

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 950.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE POLAR MAGNET.

The report we publish elsewhere of Lieutenant Shackleton's supposedly successful attempt to reach the South Pole will, if confirmed, eclipse all other current topics in universal interest. The Southern Arctic regions have not, it is true, attracted such a superabundance of explorers, adventurers, and dare-devil novelty seekers as the Mystic North, but the difficulties of penetrating the eternal ice wastes which since the world's creation have held the Poles inviolate from human intrusion are hardly less enormous in the Antarctic. The Polar regions possess the grim distinction of having levied a larger toll in human life than any other portion of the earth's crust. Nineteenth century annals teem with ghastly narratives of the privations which were the lot of intrepid explorers who had sworn to win the goal or die in the attempt. Not one achieved his object, though many paid the other side of the fatal bargain. Arctic history is one long record of the lengths to which man's enterprise may be carried for the sake of practical trivialities. The most imaginative historian has never ventured to advance the theory that any intrinsic value would attach to the discovery of the North or South Poles. The bleak glacial deserts which hem them in must be devoid of animal and vegetable life, with the exception of the sleek bear and the prowling Arctic wolf. It is not gold or other precious mineral deposits which lure the adventurous soul on; rather is it the essentially human desire to achieve something yet unachieved, the burning desire to be first in the field.

More recently the Polar hunt has assumed an international phase, and international rivalry has exerted its healthy influence on the subject. Almost every country has fitted out at least one expedition in the hope of planting the national colours on a lonely hummock in the midst of the glittering, frozen sea, and proclaiming to the world its proud triumph. Absolute confidence in their own success is one of the remarkable features of Arctic explorers. Poor Andrée was so convinced of his ultimate triumph when he glided away from human ken in a flimsy gas-bag that he would tolerate no arrangements for a subsequent relief expedition. Andrée and his balloon have vanished, swallowed up in the dim vastness of the eternal North, but his fate does not for an instant deter intrepid successors. The intricate appliances of modern science have failed to open a way as completely as the old timber whalers and dog-drawn sledges of Franklin, though there is reason to believe that Nansen and Peary penetrated farther North. The report of Lieutenant Shackleton's reputed success is interesting, and if he has succeeded in opening up the Antarctic ice zone he will have added another laurel to his country's long series of triumphs. It yet remains to be seen which nation will have the honour of conquering the North, if indeed its frozen ramparts and terrific desolation are conquerable by human effort.

KING EDWARD'S TRAVELS.

London, March 23.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. MacNeill, said His Majesty the King was now abroad in search of health, and in a perfectly private capacity. There was not the least occasion for a Cabinet Minister to accompany him.

Mr. MacNeill: "Was he in search of health when, on the occasion of the Reval negotiations, he went with all the permanent officials and without a Minister of the Crown?"

The Speaker: "Order, order!"

Resuming the subject during today's sitting, Mr. MacNeill was assured by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, that on the occasion of King Edward's visit to Reval no conversation took place on the subject of the relative strength of the British and German fleets in the past, present, or future.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Washington, March 23.

The Times states definitely that President William Taft will offer the London Embassy to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.

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FURS Mean Tremendous Reductions
All our Fur-Coats, Muffs, Neckpieces, etc.
At Great Sacrifice.

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ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE RIVALRY IN ARMAMENTS.

London, March 24.

Speaking at last night's banquet of the National Liberal Club, Mr. Haldane, the War Minister, said he belonged to those who believed that the Germans held the same views regarding the misfortune and the frightful results of war as the English. He believed that the Germans hated war, as the English nation should also hate it. The German nation had organised itself on military lines in the conviction that such organisation was the best guarantee of security and national strength. The Germans were organising and strengthening their fleet as they had a perfect right to do; as they were performing that task, England must also perform it, though it was an unfortunate necessity. He believed Englishmen should take as an example the steadfastness and thoroughness with which the Germans were pursuing their national aims.

The Government, he continued, would not allow itself to be drawn into an unworthy competition in armaments. They appreciated to the full the significance of what naval supremacy meant to England, but they were convinced that the best way to lose that supremacy was by allowing themselves to be carried away in a flood of senseless panic. They were determined to maintain British predominance at sea.

Melbourne, March 24.

