servian answer is not considered satisfactory in other Cabinets. We have refrained from at once answering the Servian Note because an ambiguous reply would have the consequence of further accentuating the critical situation, which we desire to avoid so far as it depends upon ourselves. The aim of our policy is the security and consolidation of the situation arising out of the declaration of annexation. We harbour no aggressive intentions, neither do we wish to pursue a policy based on the acquirement of prestige. There is still time for Serbia to clearly explain herself with regard to the situation. We prefer not to hurry ourselves in answering the latest Servian Note because we learn that other Powers are giving fresh advice to the Servian Government, advice which we hope will receive earnest consideration. If we, in accordance with our pledge, still preserve the greatest patience, it is nevertheless a duty we owe to ourselves to speedily end the intolerable situation on our frontier. Today, however, we remain true to our present policy, and extend towards Serbia a hand which, if she is thoroughly cognisant of her interests, she will be able to grasp."

The Minister President's speech was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, especially when he referred to the "intolerable situation" on the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

It is reported from Budapest that the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, Count Forgach, will present on Friday at latest a note to the Servian Cabinet, demanding the withdrawal of the resolutions adopted by the Skupshtina (Servian Parliament) and the demobilisation of the Servian forces. A period of three days will be granted for the acceptance or refusal of these demands.

Speaking at an election meeting yesterday, Herr Weisskirchner, the Austrian Minister for Commerce, described the annexation of Bosnia as the cause of the present crisis. This annexation, he argued, merely converted into an actual fact an existing hypothesis. He was a believer in peace, but was nevertheless convinced that in case of war the people of Austria would unite in defence of their rights.

### STRANGE STORY DENIED.

Vienna, March 23.

The *Fremdenblatt* says: "The Paris *Figaro* recently published what was represented to be an extract from a letter written by a member of the Imperial Austrian House to his relatives in Paris, in which the writer expressed his conviction that war would not break out, in spite of the martial rumours. In reproducing this paragraph a Vienna journal thinks it probable that the writer was the Heir Apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand. We are in a position to assert authoritatively that this supposition is incorrect."

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

### SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

London, March 23.

Mr. George Faber, Liberal member for Boston, asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the statement recently made by the German Secretary of State for the Navy, that no proposal had been made by the British Government to the German Government with respect to a fleet reduction, he could give the House any information as to what had taken place between the two Governments in reference to a mutual reduction of naval expenditure. Questions of a like purport having been put by other members, the Prime Minister replied to all as follows:—

"I must refer to the statement I made in this House on Tuesday last, which represents the facts exactly, and to which I in every respect adhere (Cheers). The matter was more than once last year the subject of informal exchanges of ideas between the two Governments, on our side with the object of assuring ourselves whether any proposals of the kind indicated in the questions that have been put to me would be taken into consideration. We made no proposals because we were given to understand that the German fleet programme was settled by law and in no way depended on that of Great Britain. So far as I know, there is no authentic report of the remarks alleged to have been made by Secretary of State von Tirpitz before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag; but, as I see from the German newspapers, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will before long take an opportunity of making a statement on the subject. I do not doubt that a full report of his remarks will be rendered, and I reserve further comment until that report is before us."

Mr. Mackarness, Liberal member for Newbury, then asked the Prime Minister whether at any time since the information reached the Government in the autumn of last year that in the programme of the German fleet the building of four ships was to be accelerated, friendly enquiries of any kind had been addressed to the German Government in order to ascertain the extent and purpose of that acceleration.

Mr. Asquith replied that Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would take an early opportunity of making a statement that would embrace this and other circumstances, and would be a more satisfactory way of throwing light on them than the way of question and answer. The vote of non-confidence which was to be moved by the Opposition would give Sir Edward Grey the opportunity of making such a statement.

In the further course of the sitting the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, said in reply to a question: "The extension of the Krupp works and the obtaining of a loan by the firm for the purposes of that extension were well known to the Government. The extension had undoubtedly indicated an intention to accelerate the building of ships and to avoid the delays that had previously occurred, but did not necessarily imply that the German Government intended to anticipate the dates fixed for laying down the ships provided in the law."

