

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.

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DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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THE BALKAN TANGLE. CRISIS SAID TO BE OVER.

There is good reason for believing the Balkan crisis to be over. The declaration which Serbia will be advised to make to Austria has been communicated to the Servian Government, subsequent to its approval by Austria. The terms of this declaration, which is represented to be in the nature of a contrite apology, are framed in accordance with advice jointly given by Great Britain, France, and Russia. Its three principal clauses are expected to read as follows:—

- (1) Serbia abandons her claim to all rights affecting Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is in consequence unaffected in any way by Austria's annexation of these provinces.
 - (2) She is willing and anxious to live on friendly terms with the Dual Monarchy in the future; and as an evidence of her good faith
 - (3) She will at once demobilise her reserves.
- The semi-official Viennese *Fremdenblatt* argues quite logically that so long as Serbia saw differences of opinion existing among the Great Powers, she very naturally persisted in her impossible policy; but when the Belgrade war party found that Europe has become united, they at once realised the futility of further obstinacy. The *Fremdenblatt* makes light of the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation—"a simple action which one would have thought would be viewed by the Powers as a matter of course." This, we think, does not represent the highest opinion since, right or wrong, Austria-Hungary always anticipated a certain amount of opposition to her action. The journal naively remarks what a long time it took to make the world view "that simple action" as "a matter of course," and concludes by saying: "We certainly have cause for satisfaction, but neither the wish nor the reason to triumph." With this latter remark we are disposed to agree, and the world also shares Austria's satisfaction that the diplomatic conflict which raged for five months did not develop into sanguinary war, as so often threatened.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION.

London, March 30.
Commenting on yesterday's sitting of the German Reichstag, the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Imperial Chancellor's speech was in no sense a challenge, but he candidly declared that Germany and Austria-Hungary stood together. That constitutes the outspoken announcement of a German hegemony in Europe. This revelation of an understanding long suspected is not directly disquieting, but it clearly imposes upon those who stand without the charmed circle the duty of closing up their ranks." The *Daily Graphic* writes: "The great mass of the English people share with Prince Bülow the impression he received from the utterances made during King Edward's visit to Berlin; but if it is true that the German fleet is within measurable distance of rivalling our own Fleet, it is not to be wondered at that normal Englishmen question the sincerity of the assurances given by Prince Bülow before the Reichstag yesterday."

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

St. Petersburg, March 29.
M. Isvolsky has resigned his office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is succeeded by General Engeltscheff.

Antique Furniture,

some inlaid;
Meissen dinner-set; Rönisch grand piano;
For sale at once and cheap,
on account of complete dissolution of **PENSION LINOKE,**
Sidonien Strasse 15, II.
To be seen from 10-2, and 4-7.

THE CROYDON BYE-ELECTION. SWEEPING UNIONIST VICTORY.

London, March 30.
The Croydon bye-election for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Arnold Forster has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Unionist candidate, Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge, over his Radical and Labour opponents. The figures just made known are as follows:—

Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge (U.)	11,989
Mr. J. E. Raphael (R.)	8,041
Mr. Frank Smith (Labour)	868
Unionist majority	3,080

The last contested election was in 1906, when the Unionist majority was only 638 over the Radical poll, as against 3,948 now. Another remarkable feature of the result is the practical disappearance of the Labour vote. At the 1906 election the Croydon Labour candidate polled 4,007, so that the net loss of votes to the Labour party in the present election was 3,139. Unionists say that the result has exceeded their highest expectations, and they attribute their candidate's great majority to popular dissatisfaction with the Government's naval policy. The spread of Tariff Reform doctrine is also believed to be proven by the figures. Sir Hermon-Hodge kept Tariff Reform prominently in the foreground throughout the fight, in contrast to his Radical opponent, who was distinctly wobbly on the same subject. The result of the Croydon election would seem to prove that the Government is day by day losing more of its hold on the electorate in spite of its enormous majority in Parliament as indicated by the result of the division on the vote of censure, reported elsewhere.

ANOTHER MEETING BETWEEN KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

Athens, March 30.
The King and Queen of England, with Princess Victoria, will pay an official visit to the Greek Court at Athens during the month of April, and will go from Athens to Corfu, there to meet the German Emperor.

FIRE SWEEPS BAVARIAN HAMLET.