The Commonwealth Government, which recently assured the Governor General that in case of danger all Australia's resources would be placed at the disposal of Great Britain, has decided not to offer the Mother Country any Dreadnought battleships. It is believed more politic to hold to their former policy, which allows for the defence of Australia, and thus indirectly supports Great Britain and the Empire.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S FAREWELL.

London, March 23.

According to latest official arrangements, the battleship "King Edward VII." arrives at Portsmouth today from Portland, and the following day Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will haul down his flag on the expiration of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

So far as is known, nothing outside the customary service formalities will occur on the occasion of Lord Charles vacating his command, but a suggestion has been made that his old shipmates should muster on shore at Portsmouth and give him three parting cheers.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

SCENES AT HIS DEPARTURE.

New York, March 24.

Mr. Roosevelt's journey yesterday from his home at Oyster Bay to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he boarded the S.S. "Hamburg" of the Hamburg-American line for Europe, resembled nothing so much as a triumphal procession. Crowds gathered at every station through which the train passed, and gave salvo after salvo of cheers as the ex-President appeared on the car platform, acknowledging with a genial smile and waving hat the tumultuous greetings from his admirers. Arrived at the Hoboken pier, Mr. Roosevelt was welcomed by high officials of the Hamburg-American line, while massed bands played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Watch on the Rhine." He was escorted on board the great steamer, where the so-called "Imperial cabin" had been assigned him, fitted with every possible comfort for the distinguished traveller. Portraits of the German Emperor, the Empress, and of President Taft adorned the walls of the cabin.

He was introduced to Captain Burmeister who explained to him, with some embarrassment, that he could not assign the seat at his right-hand at table to the ex-President because under the Italian law that seat was reserved for the Italian Emigration Commissioner, who travels on every ship carrying Italian emigrants.

"Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Roosevelt. "I am only a private citizen now, and I want no favours."

As the "Hamburg" steamed out between the pier-heads another immense volume of cheering went up, completely drowning the appropriate airs played by the bands. The wharf had been most beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers for the occasion.

PRESIDENT TAFT AT WORK.

WEATHER "PROPHET'S" EXPLANATION.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, March 15.

In a recent despatch I mentioned the awful error made by Mr. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, in forecasting for Inauguration Day "the best possible weather conditions." It now appears that the unhappy man has ventured into the light of day to humbly confess his sins before Mr. Taft, and to explain just how his prophesy went awry. In a recent audience with the new President Mr. Moore admitted that he had waited several days in some timidity before attempting to pay his respects to the new Executive at White House. He had an explanation which he brought to a climax with all sorts of proof that no such "highs" and "lows" of temperature ever before produced such a snowstorm. It is understood that after freezing the trembling suppliant with one of those rare "icy stares" which emanate from his jovial countenance, Mr. Taft extended the glad hand to the recreant prophet and finally allowed him to bask once more in the sun.

Mr. Taft, I learn, finds it a somewhat difficult matter to settle down to the enormous pile of work on his desk as he is so constantly interrupted by callers of every description. Senators, Representatives, Government officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, office-seekers, wire-pullers, and a host of other desirable and undesirable visitors through the lobbies and ante-rooms of White House day by day. Mr. Taft, however, has made one rigid rule which he will on no account break. He effectually sequesters himself and his private secretaries during the first morning hour, when, dictating at lightning speed and with a fluent lucidity which astonishes the stenographers, he methodically wades through his voluminous correspondence. The many who have been audibly muttering their opinion that the present occupant of White House would represent but an understudy of the departed Theodore, were considerably flustered yesterday when they learned that President Taft had issued a decree revoking Mr. Roosevelt's abolition of several Navy Yards.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

We are requested by Frau Minna Cauer, the venerable editor of the journal *Die Frauenbewegung* and one of the leaders of the woman's movement in Germany, to call the attention of American and English people to the fact that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Alliance for Woman's Suffrage, will speak in Berlin on March 30 at 8 p.m. in the Architektenhaus, Wilhelm Str. 92, on the development of the woman's suffrage movement, in various countries. Frau Cauer, in her letter to the *Daily Record*, pays a high tribute to Mrs. Catt's "wonderful power as a public speaker."

Colonel C. E. Clayton, of Salt Lake City, who recently made the record journey from Salt Lake City to Berlin for the purpose of attending a single concert (that of his daughter, Miss Sybilla Clayton), returns shortly to America, sailing on April 10. Colonel Clayton will be a passenger aboard the "Lapland," the new Red Star liner, which leaves on her maiden trip from Antwerp on that date.