The debate on the vote for the effective strength of 128,000 men was then resumed; and the date for moving the vote of want of confidence was fixed as March 29.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

Today's chief social event for Americans in Berlin is the "Musical Tea" at the Hotel Esplanade for the benefit of the American Woman's Club, at 4.30 p.m. Those who have not already secured tickets may obtain them at the *Festsaal* entrance, price 5 marks, this including tea.

We publish in advance the programme which will be given:—

1. Adagio-Allegro vivace from the American Quartet in F. Dvořák. BERLIN PHILHARMONIC STRING-QUARTET.
2. (a) Der Freund Hugo Wolf. (b) Zueignung R. Strauss. PUTNAM GRISWOLD.
3. (a) Albumblatt Wagner. (b) Spanish Dance Sarasate. (c) Nocturne Chopin. (d) Hesci Kati Habay. MAX BENDIX.
4. (a) Les Roses d'Isphahan G. Jauré. (b) Extase Henri Dupres. (c) Mandoline Cl. Debussy. IDA REMAN.
5. Quintet I. Movement Schumann. CORNELIA RIDER POSSART and the BERLIN PHILHARMONIC STRING-QUARTET.

Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt left the Hotel Adlon on Sunday evening after a seven weeks' stay. She proceeded direct to Cannes, to her private residence there, "Villa St. Brest." Mrs. Vanderbilt was considerably annoyed by the attentions of German newspaper photographers on Sunday night, the "camera fiends" having waited outside the Adlon for hours for the purpose of securing snapshots. She finally took her departure by the side entrance of the Hotel, but not before she had fallen a victim to one Kodak lens on her first attempt to leave by the main entrance on Unter den Linden.

There are persistent rumours of Mrs. Vanderbilt's forthcoming engagement to Count von Bentinck, a lieutenant in the Garde du Corps regiment.

At St. George's Church, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, the marriage took place of Miss Mabel Eugénie (May) Melhuish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. W. Melhuish, of Südende, to Mr. Arthur Eustace Morgan, of Trinity College, Dublin, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgan, of Clevedon, Somersetshire.

The ceremony at the Church, which followed immediately upon the civil marriage at the "Standesamt," was performed by the Chaplain, Rev. J. Fry, and was extremely brief, commencing with the placing of the ring on the bride's finger. At its close the Chaplain made a brief address, explaining that the curtailment of the ceremony was due to the fact that the actual marriage had already taken place at the Registrar's, the ceremony at the Church having been merely observed from a natural desire to conform to English custom.

The Church, in which a number of the bride's friends had gathered for the ceremony, was very simply decorated, white flowers having been placed upon the altar. Miss Melhuish, as might be expected, made an unusually beautiful bride. She wore a dress of pale blue cloth, with a large white hat trimmed with white tulle and white roses, and car-

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for Gloucestershire, said he saw no reason for disquietude. Since the last debate on the fleet no new facts had occurred that had not been presumed, in part by the Government but wholly by the Opposition. Yet the country was disquieted. It was an unworthy panic. England could surely proceed without panic at a time when her naval supremacy was greater than ever.

The Prime Minister, in the course of a long and eloquent speech, said he would not go into the question which would be raised by the vote of want of confidence shortly to be moved. In the extraordinary and highly artificial agitation now going on in the country, he would ask the House to suspend its judgment until it had heard Sir Edward Grey's full explanation. In that matter there was not only no friction, but no unfriendliness, nor any suspicion on one side or the other with regard to further and indirect motives, but only mutual understanding as to what is due to the independence of two great countries. "In all the negotiations that we have had," said Mr. Asquith, "with the German Government, although they have not in all cases led to the results we desired, there has been no occasion for complaint, and I believe the House, the country, and Europe will find that there is no cause for complaint. There is no reason, I will not say for a panic, but for any sort of fear or disquietude. In that belief, Mr. McKenna and I have taken the House and the country into our confidence to a degree that has seldom been reached before. We were convinced that it was our duty to bring before Parliament and before the nation the new facts that had come to our knowledge, and to proceed in accordance with the altered state of things. We thought we might reckon, not only on the sympathy, but on the co-operation of all parties and opinions inside and outside the House. I am afraid those hopes have not been entirely fulfilled. But I do not com-