Regensburg, March 30.
The little town of Hirschau near Amberg has been the scene of a great conflagration. The fire began at midday yesterday in a blacksmith's shop, probably from some children playing with the fire, and the flames were not mastered until the evening, when 41 houses had been burnt out.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HAVANA.

Havana, March 30.
A great conflagration broke out along the harbour front yesterday, and damaged much shipping.

BRITISH NAVAL DEBATE. VOTE OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

London, March 30.
In the House of Commons on Monday the Opposition moved a vote of censure on the Government, declaring that its policy with regard to the country's defence was not of such a nature as to guarantee national security. A lengthy debate, in which Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, took a prominent part, preceded the division, which resulted in a huge majority for the Government. Details of the debate are contained in the following telegraphic despatch:—

Previous to the introduction of the vote of censure, a series of question bearing on naval matters was addressed to Mr. McKenna, First Lord, and Mr. Asquith, the Premier. In reply to a question from the Liberal benches, in which it was suggested that the declaration made by the German Secretary of State von Schoen provided a favourable opportunity for the renewal of the British proposals, in definite form, regarding an Anglo-German agreement on the subject of armament limitation, Mr. Asquith replied that the German Secretary's declaration was merely a reiteration of facts which had been known for a long time. It went without saying that England was prepared to make such proposals or to entertain suggestions having for their object the limitation of naval shipbuilding; or, if this were not possible, to take whatever steps she might to allay public suspicion as to the object of her own naval preparations. To officially suggest proposals of the kind mentioned, however, in quarters where they might not be welcomed, would do nothing to improve the prospects of peace.

Mr. Lee then moved the Opposition's vote of censure on the Government, remarking that the situation was so serious as to render unnecessary a special speech of introduction or the usual methods of party attack. If the Government was prepared to definitely allay the anxiety of the Opposition, they would gladly abandon the vote of censure at the eleventh hour. Throughout the country there prevailed profound anxiety and a fixed determination to set the teeth and build. The popular unrest was the direct consequence of utterances made by the Prime Minister on March 16th. The Opposition did not blame the Government for this public alarm, as it was high time that the country was aroused to a sense of its danger. Far from having exerted a quieting influence, the Premier's last speech had had a contrary effect. The speaker reminded the house of the Premier's statement that no peril threatened for the next twelve months. No sane person doubted that England was secure for the immediate future (Ministerial cheers), but had Mr. Asquith forgotten that it took two years to build a battleship? "Mr. Asquith said nothing as to our naval position in 1911 and onwards. Comparisons between the British and German naval programmes show nothing which could justify animosity against the German Government; I deplore the outcry against Germany and emphatically assert that no grounds exist for it (applause). We cannot accuse Germany of treachery since she has never made a secret of her maritime intentions, and we therefore have no complaint to make against her. The com-

(Continued on page 2)

BERLIN

Although the "Colony" was not strongly represented, Americans were present in large numbers at the last Nikisch concert, on Monday evening, when Tschakowsky's *Symphonic Pathétique* was included in the programme. The rehearsal on Sunday noon was also attended by a large body of Americans. Nikisch is said to have been at his best.

Mr. Adolf Weidig, the Chicago violinist and composer, accompanied by Mrs. Weidig, left Berlin on Monday for Hamburg, to be present at the production of his symphonic poem, "Semiramis," by the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra, Mr. Weidig himself conducting.

A musical event of especial interest to Americans will take place next Monday evening, when Mr. Weidig's "Three Episodes," a symphony without a first movement, will be performed in Berlin under Nikisch's baton. The work was produced last year for the first time by the Theodore Thomas orchestra in Chicago.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the New York Woman's Suffrage speaker, arrived on Sunday in Berlin. Her apartment at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Str. 39-40, was transformed into a bower of flowers by Frau Margarete Schurgast, the Pension-proprietress, who in private life four years ago was prominent among the German women who entertained the American delegates to the International Women's Congress in Berlin.

Mrs. Catt was the guest of honour at a large reception in the Lyceum Club on Monday afternoon, and on Monday evening at a reception in the Prinz Albrecht Hotel by the Prussian "Landesverein" for Woman's Suffrage. Numbers of prominent German women are calling to see her at Pension Ludwig, and sending flowers. Mrs. Catt's programme of work and pleasure in Berlin has necessarily been "strenuous," as she is obliged to limit her stay to three days, leaving today (Wednesday) for London, to assist in the organisation of the International Congress for Woman's Suffrage to be held there from April 26 to May 1.