Mr. Geo. S. May, whose health, we regret to report, is still far from good, has decided to return to Europe within the next few weeks for a short period of rest and recuperation, and to greet many old friends among Americans in Berlin.

Mr. May, who has permanently severed his connection with the Gould Car Coupler Co., whose interests he represented here, intends to settle in Atlanta, Georgia, where he is now building a bungalow.

The German Pioneer (Der Deutsche Vorkämpfer) the German-American monthly in the interests of which Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, of New York, recently paid a propaganda visit to Berlin, has changed its Berlin headquarters to Mauer Strasse 2. The *Pioneer* continues to publish much interesting and useful material on German-American topics.

Mr. and Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Chicago, who have recently arrived in Berlin, Mr. McCormick coming from Russia and his wife from Paris, are stopping at the Hotel Adlon. They expect to leave Berlin within the next few days for Kreitzlingen, near Lake Constance, where they have taken a villa for a stay of at least two months in the splendid Lake Constance climate. Later they will go to Zurich where they have also taken a villa. Mr. McCormick is well known in Chicago as a journalist.

Mr. Robert Kuehnert, the German-American lawyer, is still hard at work in New York in the interests of his clients in the Barnes v. Hochberg case, which has proved unexpectedly complicated. Mr. Kuehnert, however, firmly intends to come out victorious, and there is held to be little doubt but that his efforts will result in the discomfiture of the defendant, Mr. Barnes. Mr. Kuehnert will probably return to Berlin in the course of a very few weeks. His stay in America has been still further prolonged by a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Steele and Miss Mabel Steele, of Toronto, Canada, entertained Berlin friends at tea at the Hotel Adlon on Monday afternoon.

Americans recently registered at the Hotel Adlon include:—

Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyer and Mr. C. Francis Meyer, of New York, who will spend a few weeks in Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Legg, Americans resident in Paris, who have arrived for a stay of about a week to visit Berlin friends.

Mr. Christian Moller, of New York; Mr. Wm. H. Shackleford, of Rhode Island; Mr. and Mrs. J. Vincent, Americans resident in Copenhagen; Mr. and Mrs. A. Sandford, of Hamburg; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rabel, of New York City.

Mr. Leopold Albu, a well known London diamond-merchant, is here with Mrs. Albu and family, stopping at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Edmund R. Cooke, Manager of the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel, is another English guest at the Adlon.

Gladly, and with apologies for an inadvertent misconception of our correspondent's Address, we publish the following letter:—

To the Editor of *The Daily Record*.
Sir,
As it is a matter of great importance, will you kindly allow me to correct what is a misrepresentation of the address I gave at the Marriage of Mr. Morgan and Miss Melhuish in the Church of St. George, Berlin, last Saturday. Not only did I not use the words imputed to me, but I carefully endeavoured to prevent any such impression being left on the minds of those present by the curtailment of the Church Service. My address was to the following effect:

That, on the one hand, I had felt some sympathy for those who objected to the legal ceremony being entirely ignored, as it was ignored by the use of the whole Prayer Book Office, and that therefore I had sought the advice of my Bishop and had obtained his sanction to commence the Service with the ceremony of the Ring; that is, to omit what is technically called "The Betrothal" and to commence with "The Marriage."

That, on the other hand, what I especially wished to emphasize was that the Church Service was no mere benediction of a marriage that had already taken place, but was the completion of what had been begun at the Standesamt and was itself the sacred Marriage. That in the Church ceremony marriage was raised to a higher plane, and that now could be said, what could not have been said before, "Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder"; that, if we were only bodies and had no future existence, the legal bond might be a sufficient guarantee for the formation of an earthly home, the legitimizing of children and the securing of property, but that, since we were spiritual and eternal beings and only were wearing our bodies for a time, the legal formality was not sufficient; and that, whether we called Christian Marriage a Sacrament or not, the words that had been used in our solemn Service were distinctly of a Sacramental nature ("With this Ring I thee wed . . . in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost"; "the vow and covenant, whereof this Ring given and received is a token and pledge," etc.) and "the Form of Solemnization of Matrimony" was divine.

The young people were married in the Church, not "from a natural desire to conform to English custom," to quote from your report, but because they are Christians and regard Marriage as something more than a mere legal agreement.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully
J. H. Fry, M.A.
Chaplain, Berlin and
Rural Dean, Northern Europe.

