

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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## RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

Russian opinion is still dissatisfied with the issue of the Balkan problem, the solution of which is believed to have been assured by M. Isvolsky's recognition of the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation under powerful pressure from certain foreign quarters. One St. Petersburg report says there is bitter resentment in the capital at the collapse of Russian diplomacy in relation to Austria. M. Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister, is charged with having humiliated his country before Europe. It is stated that he should have seen at the beginning that there were only two issues, one to obtain the best terms possible for Serbia, and the other to fight.

While Europe, or at least such part of it as sincerely desired peace, sees in the Russian action a striking example of sound political prudence and adherence to the dictates of national interests, it is becoming more and more evident that an influential section in St. Petersburg views the procedure in a very different light. The resignation of M. Isvolsky followed immediately after he had communicated to the Austrian Ambassador that his Government officially recognised the annexation as a *fait accompli*. A St. Petersburg telegram informs us that M. Isvolsky's resignation was not a voluntary action on his part, but that the Tsar ordered him to immediately lay down his portfolio. It is presumed that M. Isvolsky at first concealed from the Tsar the fact of Germany's efforts to solve the crisis by urging the recognition of the annexation, and when it became necessary to disclose these efforts he counselled the Tsar not to accept the German suggestion. His Majesty, however, adopted a contrary decision.

A Ministerial Council held at Belgrade on Tuesday afternoon decided to accept the proposals of the Great Powers in their entirety. The Servian Minister at Vienna was promptly acquainted with this decision.

The final settlement of the whole problem is foreshadowed by a diplomatic conference which took place at Belgrade on Tuesday morning. At 10.30 a.m. the Turkish Minister waited on the Servian Premier and advised him that with regard to the annexation question Turkey adopted the same attitude as the Great Powers. At the same time the representatives of France, Germany, Russia, and Italy met at the British Ministry, whence after a short consultation, they entered carriages and drove to the Foreign Ministry. Here the British Minister, surrounded by his foreign colleagues, communicated to M. Milovanovitch an aide de memoire respecting the declaration which Serbia was to make to Austria-Hungary. Some 20 minutes later the German, French, and Italian Ministers left the Ministry, while the British and Russian representatives remained for another half-hour.

The Balkan Conference is expected to assemble in Rome towards the end of April, while another report says that Paris will be chosen as the place of meeting.

The Paris stock-exchange opened very favourably on Tuesday and yesterday, as a favourable answer from Serbia to the representations of the Powers was confidently anticipated.

## THE REPORTED ATTACK ON MR. ROOSEVELT.

Ponta Delgada (Madeira), March 30.  
Mr. Roosevelt arrived here today on board the liner "Hamburg," and went ashore. The report of an assault having been made upon him during the voyage is entirely devoid of foundation.

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## SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

### GERMAN CRITICISM.

Cologne, March 31.  
The *Kölnische Zeitung* alludes to the speech of Sir Edward Grey and to his having said that Germany had the same reason for maintaining a superior land force that England had for keeping up her naval supremacy, but that he could not see the necessity for Germany having at the same time such a strong navy. It would be the general opinion throughout Germany, says the article, that this comparison is a lame one, since our army would be of little use to us in a war with England, as Mr. Haldane has so convincingly proved. Our coasts and our world-commerce would then be at the mercy of the superior force of the British fleet. If Great Britain, in spite of all proofs of the impossibility of an invasion by German troops should not be able to rid herself of the fear of one, no man in Germany would think of trying to prevent her from so constituting her land forces as to make them capable of repelling an invasion at any time either by sea or through the air. On the contrary, the opinion is expressed here that Great Britain would, within her own borders, greatly strengthen the sense of responsibility as it prevails among the peoples of the Continent, if she decided to introduce conscription as proposed by Mr. Haldane. The article concludes: "It is best that each should do and refrain from doing, as it thinks necessary, and, in communications between country and country, should continue along the road of straight policy which has proved so excellent in the last few weeks."

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

(From Wolff's Special Correspondent.)  
St. Petersburg, March 31.  
A widespread revolutionary organisation has been discovered here by the secret police. One hundred persons, including several army officers, were arrested today. Ten thousand cartridges and a large number of infantry rifles were also found and confiscated. Further arrests are expected to be made. It has been ascertained that this organisation was in close connection with the Caucasian terrorists.