Mr. Jason Moore, who has so long acted in the capacity of organist at the American Church, is leaving Berlin to take up permanent residence in America. Mr. Moore's departure will take place early in May, shortly after the dedicatory musical service for the new Church organ.

Miss May Geraldine Ferol, of San Francisco, who has been in Berlin for some months studying singing, has left for Eisenach en route for Italy. Miss Ferol will continue her vocal work in Paris and will later study oratorio in England before returning to America.

Mr. A. O. Holton, of Minneapolis, Minn., is a recent American arrival in Berlin, remaining until the beginning of May.

Lord Lamington, of London, arrived at Hotel Adlon on Saturday, passing through Berlin on his way from Dresden.

Guests recently registered at the Hotel Adlon include:—

Mr. Alfred C. Tate, of London; Mr. E. Garcke and Mr. John Raworth, of London; and Mr. A. M. Wertheimer, of New York City.

plaint must be made against our own Government, which has brought the country to such a pass. Any sort of friction which may chance to arise out of this debate will be the fault of the Government."

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, said that the Opposition based their attitude on the wildest improbabilities. But the House and the country had the fullest right to view the situation as serious. Germany's naval programme was intended to give her the mightiest fleet in the world, and England was under the necessity of building her entire navy anew. But no one could say when this would have to be done. Sir Edward Grey then gave a short review of the diplomatic relations with Germany. During the Algeiras Conference certain differences existed between the two countries, but their mutual relations had improved since then. The visit of the Kaiser to London and King Edward's return visit to Berlin were cited as proofs of the improvement in Anglo-German relations. Any fears of renewed friction arising out of the Moroccan question had been allayed by the Franco-German agreement. So far as could be foreseen, the future policy of Germany would not endanger her relations with England. Two things only, continued Sir Edward, could cause a conflict: one, an attempt on the part of England to isolate Germany. No Power of Germany's strength and standing could tolerate such an attempt from a neighbouring nation. The speaker then denied that differences of opinion existed with Austria because that Power was a friend of Germany's. On the other hand, a conflict might also be precipitated by an attempt to isolate England, or by a tendency on the part of any great Power to create an European hegemony and thus to dictate Conti-

Mrs. Edith Eccles, a pianist, of Melbourne, Australia, who has been spending the winter at Passauer Strasse 38, leaves shortly for London where she will remain during the season. Mrs. Eccles will probably return to Berlin next season.

Miss Ballara, a Melbourne opera singer, who has been singing with some success on minor operatic stages in Germany, is also leaving to be in London during the season. Miss Ballara has spent the winter in Berlin, at Burggrafen Strasse 111.

Mrs. Slade and daughter, of Providence, Rhode Island, who have been spending the winter in Berlin at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Strasse 11, leave on April 1 on a visit to Dresden, Weimar, and other German cities. They expect to spend the next University Semester in Marburg, where Miss Slade will continue her studies.

Interesting statistics regarding the recent Lyceum Club "People's Industrial Art Exhibition" show that in all no fewer than 50,000 persons visited the unique international display, while over 70,000 marks' worth of goods were sold, a financial result regarding which the various countries exhibiting may feel considerable gratification. While, however, the gross sums thus realised seem large, it must be remembered that the costs of the exhibition were enormous, so that there is no question of its resulting in financial gain for the Club. The Lyceum Club, however, did not from the outset organise the exhibition with any thought of financial profit. Its real object has been splendidly achieved, namely the strengthening of the international idea—the widening of the Club's connections in other countries.

Besides the Kaiserin, Princess Henry, and Princess Victoria Louisa, the Crown Prince and Princess visited the exhibition before it closed. The Crown Princess was much interested in the exhibits of the British section, which were explained to her by Mrs. Robert Tornow, the head of the Department. A special honour was also shown to Mrs. Tornow as organiser of the British Exhibit, at the time of the visit of the King and Queen of England, when she was invited, through the Kaiserin, to be present at the gala performance at the Royal Opera.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou 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.