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.
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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.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Elektra	at 8
Royal Theatre	König Richard III.	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Nur ein Traum	8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze	8
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. Charlottenburg	Die Braut von Messina	8
	Ein Volksfeind	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der grosse Komet	8
Luisen Theatre	Mein Leopold	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Krieg im Frieden	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas	8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theater	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
Geb. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die heiden Bindelbands	8
Casino Theatre	Russland	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Narziss	8.15

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Certain people are endeavouring to make cheap capital by raking up the alleged controversy between the Bellamy Storer and Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Bellamy Storer, it will be remembered, was American Ambassador at Vienna when relieved of his post by President Roosevelt two years ago, owing, it is said, to indiscreet participation in Vatican politics by Mrs. Storer, in the interest of a cardinalate for Archbishop Ireland. On the Storer's return from abroad they purposed entering Washington society, but were supposed to have been dissuaded by the advice of friends. Mrs. Storer is the aunt of Mr. Nick Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law. A lot of exaggerated nonsense was printed in the papers bearing on the friction between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Storer, but there is reason to believe that excellent relations existed between them even after the latter's recall, which was quite in accordance with constitutional procedure and entirely unconnected with personalities. The papers say that the Storer's are now returning to Washington where they will make their home, but there is reason to believe that this decision was arrived at long before Mr. Taft's election.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERSIA.

London, March 23.
Reuter reports from Bushire, on the Persian Gulf: "The Nationalists under the leadership of the Mullah quietly assumed the reins of Government at Bushire on the 22nd instant, dismissing the officials and replacing them by men of their own. They intend to take over the administration of the Customs on the 24th. It is said that the Nationalists have also assumed the Government at Shiraz."

DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH POLE?

London, March 24.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a report that the British Antarctic Expedition under Lieutenant Shackleton has succeeded in reaching the South Pole.

London, March 24.
The *Daily Mail* says that the most important part of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition consisted of a sledge journey of 125 days, during which a distance of 1780 miles was traversed. At the point in 88degs. 25secs. South latitude and 162degs. of East longitude, where the expedition turned back, the snow-covered surface was seen to extend in a plateau 9000 feet above the sea and unbroken by hills. Another part of the expedition fixed the magnetic South Pole in 72degs. 25secs. South latitude and 154degs. East longitude. The geological discoveries throw an important light on the history of the Antarctic continent. The existence of layers of coal was also proved. All the members of the expedition had returned. The furthest point reached was 111 miles distant from the South Pole.

London, March 24.
A telegram from Lieutenant Shackleton to the *Daily Mail* reports further that part of his expedition ascended the volcano Erebus, 2,000 feet high, from whose crater steam and gases were ascending. The expedition left Cape Royal on October 28, and advanced 400 miles Southwards, at the continual risk of their lives, over a surface of soft snow stretched across abysses. For the last 200 miles of their journey, the daily ration of each man had to be reduced to 20 ounces. "We had to contend," runs the telegram, "with violent snowstorms, and the cold reached 27 degrees Fahrenheit. On the 26th of December we were in 88 degrees 23 seconds South latitude,

on a plateau 10,000 feet above the sea. On the return journey the members of the expedition suffered from dysentery from eating horse flesh, and on February 27 two of them were left behind in a camp." Mr. Shackleton believes that the South Pole is on the high plateau above mentioned. The expedition discovered a new range of mountains on the coast, and fixed their positions trigonometrically.

London, March 24.
The *Evening News*, the evening edition of the *Daily Mail*, which paper has secured the sole right to publish reports received from Lieutenant Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, learns from an authentic source that Lieutenant Shackleton has penetrated to within some hundred miles of the South Pole.

WORLD'S GREATEST OCEAN GREYHOUNDS.

(From our own correspondent.)
London, March 23.
The keel of the "Titanic," the second of the two 45,000-ton steamers which Messrs. Harland and Wolff are constructing for the White Star Line, was laid at Belfast yesterday.

KAISER'S YACHT IN COLLISION.

Wilhelmshaven, March 24.
The Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" collided with a Norwegian steamer last night west of the Norderney fireship, during a thick fog. The Norwegian vessel foundered after the crew had been rescued. The "Hohenzollern" herself sustained slight damages, which it is expected will only take 24 hours to repair. She has gone into dock at Wilhelmshaven.