plained a lovely bouquet of white lilies of the valley. Miss Gladys Melhuish, who acted as bridesmaid, wore white *crêpe-de-chine*, with a champagne-coloured straw hat and a bouquet of pink carnations.

The wedding-breakfast which followed was attended by a few intimate friends of the bride's family, the house being charmingly decorated with palms, white tulips, and white lilies of the valley, a wedding-cake from Buszard's, of London, lending a true English air to the function. The bride was the recipient of numerous wedding-presents and of telegrams from London, Vienna, Buffalo (U.S.), Brussels, and other cities. Shortly after three o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Morgan left on their wedding-trip, which they will spend in Dresden and Saxon-Switzerland. Later they will make a further short stay in Berlin before taking up their permanent residence in Dublin, Ireland.

The Foreign Press Association (Verein der ausländischen Presse) held its annual general election of officers on Sunday morning, in the large Conference Hall of the Hotel Esplanade. The presidency of the Association remains in the hands of an English correspondent, Mr. White, of the London *Standard* and *Express*, while an American, Mr. William C. Dreher, of the Associated Press, was elected to the office of Treasurer by a large majority. The remaining offices are filled by correspondents of foreign (Continental) newspapers.

Mr. A. L. Erlanger, the well known New York Theatre Manager, President of the Klaw and Erlanger Company, has been stopping in Berlin, at the Hotel Adlon, for a day or two, accompanied by Harry B. Smith, the New York playwright, and F. Ziegfeld, jr., son of the well-known President of the Chicago Musical College, himself the author of the play "Miss Innocence," now being staged at the New York Theatre. Mr. Ziegfeld is the husband of Anna Held, the well known American soubrette.

Mr. F. Richard Anderson, of New York, is also of Mr. Erlanger's party, which left on Tuesday morning for Vienna in the course of a Continental tour.

A special Board Meeting of the American Association of Commerce and Trade has been called for today (Wednesday) to discuss important matters concerning the proposed revision of the American tariff, referring especially to changes in certain articles of the present tariff in which members of the Association are keenly interested.

The points to be discussed include in particular the proposed increase in the tariff on lithographic prints, which, should it become law, would inhibit the German trade in this branch.

Mr. Elmer Roberts, of the Associated Press, returned on Friday night from a two or three days' visit to Dresden, where he went with the object of interviewing ex-President Castro before the latter's departure for Venezuela.

Miss Harriet Marcy and Miss Helen Carter, who are staying at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39-40, returned on Monday from a short trip to

plain. My only object is, so far as I can, to dispel the absurd, the malicious legends that have been put in circulation in allusion to the want of preparedness of England at sea. A more unpatriotic and more serious misrepresentation of an existing situation I have never known." (Cheers from the Government benches.) Mr. Asquith concluded with an appeal to the nation, which he said must in the last two or three days have felt ashamed of itself in view of all that had been said and written. The first care of a British statesman worthy of the name was to maintain the supremacy of the fleet on which the independence and freedom of England rest; to maintain it inviolate, impregnable, defying every challenge.

Mr. Balfour continued the debate, asking in the course of his remarks why, as the Prime Minister claimed to have taken the country into his confidence, that had not been done last November when, by Mr. McKenna's own admission, the Government had known of the action of Germany in laying down additional ships.

Several members on the Government side advocated the increase of the building programme, and the vote for men was passed.

### BATTLESHIP AS A GIFT.

London, March 23.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has thanked the Government of New Zealand for the offer to present the mother country with a "Dreadnought"; stating that the Government will at once consider the offer, which had been communicated to the King and to the Admiralty.