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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.

mental policy. Between these two extremes, however, there was a wide thoroughfare, along which the two nations could progress in mutual friendship. Reverting to the naval situation, Sir Edward dealt with the various plans for limiting naval expenditure, and remarked that fear of attack was not confined to England. "I am constantly hearing," he said, "that public opinion in Germany is in fear that we are preparing for an attack on that country—an utterly preposterous and absurd idea, but one which cannot but be strengthened by all this naval expansion and debates such as these. No agreement on the subject can be considered which is not based on the predominance of the British fleet. No German denies the necessity of such predominance to England.

"Between the significance of the British fleet to the British Empire and the German fleet to the German Empire there is no comparison. No supremacy of the British fleet over the German would render it possible for us to make an attack on the independence and integrity of Germany; whereas our very existence depends exclusively upon our fleet, and with the disappearance of that fleet would vanish our independence and integrity."

Sir Edward Grey once more emphasised the verbal but definite assurances of the German Government that no diminution in their naval programme was anticipated, and that Germany would not possess 13 Dreadnoughts at the end of 1912. He reminded the House, however, that the latter assurance was not binding, and that if there was an intention on Germany's part to possess this huge fighting force at a certain date she could not be expected to acquaint the world with that fact. The speaker de-

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10—12 daily.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution
Tempelhofen Strasse 17, IV.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Tristan und Isolde	at 7
Royal Theatre	Julius Caesar	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	8
	(Kammerspiele) Niu	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Wildente	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubessel	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Erbe	8
Charlottenburg	Rechts herum	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenfeber	8
Luisen Theatre	Die Regimentsstochter	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Reiterattacke	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	8
Urania Theatre	Schwarzfussindianer	8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub	8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Falstaff	8
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
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Blindelbands	8
Casino Theatre	Russland	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Reif-Reiflingen	8.15
Theatre des Südens	Im weissen Rössl	8
Reichshallen Theater	Der Kompagnieball	8

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN
Berlin W. 8, Friedrich Strasse 59/60.
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany
Americans welcome.
Geo. S. Atwood Secretary.

plored the ever increasing growth of martial armaments, and prophesied that if warlike preparations were conducted in the future on a similar scale to the past, sooner or later civilisation must be undermined. He concluded with the following remarks: "If we, alone amongst the nations, ceased to equip ourselves, we should automatically cease to be an influence amongst the European Powers; and we would be lucky if we were allowed to retain our freedom and did not become the mere appendage of a stronger Power. We must be prepared to defend our national existence at all costs."

At the conclusion of the debate the vote of censure was put to a division, with the following result:—

Against the vote of censure . 353
For the vote of censure 135
Government majority 218

The Nationalists and the Labour party voted with the Government. When the result of the division was made known, Mr. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, delivered a passionate speech in which he upheld the contentions of his party.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Teheran, March 30.

Reports from Tabriz state that in the south-western suburb of that town yesterday a sanguinary battle took place. Shuja ed Dauleh energetically repulsed the Nationalist attack, killing 12 and wounding 30 of them. The Shah's adherents were attacked in the night by a sortie party from the town, and lost 16 men.

The D held its on Monday the Society significant Shakespearean interesting reduced stations the auth impossible paper, a few of t sented in results of he has be his staten a longer the numb roboration shares w present d of thoro natural t to it, it printed a a future ing as it spare le

Mr. Pe Beethoven nesday, M April 1st Royal Or

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DRESDEN

The Dresdner Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie held its third annual meeting at the Künstlerhaus on Monday last, where H.R.H. Prince Johann Georg, the Society's Patron, was present. The meeting was significant for Prof. K. Meier's able paper on the Shakespeare-Bacon question which was vivid and interesting, and in which the genial Professor produced strong arguments in favour of his convictions that none other but Lord Francis Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's works. It would be impossible for us to reproduce the whole of the paper, and it might be misleading to quote only a few of the arguments produced. Prof. Meier presented in his lecture only a small portion of the results of his careful studies of the question, which he has been pursuing for many years, and according to his statement, it would take 12 lectures, each of a longer duration than last Monday's, to exhaust the number of proofs which can be adduced in corroboration of Prof. Meier's conviction, which he shares with many a great man of the past and the present day. Prof. Meier's lecture bore the stamp of thorough and thoughtful work, and it was only natural that no discussion was raised subsequent to it, it being agreed that the paper should be printed and the discussion put on the agenda of a future meeting. The lecture was well-timed, coming as it does, in the van of Mr. Powys' 12 Shakespeare lectures.