H.R.H. intention evening on Saturday Bogaev cycle 1909 peared Munich

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DRESDEN

H.R.H. Princess Johann Georg has intimated her intention of being present at the Beethoven-Brahms evening of Messrs. Bachmann, Bärtich, and Stenz, on Saturday next at the Neustädter Casino. Herr Bogea Oumiroff, who will sing Beethoven's song-cycle "An die ferne Geliebte" on the occasion, appeared with great success on the concert stage in Munich, Frankfurt o. M., Berlin, and Hamburg.

The *Dresdner Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie* are to be congratulated on their enterprise in again securing for a course of Oxford University Extension Lectures this spring Mr. J. C. Powys, M.A., whose literary discourses last year at the Technische Hochschule were so remarkably successful.

This time Mr. Powys will exclusively devote himself to Shakespearian subjects. The course will extend from April 20 to May 27, lectures being delivered every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m., with the exception of the last two lectures which will be delivered on Wednesday and Thursday, May 26 and 27, in the Aula of the Technische Hochschule, Bismarck Platz. All particulars and tickets may be obtained at *The Daily Record* office.

We venture to hope that the local Anglo-American colony will extend its support to the *Dresdner Gesellschaft* as substantially as last season, and thus encourage the Society to promote a wider knowledge of English literature in Germany.

A young lady singer, Fräulein Helene Melár, appeared in public, probably for the first time, on Tuesday last. She is the possessor of a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice which, however, is not quite evenly trained. Her voice is big and full, but the young lady has not thorough control over the dynamic shading, and changes often abruptly from piano to forte. She will learn with continued diligent schooling to eliminate these deficiencies as well as the wavering in intonation. Her very evident desire to characterise and put feeling into her rendering was crowned with success in some instances. Her choice of well known songs by Beethoven and Schubert was wise and heightened the effect. However, her artistic ability does not as yet suffice to exhaust the depth of such a song as Brahms' "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer." The *Volkslied* which she sang after this was rendered too low in pitch throughout. But much is yet to be made out of her beautiful material. The songs were well accompanied by Herr Bender. Fräulein Emmy Rhode played three piano pieces by Liszt, Chopin, and Raff with vigour and resolution, but dryly and without colour, especially the nocturno. F. Z.

Wilhelm Backhaus' second concert in the Vereinshaus presented a different picture in so far as for him and his instrument a special platform had been built with a view to improving the shocking acoustics of the hall. Otherwise everything was as before: tightly packed rows of enthusiastic ladies, and then flowers and laurel wreaths. The picture of the fair, curly-headed, slim youth sitting at the piano above the heads of his intent listeners, his gaze fixed upwards almost constantly, performing with playful ease and unflinching technique number after number

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of his replete programme, was quite original. First came a Bach piece, then Beethoven's grand C-minor sonata No. 111, then Schumann's *Carneval*, and finally eight Chopin pieces—all played with the same dazzling and brilliant dexterity of finger, seemingly without any effort. A certain quickening of *tempi* was perceptible, although he played perfectly quietly this time, not so nervously as in the first concert. One never ceased admiring these fabulous runs, trills, and double-trills, the soft and light touch. It was all so astoundingly brilliant and smooth. But the heart was touched but little. The real musician lurking in Backhaus will not develop until the first onslaught of young glory will have been vanquished and overcome, and a period of quiet development will have released the inmost powers of his soul. At present he is, above all, *virtuoso*, albeit unequalled in pianistic *bravura* when playing pieces such as the *Polonaise in E* by Liszt. F. Z.

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

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

A highly important football fixture is that which the Dresdner Sport Club has arranged for Saturday April 17; when D.S.C. I. will meet the "New Pirates," a first-class English amateur team who last year beat the D.F.C. Prague by 6:1, the Pförtzheim F.C. by 10:3, and the Th.F.K. Budapest by 4:0.

HOCKEY.

Next Sunday afternoon there will be a match on the Dresdner Club Ground, extension of Wöner Str. against Frankfurt.

The match is for the silver shield at present in possession of the Dresdner Club. The match promises to be an exciting one, and should be watched by all supporters of hockey.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45

Der Barbier von Sevilla.

Comic opera in two acts. Music by G. Rossini.