## VIENNA'S POPULAR BURGOMASTER.

Vienna, March 31.  
For the seventh time in succession Dr. Lueger has been elected Burgomaster of this city. In his declaration of thanks to the electorate Dr. Lueger hails Emperor Franz Josef as a "Friedenskaiser" in the best sense of the word, and, as Burgomaster of Vienna, he feels himself called upon to thank Germany for her loyalty to the Triple Alliance. The friendship thus displayed, he adds, will be heartily reciprocated.

## DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN OHIO.

New York, March 31.  
Eight persons were killed and eleven injured by a violent dynamite explosion at Chillicothe (Ohio) yesterday.

## THE ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

### PENDING ELECTIONS.

(FROM THE DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)  
London, March 30.

Unionists are naturally very jubilant over the unexpectedly decisive result of the Croydon bye-election. Unexpected is the proper word, for few among the most enthusiastic Unionists dared to hope for such a tremendous majority. When the result was announced today scenes of enthusiasm took place all over London, notably on the Stock Exchange, where the figures evoked a great outburst of cheering. Business was temporarily suspended while hilarious buyers and brokers cheered themselves hoarse and waltzed round the spacious floor. The Radicals profess to regard the result as a jingo triumph, won by dragging national defence into the party arena. But the marvellous figures speak so plainly that all the time-worn excuses are silenced.

Two pending bye-elections are keeping the political leaders busy. Both of them are in constituencies which are considered hopelessly hide-bound Radical, but in each case an attempt will be made to at least lower the former Radical majorities. Polling in East Denbigh takes place on Friday. Here the Radical majority in 1906 was 2,791, but the Unionist candidate, Sir Foster Cunliffe, is making a vigorous fight. A Radical election poster warns the electors that "every vote given to a Tory endangers your Old Age pension," to which Sir Foster Cunliffe replies as follows: "That statement is false."

East Edinburgh will also be contested shortly, owing to the acceptance by the present Radical member of a salaried Government post which makes a new election necessary. The Radical majority in 1906 was 4,174, but the Unionists are still hopeful of decreasing this poll, if not of electing their own man.

## THE PEOPLE AND THE NAVY.

The Navy continues to monopolise public attention. Excited meetings are held every night, letters continue to inundate the principal papers, and the papers themselves steadily devote columns daily to the all-absorbing subject. Meanwhile the Government, reinforced by the defeat of the Opposition's censure vote, stands adamant against the popular tide and refuses to commit itself to the eight Dreadnoughts demanded this year. Perhaps the most illuminative suggestion so far put forward is that made by Admiral Sir C. Campbell in a letter to the local press. His proposal is as follows:—

1. Great Britain to vote £50,000,000, Canada £20,000,000, Australia £20,000,000, and South Africa £10,000,000, making £100,000,000 in all, to form an emergency building fund.
2. The fund to be expended in laying down two for one of any other rival Power, whether "Dreadnoughts," cruisers, or destroyers.
3. Were this fund in being and an Imperial determination to expend it made public it may safely be predicted that it would not have to be drawn upon beyond the ordinary annual estimates. The object is to check foreign building, not to build.

## A COMMONSENSE VIEW.

Under the title of "A Plea for Peace," the influential *Saturday Review* publishes the following article:—  
"Can nothing be done by the leading statesmen in Germany and Great Britain to throw off the  
(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The proposed new Constitution for the American Church was adopted at the Congregational Meeting on Monday night by a vote of 22 against 7.

There seems to be a little irony in the term "Congregational Meeting" where only some thirty people, including the Church Committee itself, were in attendance. These thirty, however, were very much in earnest about the business in hand, so that the meeting was at least by no means dominated by indifference. Rev. Dr. Crosser, as Chairman, opened with a statement as to the desirability of the immediate adoption of the new Constitution, even though not now perfect, in order to expedite the work of the Committee, and enable them to bring their appeal for Corporate Rights (on the basis of the new Constitution) before the Prussian Diet in the course of the present session. Amendments could be added later. The new Constitution was then read in full.

There was obviously a decided opposition to the movement among a certain section of those present, and this found vent in a considerable amount of questioning as to the necessity for the changes suggested. Finally, as will be seen, the three-fourths majority required for the carrying of the proposal was only barely gained.