Mr. Percy Sherwood will give his Lecture on Beethoven's 9th (Choral) Symphony (today) Wednesday, March 31st in German and on Thursday, April 1st in English, before the performance by the Royal Orchestra on Palm Sunday.

The song recital of Bogea Oumiroff was a disappointment. His baritone voice is certainly soft and full, but the tone production is guttural and throaty. The consequence is a muffled vocalisation, and particularly a complete malformation of the vowels *e*; while in the consonants there is no distinction between *tenus* and *media*. In addition to this, M. Oumiroff showed by his choice of songs a remarkable misconception of his own individuality. The old Italian songs were in some measure suited to the dull, heavy timbre of his voice and to his passionless manner, although the grand pathos of the old church style was here missed; but light and graceful songs like Schumann's "Aufträge" and Brahms' "Der Mond steht über dem Berge," and the two French *chansons* that were on the programme, are quite contrary to his nature. He should not be induced by applause to try such songs, much though the public like them. M. Oumiroff avoids any attempt at a freer tone-utterance, because high notes are a difficulty for him, particularly on the vowel *i*. His *piano* mostly turns into a murmur. If he would choose slow, passionless songs suited to his nature, his good vocal material would be employed to better advantage.—The songs were accompanied on the pianoforte by Frä. Mary Wurm; who also played the "Fantasiestücke" of Schumann with clean, womanly execution, and showed herself, by some compositions of her own, to be a talented musician. She gave us pleasing, pretty music and, as an extra number, a genuine "drawing-room Album" piece (? composed by herself). The well-developed power of her left hand was proved, not only in the "studies for left hand alone," which have only an artistic interest, but in her accompaniments, which were much too loud. In point of musical taste, this concert was not on a high level. F. Z.

The Patronat-Verein of the Royal Conservatorium held its annual general meeting in the institution on the 22nd instant, with his Excellency Count D. Otto Vitzthum von Eckstädt in the chair. The object of the Society is to provide free instruction for talented musical students who are unable to pay for it them-

A gentleman returning to England has about 2 doz. of old Scotch Whisky to dispose of, imported by himself in cask. Price, 40 A per doz. with cask. Address: H. 184, Daily Record office.

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REICHS-APOTHEKE
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BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST
DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10.

The accounts having been passed, the list of applications for free instruction recommended by the Director was considered and approved. The following gentlemen were then elected to form the Board of Directors (Vorstand): Count D. Otto Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Generalmajor z. D. Liebe, Rechtsanwalt Justizrat Krug, and Bankprokurist Bassenge. The Auditors are Consul Chrambach and Oberst z. D. Stelzner.

The benevolent efforts of the Patronat-Verein, which have been carried on for 29 years, are deserving of hearty recognition and support. Members pay annual subscriptions of at least ten marks, and have a prior right of free admission to Conservatorium concerts. Applications for membership should be addressed to Se. Excellenz Graf D. Otto Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Victoria Strasse 26, II., or to the Direktorium des Kgl. Konservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 2, II.

M. Raoul von Koczalski is giving a series of four concerts, two of which are yet to come. The programmes contain works by Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, and very many by Chopin, but no modern compositions at all. Is it a kind of historical instruction that M. Koczalski is thinking of giving? If so the pianoforte pieces chosen are all too popular; and the artist begins with a Beethoven Sonata which is played immoderately often, the so-called "Waldstein" Sonata, op. 53. And his Chopin *Matinée* on Sunday consisted mostly of the best known of the master's compositions; one would have been glad to hear some of the others. M. Koczalski made grand concert tours as a "Wunderkind" in 1892; between that time and this he has given 2,000 concerts and worked hard at his musical education, composing several operas in his intervals of rest. His playing is that of an accomplished and gifted musician, but I miss the charm of a characteristic personality of the finer sort. All that is purely technical—the florid passages and ornaments in Chopin, for instance—comes out with pearly clearness and fluency, the structure of the music is intelligently and cleverly marked out; but fragrance, poetry, ecstasy in sound are much wanting. The intellect considerably outweighs the fancy. The coming concerts will afford opportunities of testing this opinion, and of ascertaining whether the brightness of a Spring Sunday morning may not have unfavourably influenced the enjoyment of Chopin tone-poetry. F. Z.

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.

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

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Samson und Dalila.

Opera in three acts and four pictures.
Music by C. Saint-Saëns.