Cast:

Rosine	Fr. Sembrich (as guest).
The Count of Almaviva	Herr Grosch.
Figaro	Herr Trede.
Don Basilio	Herr Rains.
Don Bartolo	Herr Erwin (as guest).
Bertha	Fräul. Reinel.
A officer	Herr Löscheke.
Florillo, servant of the Count	Herr Büssel.
A notary	Herr Ernst.
Ambrosio, Bartolo's servant	Herr Seiler.

PLOT. Count Almaviva loves Rosina, ward of Bartolo, who wishes to marry her himself. Figaro, the barber, urges the Count to gain admission to Bartolo's house as a soldier on billet. Rosina loves the Count, who is known to her under the name of Lindoro. The Count appears as a drunken dragoon at Bartolo's house; Bartolo declares he is exempted by license from having soldiers billeted on him; while he looks for his license the Count makes love to Rosina. On Bartolo's return a quarrel ensues which is only ended by the guard. The Count gets into Bartolo's house for the second time disguised as Basilio, a musician. Figaro bribes the real Basilio when he appears. Rosina is overjoyed to find that Lindoro and the Count are one and the same. Figaro bribes the notary who has come to marry Rosina to Bartolo, and he marries her to the Count, Bartolo, in error, signing the marriage contract. Bartolo is content with Rosina's dowry.

Composer: Rossini, born 1792, died 1868.

Friday night	VI. Symphony Concert. A Series	at 7
Saturday night	Orpheus und Eurydike	7.30
Sunday night	Alda	7.30
Monday night	Lohengrin	6.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Hamlet	at 6.30
Friday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	7.30
Saturday night	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	7.30
Sunday night	Hamlet	6.30
Monday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30

(Gewerbehaus) Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.

Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday at 7.30 p.m.
Admission 1 mark. Subscription terms: 5 tickets for 3 marks.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The special exhibition of the group *Dresdner Künstlerinnen* containing works by E. Angermann, C. von Beringe, M. Falitta, M. Hammer, H. von Mach, A. Meinhold, H. Rumpelt, G. Schramm, A. Seifert, D. Seifert, and J. Zochille will be opened tomorrow, Friday, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehaus this, Thursday, evening, the last "Richard Wagner evening," will be as follows: (1) Columbus Overture. (2) Zug der Frauen, "Lohengrin." (3) Sonata, "Ein Album," by request. (4) Vorspiel und Liebestod, "Tristan und Isolde." (5) Parsifalparaphrase, for violin. (6) Tonbilder, "Die Walküre." (7) Kaisermarsch. (8) Prayer from "Rienzi," solo for trombone. (9) Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger," by request.

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PARIS STRIKE ENDED.

Paris, March 23.

A deputation of Post Office employés has informed MM. Clemenceau and Barthou that the strikers are prepared to resume work if the soldiers who have been employed in the offices are withdrawn, and that they could be in their places this afternoon. M. Clemenceau replied that he had already ordered the withdrawal of the soldiers, without waiting for a request from the strikers.

Paris, March 24.

It is reported that the Post Office van-drivers are going to strike. If they do, the Government will immediately fill their places with military drivers. An official notice has been issued that the legal enquiries into the damage done to telegraph and telephone lines are not affected by the ending of the strike, but will be continued. The strikers who maintain that they were not concerned in the wilful delay of the work have themselves demanded an enquiry into their conduct.

The whole of the Press comments on the settlement of the strike. The Radical journals congratulate the Government on having been at the same time firm and moderate, and assert that the strikers preserved a good and worthy demeanour. It is now, they say, for the Government to keep its promises to the representatives of the Post and Telegraph employés. Other newspapers express the conviction that M. Symian will not retain his office long.

Paris, March 23.

The employés at the chief Telegraph Office resumed work at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

Paris, March 24.

The Society for International Reconciliation gave a banquet yesterday in honour of Professor Förster, of Berlin, the President of the International Commission for Weights and Measures now meeting in Paris. M. Destournelles de Constant, a member of the Senate, was in the chair, and the company included a number of representatives of the *corps diplomatique*, among them the Ambassadors of China

and Japan, and many eminent men of science, foreign as well as French. In responding to the toast of his health, which was proposed in cordial terms by the Chairman, Professor Förster extolled science as the power that brings men and peoples nearer together.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS

"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Genoa March 23rd.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Yokohama March 23rd.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven March 23rd.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left New York March 23rd.
"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left Algiers March 23rd.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from Australia for Bremen, left Port Said March 23rd.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Genoa March 23rd.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York March 24th.

DEATH OF TENNYSON'S SISTER.