Enlivenment was given to the proceedings by the interpellations of a young University student, who had, he said, when he heard of the forthcoming meeting, postponed his vacation in order to throw himself into the study of the new Constitution. The apparent result was that he entirely disapproved of the efforts of the Committee, who, he implied, were running against a stone wall in their attempts to secure corporate rights for the Church. He had personally obtained the opinion of a high Prussian official that this was impossible. Hence the Committee, he thought, might as well take his advice and spare their efforts to introduce a Constitution which, etc. (compliments to the new Constitution).

These well meant admonitions certainly relieved the monotony of the meeting, but were not taken very seriously, either by the Committee in particular or the Congregation in general.

Mrs. Mackenzie Wood raised a protest which seemed to receive a certain amount of sympathetic support against the introduction of a clause to limit the privilege of voting to Church members resident in Berlin for not less than six months. This, said Mrs. Wood, entirely eliminated the students from the voting body, and left the privilege in the hands of the small resident section of the community, largely made up of the Church Committee. Mrs. Wood suggested that visitors to Berlin for short periods who, though living in America, were interested in the Church in Berlin and contributed largely to its maintenance, should have some voice in the administration of its affairs.

Perhaps the strongest objection made to the new Constitution was as to why it need contain so many changes not essential in order to file a claim for corporate rights for the Church.

An interesting provision in the new regulations is that no member of the Church Committee who has served the regular term of office, namely two years, shall be eligible for re-election to the Committee for at least one year.

A prime object of the task which the Committee has in hand is the subsequent connection of the American Church in Berlin with the "American and Foreign Christian Union" in America, an organization which owns the American Church in Paris, making it an annual allowance on a most liberal scale.

intolerable tyranny of the press? If the *Times* and the *National Review* and three or four German newspapers, which we do not mean to name, were suppressed, Germany and Great Britain might become the best of friends. Soberly considered, can anything be more childish than the ascription of diabolical designs on Great Britain to the Kaiser and his Cabinet? The Germans wish to make money in trade; so do we. The Germans wish to build a powerful navy; so we do. The Germans want, or it is said that they want (for we know of no official statement to that effect), colonies for their surplus population. We have colonies; but is that any reason why Germans should not have them too, provided they do not take ours? There is room on the earth for British and German colonies, as there is room on the sea for German and British navies. In short, it is precisely because the Germans wish to do, try to do, and in some measure succeed in doing, the same things as ourselves that our journalists of the baser kind are so jealous of them. We heartily wish that the Kaiser and the King had more political power than they have, for no one questions their sincere desire to see their respective empires at peace. But though all Sovereigns must now-a-days be politicians, and King Edward and the Emperor William are two of the cleverest politicians in Europe, we fear that their real power is small. Modern empires are 'governed by that cursed Sovereign Lord, the People,' as Lauderdale

## AMY HARE, Concert Pianiste, receives Pupils for Pianoforte, Harmony, and sight-reading, Mommsen Str. 69, BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Fry held a large general reception for members of the British Colony on Monday afternoon, which was attended by prominent members of both the English and American communities, including Lady Goschen, the wife of the British Ambassador. The Chaplain was unfortunately prevented from being present owing to a sudden attack of influenza.

Miss Molt, of Aschaffener Strasse 12, gave an unusually interesting musicale on Saturday afternoon, when the "artists" of the occasion were the three remarkable little Berlino children, of San Francisco, David, Robert, and Clarence, aged 10, 7, and 5 respectively, who have already played twice at the Imperial Palace. At the Kaiser's wish the musical education of the two elder children is being regularly paid for by the Minister of Public Instruction.

The children rendered a difficult programme, opening with a Mozart minuet for six hands. A Heller Etude was played by Clarence, aged five; while the eldest boy, David, gave a most musicianly rendering of a difficult Chopin Nocturne. Though all the children play the piano, the two younger are violinist and cellist respectively. Schubert's Military March for piano, violin, and cello as given by the three "wonder children" was rendered with such brilliancy that the audience were unable to find words for their astonishment.