### THE GERMAN EXPLANATION.

Berlin, March 23.

Herr von Schön, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement this morning,

Dresden, where they have been attending the "Ring" performances.

Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg's pupils were heard in a piano recital on Saturday afternoon, at her home on Landshuter Strasse. The following programme was rendered:—

- Gavotte . . . . . Miss ANNETTE SCAINWELL. d'Albert.
- Woodland Sketches . . . . . MacDowell.
- Romanze . . . . . Schumann.
- Auf Flügeln des Gesanges . . . . . Mendelssohn-Liszt.
- Etude E-maj. . . . . Miss HELEN FILLEBROWN. Chopin.
- Du bist die Ruh' . . . . . Miss DOROTHY MILES. Schubert-Liszt.
- Ballade I G-minor . . . . . Chopin.
- Fraulein ELSE GIESECKE.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Bajazzi. Verriegelt . . . . .	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die versunkene Glocke . . . . .	" 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Was ihr wollt . . . . .	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen . . . . .	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Oriselda . . . . .	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut. . . . .	" 8

on behalf of the Imperial Chancellor, to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag:—"The British Government certainly made it understood in a general way that they were prepared to enter into a German-English agreement as to the extent and cost of their fleet programme, but they made no formal proposal. In non-binding conversations on that question which have taken place between high German and English authorities, no English proposal has ever been made which, in our opinion, would have served as a basis for official negotiations. In communications between friendly Governments it is usual to avoid making formal proposals whose consideration appears doubtful. The British Government no doubt refrained on that ground from addressing a formal proposal to Germany, and therefore the German Government has not had to take up any position towards such a proposal. The reasons for our expectant attitude towards the idea of a universal limitation of naval armaments were laid down by the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag on the 10th of December 1908; they hold good, of course, for any agreement between single Powers. Our ship-building, as regulated by law, is fixed exclusively in accordance with our own protective requirements, and represents no menace to any other nation, as we have repeatedly declared."

### THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Friedrichshafen, March 22.

The 15th ascent of the airship "Zeppelin I." took place yesterday under the direction of Major Sperrling, in face of a strong south-easterly breeze. A landing was made about 4 p.m., and the subsequent ascent took place during a heavy downpour of rain and strong wind. The airship went as far as Bregenz, and returned to make a smooth descent at Manzell.

At the Dante's Rev. ing at s maining to give ferno" courses M A We ar Miss Ma Mathias, The m Orleans of the b of Mr. aunt of Mrs. Smith, a Plauen i, they will on April The m glad tha dangerou The rep that Mis are info to contr in Canad before n The al fest from ronto jo "A mu the resid at which charming been rec stopped voice and Marcel and on t after thi boards a fore the pleting h in the which sh England, acclaimed of the ar, Several y and sang still puls back aga of her re to sing h TH M. Syn was cons lines nov the offici themsel Five th a manife sume the by the C and brand an increa fifty lines from neg Accom morning who expl case for from the would be refusal to point; mo pose con spoken it self to e resume t M. Bar in his M cials' Syn negotiati gulations. postal offi not mem firm in officials S officials w instructio irrevocabl

# DRESDEN

At the conclusion of the course of lectures on Dante's "Inferno," delivered in the Scottish Church, the Rev. T. H. Wright expressed his hope of treating at some future time in similar fashion the remaining portions of the "Divina Commedia." But to give some completion to the lectures on the "Inferno" he will deliver two Sunday evening discourses as follow:

March 28.—"The Purgatorio of Dante."  
April 4.—"The Paradiso of Dante."

We are requested to announce the engagement of Miss Mary Stafford Lundgaard to Mr. James F. Mathias, of Berlin and New York.

The marriage will take place on June 9th at New Orleans (La.), in presence of the assembled relatives of the bride, New Orleans being the former home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Smith, the uncle and aunt of Miss Lundgaard.