(From our London correspondent.)

It will be a surprise to many, remarks an evening paper, to hear that a sister of the late Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, has passed away in Mrs. Lushington.

Cecilia Tennyson was the youngest daughter of the late Rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire, the father of the brilliant trio, Alfred, Frederick, and Charles Tennyson, who all wrote poetry. Miss Tennyson was married to Professor Edmund Law Lushington, a very learned scholar, who was Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. Mrs. Lushington shared the intellectual powers of her brothers, and was a well-read woman at a time when comparatively few women of her generation were expected to take an interest in literature.

Her name occurs several times in the brilliant biography of Lord Tennyson, which we owe to the filial genius of his son, the present Lord Tennyson. Mrs. Lushington was living at Sandling, Maidstone, where she passed away last week at the advanced age of 91. With her death an interesting link with Victorian literary memories is severed.

BRAZILIAN "DREADNOUGHTS" NOT FOR SALE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, March 23.

The press has received from the Brazilian Minister the following statement:—

The Brazilian Minister has just received instructions from his Government to state that there is no foundation whatever in the assertion that the Brazilian Government has the intention to cede to other Powers any of the three "Dreadnoughts" which are now being built in England. Brazil considers them necessary for the protection of her own long coastline, and she has no need to sell them.

"MAURETANIA'S" LATEST RECORD.

London, March 23.

The "Mauretania" has arrived at Queenstown from New York in 4 days 18 hours 35 minutes, thereby establishing another record. Her average speed was 25.61 knots per hour, and the highest day's run 609 knots.

This is the fastest Eastern passage ever made, and beats the best previous record of the same vessel by 1 hour 27 minutes, made last month. Somewhat severe weather was experienced.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY AT ROME.

Rome, March 24.

In the attic of a house on the Via Frattina yesterday a chest was discovered to contain the body of a man about 30 years old, light-haired, well-built, and well dressed in black clothes. The female occupant of the house told the police that on February 25 she let the attic to a 25-year old man named Tarano or Romanoff, who purchased the chest the following day. On February 27th the man told her that he was only awaiting two friends before taking his departure. In the evening the two friends arrived, and later on the tenant was seen to leave the house with one of the new arrivals. Although decomposed, the body found in the chest shows no signs of wounds, and the police believe that the unfortunate man was drugged and thrust into the chest while living. It is believed to represent a political murder.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, March 23.

At the Cabinet Council held today M. Picard, the Minister of Marine, read a memorandum on the proposed improvements in the Navy. The document specifies that the ships are to be fully equipped with guns, shells, powder of all kinds, provisions, etc. The equipment of the naval harbours is to be perfected, so that they may form a refuge for the ships, be able to make repairs, and secure the mobilisation of the fleet. The completion of newly built ships is to be accelerated, the stores of provisions in the dockyards are to be increased, more machinery for shipbuilding and ammunition purposes is to be supplied, particularly with a view to the requirements of new units. The programme is limited to the present strength of the fleet, and provides neither for an increase in the number of ships nor for replacing any of the existing types. A second part of the memorandum speaks of the guarantees that are to be given for the proper expenditure of public money; and the Minister concludes by appealing to the patriotism and acuteness of both Houses of parliament to give the Navy the importance that the development of the French coasts and the extension of the French colonies demand.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, March 24.

Last night the building of the Chamber of Deputies was burned to the ground, involving the destruction of archives and records dealing with the last twenty-five years.

MADAME CARRENO.

THE SECRET OF HER ART.

Mme. Carreno gives a farewell concert at the Gewerbehause, Dresden, on Friday, April 2. It is not long since she gave a "farewell concert" at the Queen's Hall in London. In view of that occasion, and in order to hear from her own lips how much was actually meant by the word "farewell," a representative of one of the leading London newspapers called upon this more than popular pianist, and asked her to enlighten him on the subject.

"How long shall I be away? Not long enough to forget London, yet long enough to wish to be back again. Well, to make a confession, my world-tour does not begin till later in the year. In fact, I am off this week on a round of Continental cities. Then will come a welcome rest—how welcome, you will understand when I tell you that I have played at over ninety concerts since last September. The amusing part of it is that every year I vow I shall rest through the winter. Yet this winter has found me working harder than ever. It is enthusiasm that keeps one working, and work that keeps one alive. Encouragement one must also have; at least, mine is a nature that must have it, and from no people in the world do I get such encouragement as from the English. I am, in consequence, looking forward specially to my tour in Australia."