Cast:
Dalila Fräul. Tervani.
Samson Herr v. Bay.
Highpriest of Dagon Herr Scheidemantel.
Abimelech, Satrap of Gaza Herr Puttlitz.
An old Hebrew Herr Rains.
A messenger of the Philistines Herr Lüsckcke.
First Philistine Herr Trede.
Second Philistine Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Abi Melech, satrap of Gaza, derides the captive Israelites, till in fury, led on by Samson, they kill him and rout the Philistines. The rejoicing Israelites are welcomed on their return, even by Dalila, the Philistine maid, who once before had ensnared Samson by her beauty. Angry at his having deserted her she promises the High Priest of Dagon to put Samson into her hands. Samson comes to her, and though at first odorous, finally reveals the secret of his strength and Dalila cuts off his hair, and the Philistines easily overpower him. He is blinded and imprisoned and finally led away to a banquet of the Philistines, where Dalila mocks and derides him. Clapping the pillars of the hall, he invokes the God of Israel, who gives him strength, and he tears down the pillars, burying the Philistines with himself in the ruins of the Hall.
Composer: Saint-Saëns, born 1835.

Thursday night Eugen Oregin at 7
Friday night closed.
Saturday night Public rehearsal for the Palm
Sunday night Sunday Concert 7
Grand Concert 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Zopf und Schwert at 7.30
Thursday night Hamlet 6.30
Friday night Mrs. Dot 7.30
Saturday night Fuhrmann Henschel 7.30
Sunday night Hamlet 6.30

FOOTBALL.

In the football matches at the Sportpark, near the Nossener Brücke, on Sunday last, Dresdner Sport Club IV. were beaten by Brandenburg II. by 0:3; Dresdner Sport Club III. beat Sportbrüder II. by 0:1. Dresdner Sport Club I., by its victory, 4:0, over B.C. Sportlust, is one step nearer to the championship. At Easter the Dresdner Sport Club I. will have the Britannia I., from Leipzig, as their guests; and on April 17, the Club will oppose a strong team to the English amateurs "The new Pirates," so as to give them as much trouble as possible in winning their games, if they do win them, and at least to show good play.

LATER TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

REPORTED ATTACK ON MR. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Tuesday evening.

Reports reach New York this afternoon from Horta (Azores) that shortly after the departure of the North German liner "Hamburg" from New York last week with Mr. Roosevelt on board, an attempt was made against the life of the ex-President. An Italian steerage passenger, say the reports, made his way from the steerage quarters to the upper deck where Mr. Roosevelt stood leaning over the rail, and rushed at the ex-President crying: "He took away my child; now he'll pay for it!" Before he could reach Mr. Roosevelt, however, he was seized by the sailors and taken below. Ever since the incident, four days ago, he has refused food of any kind, and declares that Mr. Roosevelt will poison him.

Another telegram from Horta recounts the attack on Mr. Roosevelt very much in the same way, but describes the assailant as a first-class passenger. The man was at once put in irons, and will remain so until the "Hamburg" arrives at Gibraltar.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

Ottawa, March 30.

Yesterday's sitting of the Canadian Parliament was characterised by a demand from the Opposition side that adequate steps for the defence of the country should be immediately taken. Replying to this demand, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier, said he saw no reason in the latest developments why Canada should turn aside from her task of putting her local defences in a state of readiness in order to contribute to the defence of the British Empire. He did recognise, however, that the time had come for laying the foundations of a Navy. Germany was perhaps preparing to serve Great Britain at sea in like manner as she had served France on land, and no British subject could view such a prospect with indifference. If this danger was not imminent, at least the situation demanded every attention. At the conclusion of his speech Sir Wilfred Laurier introduced a motion in favour of authorising the necessary funds for the creation of a Canadian fleet, which would co-operate with the naval forces of the British Empire.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN ABYSSINIA.

Paris, March 30.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied yesterday in discussing proposals brought forward by the Government to ensure the building and management by a French company of the railway from Djibuti to Adis Abeba. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, said that the plans of the Government had been accepted by the Negus Menelik, and that France had acted in the matter with the approval of Great Britain and Italy.

CASTRO ALLOWED TO LAND IN VENEZUELA.

Bordeaux, March 30.