Among the guests were Rev. John R. Crosser, Rev. J. H. Fry; Colonel and Mrs. Wisser; Mrs. A. Montgomery Thackara; Countess Dohna, and daughter; Oberst and Frau von Bertrab (née Miss Brown, of New Jersey); Baroness von Münchhausen, of Bockstadt, and daughter; Mrs. Mensing, and daughter; Miss Hunt; Mrs. Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; Mme. Schulhoff, wife of the composer; Frau von Sodenstern; Miss Martin; Mr. and Miss Partello, and the Misses Averill and Georgiana Belknap.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carter, of Boston, and Mr. Grosvenor Marcy have arrived in Berlin for a week's stay. They are at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39/40.

Mr. Henry Happold, English Solicitor, has offices at Französische Strasse 43, Berlin. International, Private, and Commercial matters.

### FOOTBALL IN BERLIN.

Mr. Tom Dutton, of Blücher Strasse 42, desires us to make the following announcement:—

#### TO THE BRITISH COLONY.

On Good Friday, April 9th, there will be a Football Match on the Union Sportplatz, Kurfürsten Strasse, Mariendorf, between "The Pirates," of London, and the "F.C. Union," of Berlin.

On Easter Monday, April 12th, another Match will take place, this time at the Schrebera Sportplatz, Böhm Strasse, between "The Pirates," of London, and the "F.C. Hertha," of Berlin.

"The Pirates" team represent a selection of players from the best London clubs who have received permission from the English Football Association to play matches on the Continent.

Mr. Tom Dutton has been requested by the Berlin Football League to referee both these matches.

said to Charles II. Until this cursed Sovereign Lord makes up his mind to suppress the loan-mongers and the foreign correspondents of the newspapers, there can be no guarantee of the peace of Europe."

### AIRSHIP VERSUS FIELD GUN.

London, March 31.

Next month exhaustive experiments will take place on Salisbury Plain by the military authorities, with the object of ascertaining the possibility or otherwise of destroying airships and dirigible balloons by gun fire. The new 18-pounder field gun will be employed against a captive balloon.

### CASTRO'S RETURN HOME.

It is reported from Antwerp that ex-President Castro has chartered a steamer there with the intention of making a raid on Venezuela and reasserting his Dictatorship in the State. This report is believed to be unfounded, however, especially since the Venezuelan Government has given Castro permission to land in the country. It is not unlikely that this permission has been given in the hope that the former President may be induced to return to Caracas, where an influential party is believed to have planned his arrest and trial for murder.

### 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.  
AMERICAN CHURCH, Moltz Strasse 4, Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
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**Walter Norman, opera-singer, BERLIN, Barbarossa Strasse 23.** Dramatic instruction. Plastic movements for the stage, mimicry, etc. First class singing lessons. + Moderate terms. + English and German. At home 2-4 p. m.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die versunkene Glocke	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7
	(Kammerspiele) Elektra	8
	Orselda	8
Lessing Theatre	Elner von unsere Leut	8
Berliner Theatre	Pech-Schulze	8
New Schauspielhaus	Moral	8
Kleines Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Hebbel Theatre	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	8
Comic Opera	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Residenz Theatre	Im Klubsessel	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Karolinger	8
Schiller Theatre O.		8
burg	Die Welt, in der man sich langweilt	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Othello	8
Luisen Theatre	Der Totschläger	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgelsten	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas	8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub	8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Die Fledermaus	8

Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	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
Gehr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Blindelbands	8
Casino Theatre	Russland	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Reif-Reiflingen	8.15
Theatre des Südens	Im weissen Rüst	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.

### LATER TELEGRAM.

#### END OF THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Belgrade, March 31.

The Servian Ambassador at Vienna, M. Simitch, handed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs at noon today a Note containing, among other points, the following: "In pursuance of the advice of the great Powers, Servia binds herself to relinquish the attitude of protest and opposition which she has maintained since October last with regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She further binds herself to alter her present policy towards Austria-Hungary, and for the future to live on the footing of a friendly neighbour in relation to that Power. In correspondence with these declarations, and confiding in the peaceful intentions of Austria-Hungary, Servia will restore her army, as regards organisation, distribution, and effective strength to the condition in which it was in the Spring of 1908; she will dismiss the Volunteers and bands, and prevent the formation of new regular corps within her territories."

(It will be seen that the foregoing declaration is exactly similar to the forecast made in these columns yesterday.—Ed.)