"But we are an unmusical nation," suggested the newspaperman.

"No artist of experience will ever tell you that," said Mme. Carreno, emphatically. "When asked, who my teachers were, I always say, 'Many'; but my chief teacher is the public; and that is no figure of speech. I really have learned more in the presence of an audience than during the hours of study. I thought I was alone in this particular till, on comparing notes with d'Albert, I found that he had had the same experience. He said: 'If I can't find the effect I want, I don't bother, for I know it will come to me in public.' The fact is easily explained. In that condition of extreme concentration so necessary when playing before an audience, one gets cut off—isolated with the music. Effects come then unasked for."

On "modern" music Mme. Carreno expresses herself strongly, but always with the saving grace of humour. "I must be too old to appreciate it," said the artist, laughing. "Anyhow, my serious opinion is that it is harmful to our art, or rather to the younger exponents of it—for the Art will look after itself. As Ibsen, Zola, and, in a measure, even Tolstoy have agitated the younger minds of their time, so Debussy and Max Reger—to name the moving spirits of the new school—are disturbing the young musicians of today. We have recovered, happily, from the influence of the authors, as we shall do from that of these composers. But we are laying up trouble for posterity in giving it the burden of finding the true path of art again. Art has nothing to do with exaggeration and never will have. The young musician is fascinated by the novelty of, say, Debussy's music—like babies who are dazzled and delighted by coloured balls, without knowing what they really are. The cult of 'mannerism' is the curse of the age. The founders of these new schools have probably the makings of great composers in them. But they have fettered themselves with mannerisms which they dare not forsake, lest there be nothing behind. The result is, that you meet the same idea, altered but not disguised, in all their works. Their pianoforte works have a difficulty that is not excused by their effect. I tell young pianists, if it is difficulty they are seeking, to play a Chopin study really well. But youth is to me synonymous with generosity, and so our young musicians see only good in what is new and pleasing. Far from the 'idioms' of the new schools being mystical and obscure, they are, to me at least, all too obvious and above board. The construction is generally as superficial as the musical idea. Liszt is still a power in the pianoforte world, and ever will be. Strauss is a genius, a genuine creator, beside whom all small 'cults' fade to insignificance."

"I am not a pessimist as regards the fate of music, for, whatever you or I do," said Mme. Carreno, "the best will last longest. But one thing nearly breaks my heart," she continued, seriously, "and that is the growing spirit of commercialism in music. It is everywhere. All this puffing, trumpet-blowing, and self-advertising is pitiable. People seem to do everything nowadays with one eye on the public and the other on their bank account. But artists live now so extravagantly that I suppose something must be done out of the common to meet expenses."

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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.
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. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

"Armenia," from Philadelphia for Hamburg, left Philadelphia March 20th.
"Artemisia," for New York, passed Cuxhaven March 21st.
"Hamburg," from Genoa, arrived New York March 20th.
"Kaiserin Auguste Victoria," from New York for Hamburg, left New York March 20th.
"Prinz Oskar," for Canada, arrived Rotterdam March 21st.
"Albingia," for Mexico, arrived Havana March 20th.
"Altenburg," for West Indies, arrived St. Thomas March 20th.
"Bolivia," from West Indies, arrived at the Elbe March 21st.
"Dacia," for South Brazil, arrived Maranhau March 20th.
"Danica," for Havana and Mexico, arrived Antwerp March 20th.
"Etruria," for Middle Brazil, arrived Lisbon March 21st.
"Fürst Bismarck," for Havana and Mexico, left Coranna March 21st.
"Niederwald," from West Indies, left Havre March 20th.
"Sardinia," from St. Thomas for Hamburg, left St. Thomas March 20th.
"Venetia," arrived Colon March 20th.
"Virginia," for West Indies, arrived St. Thomas March 20th.
"Ambria," for East Asia, arrived Shanghai March 21st.
"Andalusia," from Cochín for Berbera, left Cochín March 21st.
"Barcelona," from East Asia, arrived Havre March 21st.
"Belgravia," for East Asia, arrived Penang March 20th.
"Hellas," for Vladivostok, left Suez March 22nd.
"Illyria," from Kobe for Yokohama, left Kobe March 22nd.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light westerly breezes, gradually clearing up, dry, marked changes of temperature, frost at night.

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