Mrs. Howard J. Smith, Master Howard Stephen Smith, and Miss Mary S. Lundgaard are leaving Plauen i. V., Saxony, next month for London, whence they will sail for New Orleans by the Leyland Line on April 17th.

The many friends of Miss Mabel Beddoe will be glad that she has effected a speedy cure from the dangerous attack of typhoid she recently suffered. The reports circulating in Dresden to the effect that Miss Beddoe had lost her voice are—as we are informed—totally unfounded, and we are asked to contradict them. The lady is still recuperating in Canada, and does not expect to return to Dresden before next autumn.

The absurdity of the aforesaid rumours is manifest from the following notice, appearing in a Toronto journal dated February 13 last:—

"A musical was given on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mr. George Sears, Pembroke street, at which many musical people had a treat in the charming singing of Miss Mabel Beddoe, who has been recuperating from an illness which temporarily stopped her studies abroad, but who is now in fine voice and health."

Marcella Sembrich, a singer famous on this side and on the other side of the Atlantic, has resolved, after thirty years of stage work, to leave the opera boards and to appear only in the concert hall before the public. It was in 1878 that, after completing her studies at Vienna, she began her career in the Dresden Royal opera as Lucia; a career which she has since pursued in Russia, Italy, Spain, England, and America. She has been everywhere acclaimed with equal heartiness as a representative of the art of *bel canto*, as well as a dramatic singer. Several years ago she gave up the stage for a time and sang only in concerts. But the stage blood still pulsed strongly in her veins, and drove her back again to the boards. Now she has taken leave of her respectful admirers in New York, and wishes to sing her last rôles in Dresden. If that decision

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is final, we can understand how hard it must have been for the artist to form it; for, apart from the unavoidable traces of time, no compelling reason—such as the failure of her voice, for instance—drives her from the opera, and her vocal art is as worthy of admiration as it ever was. Her noble voice has lost hardly any of its beauty, and the playful ease of her tone-production marks her as one of the few to whom art has become nature.—On Monday Mme. Sembrich sang *Violetta*, in Verdi's "La Traviata," at the Royal opera; with undiminished brilliancy, and a combination of vocalisation and expression in which, perhaps, she could only be equalled in this rôle by Mme. Arnoldson. At the most, a slight fatigue may have been noticed in the voice in some of the florid passages of the great love-aria in the first Act. It was very gratifying to hear Herr Scheidemann and Herr Grosch, and indeed the Chorus, singing the Italian text with Mme. Sembrich in the concerted pieces; so that on the one hand the disagreeable mixture of languages was avoided, while on the other Verdi's expressive music had a far higher and purer effect with the wonderfully well adapted Italian words. With slight trouble the whole opera might well have been sung in Italian, as Herr Scheidemann's pronunciation of this tongue is excellent; while he sang with almost too great a *crescendo* of feeling and *forte* tone. Herr Grosch, as *Alfred*, well understood how to adapt the "dark" timbre of his voice with the highest effect to the foreign tongue. Both these artists earned applause, during the scenes, as well as Mme. Sembrich, who, of course, was frequently cheered by the well-filled house. Even at the end of the first act, the curtain seemed as if it never would come to rest; and after the last act, in which Mme. Sembrich's voice, in harmony with Herr Grosch's, had produced the most charming effects—in which, too, her acting had been most pathetic—the recalls were endless. Floral gifts were also in abundance. Frau Sembrich was evidently deeply touched by the warmth of her reception. F. Z.

From winter snows to a summer thunderstorm, with hardly a day's intermission, is a rapid change. But it has really seemed since Sunday afternoon that the winter is gone at least; and yesterday evening, after some hours of mild temperature that was almost oppressive, a warm thunder-shower came,

accompanied by unmistakable though not violent rumbling and reports of thunder, to wash away the last of the snow heaps and drifts and to usher in the Spring, for which the fields and gardens have been yearning.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Pionier battalion No. 12, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

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.

## Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

### Der fliegende Holländer.

(The flying Dutchman.)