# DRESDEN

Prince Johann Georg has been deputed by King Friedrich August to represent His Majesty at the funeral ceremony at Sondershausen.

Frau Erika Wedekind permanently left the staff of the Dresden Royal Opera House yesterday, and has addressed the following letter to the local press:—

"As I am today leaving the Dresden Royal Opera, and since I have not been granted an opportunity of making my farewell from the stage, I take this method of expressing to the Dresden public for its true loyalty and continual proofs of sympathy my cordial thanks and best wishes." The retirement of Frau Wedekind from the Royal Opera will be regretted by every opera-goer who has so often been charmed with her splendid vocal and histrionic talents. We permit ourselves to hope for a future opportunity of greeting her on the stage of the Dresden Opera House, and meanwhile offer her our heartiest wishes for success on whatever other stage she adorns with her presence.

Great interest is displayed by the Anglo-American colony in Dresden with reference to the forthcoming series of twelve lectures on Shakespeare to be delivered by Mr. J. C. Powys, M.A., at the Technische Hochschule, under the auspices of the Dresdner Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie, between Easter and Whitsuntide. Tickets are at the following prices:—

- The whole course of 12 lectures . . . . . 15 marks
- Any six lectures . . . . . 10 marks
- Any three lectures . . . . . 6 marks
- A single lecture . . . . . 3 marks

and may be obtained at the offices of *The Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5. Early application is advisable in view of the extensive demand for tickets.

Frl. Lotte Kreisler gave a recital of songs by Dresden composers at the Neustädter Casino on Tuesday. Professor Bertrand Roth, Mr. Percy Sherwood, Herr Th. W. Werner, and Professor Draeseke were the composers represented, and all excepting the last-named accompanied their own songs. Frl. Kreisler threw herself into her subjects with full dramatic power, and forced her tones in a manner that was often intolerable. When she conformed more to the lyric-melodious sense, as in Mr. Sherwood's graceful songs, the effect she produced was much more favourable. Her pronunciation is not altogether free from certain defects of guttural colouring. In the intervals, Herr F. A. Geissler recited poems, grave and gay; some of the latter with "Cabaret" effects and Kalau spirit. He was very much applauded.

The *Gruppe Dresdner Künstlerinnen* is exhibiting pictures by the members in the Emil Richter gallery. Some of the names of the artists are favourably known. It is due to these ladies to state that they endeavour to keep pace with their male colleagues in point of subjects and execution. For instance, Hildegard von Mach shows a large subject, "Anbetung," which represents a composition in the sense of modern impressionism; groups of singing angels in flowing robes seen from behind, with a background of high mountains. Regarded purely as a painting, this picture is rather gloomy in its colour-tones, and indeed the artist seems in other cases to avoid fresh colours and to prefer dark ground-tones. The landscape is lacking in depth, as well of space as of meaning. Signs of hastiness in the brushwork are unpleasantly evident; on the other hand, two portraits by this artist give pleasure by their fine, soft technique. The most modern of the "group" is Frl. Zochille, who has learnt something from looking at the young-Munich school, as may be seen from her "Zimmerecke." Her nude figures strike me as too smoothly finished. "Blumenstrauß" is a clever work full of colour-freshness. Elisabeth Angermann's "Knabe in Weiss" represents the successful solution of a difficult problem in colouring; and in her "Kind unter dem Baume" the artist shows that she possesses modern resources of art. The "Kind in Rot" must be noted as an error, less on account of the oddity of the arrangement and the glaring colour, than of the varnish-like, flat laying-on of the colours; her water-colour sketches indicate independent alertness. Frl. Dora Seifert, as a flower painter (hydrangeas), avoids the female speciality of pedantic exactness

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BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST  
DRESDEN BISMARCKPLATZ 10

in the representation of the object,—as seen in the wall-flowers in Frl. Schramm's picture—and fulfils her task in an impressionist manner. Her lithographs have something of the charm of refinement. A portrait of herself by Frl. Clara von Beringer charms by the discreetness of the colouring. Frl. Meinhold exhibits a portrait and an interior; her painting is respectable but wanting in spirit. Frl. Haussner and Frl. Faltin show the female love for detail. The last-named, in particular, represents the impressions of the world around with painful neatness; and Frl. Rumpelt surpasses her in that respect in her water-colour drawings, in which the most exact reproduction of what she sees is her aim. To me this female realism is too pedantic and spiritless; and its artistic qualities are not good enough to make up for the narrowness of conception. Thus the whole "group," whose formation has come about fortuitously, shows that the lady artists achieve good results by diligence and perseverance; but that an unconstrained, artistically free transformation of the world around is difficult for them.