The local agent of the Compagnie Transatlantique is informed by the Venezuelan Consul that the Venezuelan Government has decided to allow ex-President Castro to land on Venezuelan territory. The agent at once cabled this information to Santander to the captain of the steamer on which Castro is returning, requesting him to advise the ex-President of this permission to land.

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 30.

Fighting occurred yesterday between the strikers and gendarmes at Meru (Oise Department), owing to the arrest of several workmen. On both sides there were casualties.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE AT REGGIO.

Reggio di Calabria, March 30.

A violent earthquake shock, followed shortly after by less powerful disturbances and accompanied by subterranean noises, was felt here at five o'clock this morning. Several walls show signs of damage.

KING PETER TO STAND PAT.

Belgrade, March 30.

The rumour that King Peter intends to abdicate is characterised as absolutely unfounded in authoritative quarters.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

PRINCESS AS PORTRAIT PAINTER.

SCENES AT A GAMBLING RAID.

(FROM THE DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, March 20.

Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, better known in the world of art as Vilma Parlaghy, with all the spectacular features which characterised her method of travel on a former visit last year, has arrived here from Hamburg. The entourage of secretaries, valets, maids, and bodyguard was augmented by a private physician, who is to look after the health of the dainty Princess while she is touring the United States. To bring the personal effects of Her Highness and her formidable suite required thirty trunks, which were landed on the pier for the customs officers to wrestle with; but these were only a part—twenty more are on the way to Baltimore, whither her party will proceed later. Half the number of trunks were gaudily painted red, white and green and decorated with huge coronets. The bodyguard and valets were liveried and made an imposing array. The reputation of the Princess as a portrait painter of exceptional merit is international, and considerable curiosity was evidenced after her arrival here last June.

"I shall paint twenty-five of your brainiest Americans," she said to a reporter; "I wanted to paint twenty when I was here last time, but my health would not permit. Whom shall I select? Oh, my subjects have already arranged for sittings. I can only name a few. Your American names are so difficult to remember that I can only think of—let me see—President Taft. He was decided upon when we met on my last visit. Then there is Cardinal Gibbons, whom I shall take up soon after I reach Baltimore, where I go in a couple of weeks. Mr. Edison, the inventor, he is another. Graham Bell, who builds aeroplanes, is one. A former mayor of San Francisco—yes, I shall visit the Pacific Coast—and in Philadelphia a very prominent man will sit for me. I can't remember his name. Wanamaker? Something like that, I think. Of course I shall not paint them here. Only make the sketches and finish them at my castle in the French Riviera."

"WARE THE SLEUTHS!"

Amusing scenes were witnessed the other day during a police raid on the Hotel Bartholdi, New York, which was suspected of harbouring a gambling resort. Arrived at a locked door leading off the hallway the Inspector pressed the push button, the door opened and a negro page welcomed the party with a smile that matched the Inspector's. The detectives marched in.

It was surprising how many of the merchants and "out-of-town buyers" suddenly remembered engagements in peculiar places, places where the newcomers would not interfere with the transaction of their important affairs.

One man evidently had an appointment to take a bath, as he scurried to the private bathroom and leaped into the tub, without undressing. He was so excited he forgot to turn on the water in the faucets, but the shower bath spray leaked and wet him a little. Several others, no doubt in search of collar buttons, crawled under beds. Their search was interrupted by the police, who dragged them out by the heels. Another man, who said he was a dairyman from Delaware, jumped into a bed and burrowed down under the blankets. When informed it was time to get up he said he didn't feel as if he'd been asleep more than a minute.

Two men were caught, each with a leg outside a window. They said they were trying to locate the fire-escape, but couldn't find it. They threatened to report the absence of this means of exit to the city authorities. Three men were found in a clothes press, almost suffocated. The fourteen were finally rounded up and close-herded by the detectives to the Broadway entrance of the hotel, where a patrol wagon was backed up. The entire square was filled with the curious, who interfered with traffic to such an extent that the reserves were summoned.

AN UNFORTUNATE HOTEL.

On the roof of the Hotel Patterson, New York, every night is a grim-faced man, armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun and carrying a searchlight. At frequent intervals the man "zig-zags" the powerful light over the roof and down the sides of the hotel. The searchlight man is waiting for burglars. If they get past his light they will have to face the artillery. Six times in the last five months the Hotel Patterson has been invaded by marauders, who have made off with \$10,000 worth of jewelry and other belongings of the guests. The latest visit was three weeks ago. On each visit the burglars have crawled up the fire escape on the western side of the thirteen-story hotel, reaching it easily from the roof of an adjoining residence. They pried open windows of guests' rooms on every floor from the fourth up to the top. The burglaries have all been committed at night, while the guests were at dinner

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, March 31st. 8.15 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins, Litany and Address.