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

#### Cast:

Daland, a Norwegian skipper . . . . . Herr Rains.  
Senta . . . . . Fräul. v. d. Osten.  
Erik, a hunter . . . . . Herr v. Bary.  
Mary, Senta's nurse . . . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
Daland's mate . . . . . Herr Grosch.  
The Dutchman . . . . . Herr Perron.

PLOT. Daland, a Norwegian sailor, anchors on a deserted coast on his way home. Here he meets the Flying Dutchman, who is doomed to wander from sea to sea till he can find a maiden faithful to him. Once in seven years he is allowed to land and seek her. He offers all his wealth to Daland if he may be allowed to woo his daughter, Senta. The picture of the Flying Dutchman, which hangs in Daland's house, has always fascinated Senta until she has gradually come to love him although she is loved by Erik. While the other girls are spinning, she sings to them the ballad of the doomed man who once, when the wind was contrary as he had in vain tried to round the Cape of Good Hope, had sworn that he would try to do so for ever. Senta's father appears with the Dutchman, who woos her and is accepted at once. Erik explores Senta not do give him up, charging her with infidelity. The Dutchman, on hearing this, sets her free and sails away. Senta, having sworn eternal fidelity to him, throws herself into the waves. Immediately the Dutchman's ship sinks, and he is united to Senta in heaven.  
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Thursday night . . . . . Der Barbier von Sevilla . . . . . at 7.30  
Friday night . . . . . VI. Symphony Concert. A Series . . . . . 7  
Saturday night . . . . . Orpheus und Eurydike . . . . . 7.30  
Sunday night . . . . . Aida . . . . . 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Lohengrin . . . . . 6.30

## Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . . Mrs. Dot . . . . . at 7.30  
Thursday night . . . . . Hamlet . . . . . 6.30  
Friday night . . . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . 7.30

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the final concert of the Royal Conservatorium, which will take place at the Gewerbehauus this, Wednesday, evening, beginning at 7 o'clock, is as follows. Fantasia de Concert, for pianoforte, by Tschaiakowsky. The "Holländer" Aria "Die Frist ist um," Wagner. Clarinet Concerto, by Spohr. Songs by Franz and Brahms. Vorspiel to "Semele," by Egg. The Léonora Aria "Abscheulicher! wo eilst Du hin?" by Beethoven. Violoncello Concerto, by Klughardt. Duet, "Ein armer Pilger," from "Der Prophet," by Meyerbeer. Pianoforte Concerto by Draeseke. Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatorium, Landhaus Str. 11, II.

At the Central Theatre this, Wednesday, evening "Der fidele Bauer," an operetta in 1 Vorspiel and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Leo Fall, will be given for the 68th time.

## THE FRENCH POSTAL TROUBLE.

### NO AGREEMENT YET REACHED.

Paris, March 23.

M. Symian announces that the telegraphic service was considerably improved yesterday so far as the lines now working were concerned, and also that the officials still attending to their duty exerted themselves more than during the preceding week.

Five thousand striking postal officials have issued a manifesto that it is impossible for them to resume their duties under the conditions laid down by the Government. In the head telegraph office and branches the number of working officials showed an increase yesterday morning. Two hundred and fifty lines are still not working, as they are suffering from neglect.

Accompanied by M. Barthou, the Premier this morning received a deputation from the strikers, who explained that they were there to present the case for their colleagues. They wished to receive from the Prime Minister an assurance that M. Symian would be dismissed. Both Ministers declared their refusal to discuss any conditions based upon this point; moreover, it was not for the strikers to impose conditions at all. The Government had already spoken its mind on the subject, and confined itself to exhorting the strikers without exception to resume their interrupted duties.

M. Barthou refused yesterday to officially receive in his Ministry a deputation from the Postal Officials' Syndicate, and stated that he could only hold negotiations with them according to the official regulations. But he expressed himself willing to receive postal officials in person, whether they were or were not members of the Syndicate. He said he was firm in his resolve not to reinstate the dismissed officials Simonnet and Grangier, and that all those officials who had not complied with the Government's instructions to resume work would be finally and irrevocably dismissed.