Thursday, April 1st. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion.

Friday, April 2nd. 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, April 1st. Service 4.0 p. m.

Friday, April 2nd. 3.0 p. m. An illustrated address on Christian work in the Hawaiian Islands by Mrs. F. W. Glade, in the New York Hotel.

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

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.

Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.

The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

or out spending the evening. Former Police Commissioner William McAdoo is a patron of the Hotel Patterson, and it was he who suggested to A. J. Patterson, the manager, the idea of the searchlight and shotgun. The guard on the roof has a little hut into which he may dodge when it rains. In it is a telephone connecting with Police Headquarters. Since he has been up there, the guests have been able to sleep. Manager Patterson is finally beginning to consider the hotel quite burglar proof.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

Former Attorney-General Bonaparte said to a reporter that he thought he would follow the example of his late chief and talk no more for publication.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that Mr. Roosevelt will keep silent?"

Mr. Bonaparte gave one of his famous winks. "If a lion should swallow him," he said, "he would disagree with the lion."

PRETTY NOSES LOST IN PARIS HATS.

An *Express* correspondent asks what has happened to the profiles of the Parisian women. They have mysteriously disappeared, extinguished by the latest fashion in hats. Paris will be remembered in centuries to come as having destroyed the accepted ideal of beauty—the pure Greek profile—and invented a new standard of its own. The smart woman, when she deigns to walk in the streets of Paris, presents the strangest of silhouettes. The cut-away coat tails of her paletot, the absolutely straight line of her back, the hat worn so low on her head that no sign of her neck is visible, form a curious "ensemble." Profiles were at one time worth considering, but Paris has decreed that profiles are no more. Some women with pretty noses still insist, despite the milliners, on part of the aristocratic feature showing, but they are few. The majority are content to bury themselves under a coal scuttle or helmet hat. We get a vision of half a shell-pink ear and a rounded chin. So much for the side view. Full face, we catch a brief glimpse of large dark eyes. The colour of the hair we must guess. Any other woman would look ridiculous, but the lady of the lost profile is quite alluring. All the details of her toilet are perfect, from the tiny suede-gloved hands to the small snub-nosed shoes. We are bound to admire her, although the shape of her nose must remain a mystery.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, left Antwerp March 29th.
 "Princess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Aden March 28th.
 "Breslau," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed Dover March 29th.
 "Main," from Bremen for New York, passed Lizard March 29th.
 "Hannover," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Lizard March 29th.
 "Brandenburg," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York March 29th.
 "Princess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar March 29th.
 "Friedrich der Grosse," from Australia for Bremen, left Genoa March 29th.
 "Scythia," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Genoa March 29th.
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg March 29th.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

"Batavia," from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar March 28th.
 "Cleveland," from New York, arrived Cherbourg March 28th.
 "Graf Waldersee," from New York for Hamburg, left New York March 27th.
 "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria," from New York, passed Dover March 28th.
 "Patricia" arrived New York March 27th.
 "Pallanza" left New York for Newport News March 27th.
 "Sambia," from New Orleans, arrived at the Elbe March 28th.
 "Albingia," from Tampico, arrived Hamburg March 28th.
 "Bavaria" arrived Plo Columbia March 26th.
 "Caledonia," from West Indies, arrived Antwerp March 27th.
 "Corcovado," from Middle Brazil, arrived Lisbon March 28th.
 "Danis," for Havana and Mexico, arrived Vigo March 28th.
 "Frankenwald," for Havana and Mexico, passed Cuxhaven March 28th.
 "Graecia," from West India, arrived Havre March 26th.
 "La Plata" arrived Para March 28th.
 "Mecklenburg," for West Indies, passed Dover March 27th.
 "Nassovia," for La Plata, passed Cuxhaven March 27th.
 "Thuringia," for the West coast of America, passed Cuxhaven March 28th.
 "Westerwald," from West India, arrived Havre March 28th.
 "Ypiranga," arrived Santos March 28th.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, more cloudy, showers probable, temperature not much altered.