Between Dôle and Belfort no fewer than fifteen telegraph poles have been sawed down. Temporary fixtures have been erected, however, so that the connection has already been re-established.

Paris, March 23.

A curious incident arose yesterday out of the telegraph strike. During the sitting of the Chamber the President paid a warm tribute to Deputy Farjon, whose death had been reported by telegraph an hour or two previously. Some hours later came news that not M. Farjon, but his aged father was dead. The error was the result of the haphazard method in which the telegrams are now being despatched.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday improvised its own postal department, so successfully that 10,000 letters were attended to and despatched yesterday. This example has been also successfully followed by provincial Chambers of Commerce. Merchants and other businessmen of the First Paris Department met at a crowded meeting last night, and passed a resolution that, if the postal strike was not quickly ended, they would refuse to pay the taxes on manufactured goods.

Paris, March 23.

In a meeting this morning of the Postal and Telegraph officials, when 6,000 persons were present, it was decided by 5,700 to resume work.

## SERVIAN WAR TALK.

Belgrade, March 22.

A member of the Skupshtina interpellated the Premier with regard to the concentration of Austro-Hungarian troops on the Servian frontiers, and declared that the Government was taking no measures to meet this concentration. Even if Servia was ready to trust her interests to the great Powers, it was none the less advisable for her to take the necessary military steps which would prevent a surprise.

London, March 22.

Reuter learns from a high diplomatic source that, although no formal assurance has been given in the matter, the Powers have been given to understand that no further written communications will pass between Austria-Hungary and Servia until the joint action of the Powers at Vienna and Belgrade has been brought to a conclusion. The result of the negotiations between Great Britain and the other Powers has been that certain proposals have been formulated; and steps are now being taken to place future communications between Vienna and Belgrade on a more satisfactory footing.

## AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

Washington, March 23.

Mr. Payne opened yesterday's debate on the Tariff Revision Bill in the House of Representatives; remarking that a country that did not give equal opportunity to America must pay the maximum tariff rates. America was the largest customer of the world. He asked, was there any one who did not know that France and Germany are seeking American custom and would immediately make sure of the minimum tariff? The double tariff protected the markets of America from self-interested foreign competition. England would enjoy the minimum tariff, and it was absolutely certain that all the great Powers would take the opportunity to secure the same advantages as England. The increase of the duty on post-cards had been increased by 25 cents per pound, to enable American lithographers to compete with their German competitors. The considerable increase in the duty on kid gloves would promote the home industry in America.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP ABROAD.

Hoboken, March 23.

Ex-President Roosevelt embarked today with his son Kermit on board the S.S. "Hamburg," amid enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of a vast crowd.

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For Rheumatic and Nervous Sufferers!  
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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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**Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg.** See Strasse 16.

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Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,  
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Boarders received.  
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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,  
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A small number of resident pupils taken. German and  
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Private instruction if desired.  
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**Flowers for Hats,** vases, ball dresses, ostrich feathers, heron  
feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers,  
etc. from **H. Hesse, Schefel Strasse 10-12.**

**Pension von Oertzen**  
old established house  
**Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.**  
Best situation. Highly recommended. comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

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Specialist for Treatments of the Face, Neck  
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Räcknitz Strasse 14, p. Tel. No. 3688.

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**EUROPEAN V. AMERICAN WAGES.**  
The following interesting report is published in  
the last Bulletin of the American Association of  
Commerce and Trade in Berlin:  
The difference in the wages paid in the United  
States and in Europe has long been a disputed subject,  
but all concede that much higher wages are  
paid in America. It is generally asserted that the  
cost of living is less in Europe, but that depends  
in a large degree on the kind of living. If an American  
workman confined himself to meat for only  
one or two meals a week, as is the case to a  
very large extent in many parts of Europe, and  
used others of the more expensive kinds of food  
to a much less degree than now, his cost of living  
would not much, if any, exceed that of the European  
workman. The necessaries of life, meat, milk, eggs,  
bread, etc., are cheaper in the United States, as  
a rule, than in Europe.  
To ascertain the exact wages now paid in Europe,  
Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Manu-  
factures, including Captain Carden, Mr. Pepper,  
Mr. Perkins, and others, have made reports from  
personal observations and inquiries, while many other  
reports have come from consuls and from foreign  
governments. To summarise a few of these will  
indicate the difference in wages.  
For instance, at the Loewe Machine Works, near  
Berlin, 54 hours of work per week is required of  
each man, and the wages paid vary between 12  
cents an hour for unskilled labour, to 29 cents,  
and in some cases more for skilled men. Berlin  
workmen obtain, as a rule, better wages than those  
in other parts of Germany, and the skilled workmen  
in the Loewe Works are of the highest class. At  
the machine tool works in the Chemnitz district,  
10 hours a day is required, and 12 cents an hour

is paid to skilled toolmen in the Reinecker Works.  
At Schubert & Salzer's machine tool works some  
of the best toolmen earn only 9 cents an hour, and  
this is paid to men working on milling machines.  
One of its officials has declared that the machine  
tool workers of Chemnitz are the best in Germany,  
and the "cheapest"—that is, the worst paid.  
At the works of de Fries & Co., machine tool  
makers of Düsseldorf, lathe men are paid 15 cents  
an hour, and planer and milling machine and boring  
mill hands 17 cents an hour. The foremen get 20  
cents an hour. At the Borsig Works, on the out-  
skirts of Berlin, workmen in the forgings depart-  
ment earn on an average \$1.19 per day on an eight-  
hour basis. At Siemens & Halske-Schuckert Werke,  
which company employs more than 25,000 persons,  
the average hours of work per week are from 57½  
to 72 hours. A lathe hand, working 57½ hours,  
averages \$6.44 a week, while the machine labourer,  
working 72 hours a week, earns \$12.48, being the  
highest pay for any man, excepting an expert  
milling machine hand, who earns about 50 cents  
more a week. The same men working the  
average hours earn \$9.80 per week. But the normal  
working time is 49½ hours per week, when the  
wages are very much less.  
At the Benrath Works at Benrath, where nearly  
1,500 persons are employed, there were only five  
in the whole number last year, who earned \$2.28  
a day, while there were 103 who earned only 72  
cents a day, and 184 who earned \$1.20 a day. With  
the exception of 150 of the employees, all the rest  
earned less than \$1.50 a day. And this is the pay  
in one of the highest class German machine tool  
manufactures. A manufacturer in the large cutlery  
district of Solingen, where the work is done prin-  
cipally in the workmen's own houses, stated that  
76 cents a day in American money was looked upon

as good pay in that district. At the Hanover Lo-  
comotive Works expert men at the machine tools  
receive 16.6 cents per hour.

**MR. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO ITALY.**  
It is, of course, natural, telegraphs a contem-  
porary's Rome correspondent, that the Ministry of  
the Interior, after the Petrosino affair, should have  
decided upon measures of the most stringent kind,  
to prevent any untoward occurrence on the occa-  
sion of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Italy, but state-  
ments of the most absurd nature appear to have  
been telegraphed to the foreign, and especially the  
American, press.  
These messages have greatly annoyed the Roman  
police. One of them, according to which the Naples  
Camorra has been holding secret meetings to dis-  
cuss the ex-President's visit, is simply fantastic.  
The last thing the Camorra would do would be  
to identify itself with any conspiracy which might  
lead to international difficulties. Its objects are to-  
tally different from those of the Mafia. It may here  
be stated, by the way, that an expert detective who  
has been making inquiries, openly expresses the be-  
lief that the murder of Petrosino was not due to  
the Mafia, the Black Hand, or any other society,  
a view which is finding acceptance elsewhere.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Fresh south-westerly winds, more cloudy, slight showers  
at times, temperature not much altered.

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