The fifth performance by pupils of the Pagenstecher Opera School took place at the Künstlerhaus on Tuesday, with scenes from Beethoven's "Fidelio." The singers had been trained by Frau Marie Söhle, Professor Siemerling, and Herr Oehr. Good results were attained. Herr Richard Dorant, now described on the bills as "Hofopernsänger," sang *Florestan* with much warmth and very expressive action. Frl. Corelli deserves praise for her beautiful singing and good attempts at characterisation as *Fidelio*. *Marcelline* suffered from shyness. One and all strove to do justice to their parts and to make the best use of the confined space afforded by the small stage.

Herr Duttler, one of Dresden's best known and most popular restaurateurs, whose management of the "Tivoli" made that resort so popular, has assumed control of the old hotel "Stadt Rom" in the Neumarkt, and has converted it into a first-class up-to-date hotel and family restaurant. The new establishment was opened on Saturday evening last, when a goodly number of Herr Duttler's old patrons assembled to wish him well. The old traditions of the "Stadt Rom" will be well maintained under the new régime, but no effort has been spared to furnish and otherwise equip the establishment in accordance with modern requirements. The spacious restaurant has accommodation for 300 guests, and is tastefully decorated. Rooms on the first floor are available for the holding of festivals, meetings, etc. On the opening night the attendance was so great that every seat in the restaurant was taken, and it is to be hoped that this record will be maintained by a public who know how to appreciate enterprise such as has been displayed by Herr Duttler.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7, ending at 10

**Eugen Onegin.**  
Lyric scene in 3 acts (7 pictures). Words by Pusckin. Music by P. Tschaikowsky.

- Cast:
- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Larina, a landowner    | Frau Bender-Schäfer |
| Tatjana, her daughters | Fräul. v. d. Osten  |
| Olga                   | Fräul. Tervani      |
| Filippjewna, a nurse   | Fräul. v. Chavanne  |
| Eugen Onegin           | Herr Pegron         |
| Lenski                 | Herr Sembach        |
| Prince Gremin          | Herr Hummel         |
| A Captain              | Herr Trede          |
| Saretzki               | Herr Nebuschka      |
| Triquet, a Frenchman   | Herr Rüdiger        |
| Guillot, valet         | Herr Büssel         |

PLOT. In the opening scene the mother of two young girls, Tatjana and Olga, recalls in conversation with her nurse the days of her youthful love, and concludes that although she married a man other than her choice, she had nevertheless a happy life. From the progress of the opera it would appear that her history is to be repeated in the case of her daughters. Olga is in love with Lenski, who introduces his friend Eugen Onegin, to whom Tatjana immediately becomes passionately attached. After a struggle with her pride, Tatjana writes a letter to Onegin declaring her passion, in reply to which he offers her a brother's love. His attitude towards Olga, however, excites the jealousy of Lenski. A duel is arranged between them, in which Onegin shoots Lenski dead. Renown at having killed his best friend drives him forth into the world to wander for twenty-six years. He finally returns to St. Petersburg, where at a grand Court function he meets the Princess Gremin, in whom he recognises Tatjana. Her love for him revives, but she resists his overtures and remains true to her marriage vow.

Composer: Tschaikowsky, born 1840, died 1893.

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

**Royal Theatre Neustadt.**

Tonight . . . . . Hamlet . . . . . at 6.30
Friday night . . . . . Mrs. Dot . . . . . 7.30
Saturday night . . . . . Fuhrmann Henschel . . . . . 7.30
Sunday night . . . . . Hamlet . . . . . 6.30

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Of the pictures by Professor Emanuel Hegenbarth, Dresden, exhibited at the gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, five have been sold to Dresden residents: viz: "Pflügendes Gespann," "Lastpferde am Elbufer," "Nach dem Regen," "Lastpferde Studie," and "Hundestudie."

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

- ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**  
Wiener Strasse.  
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.  
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.

### MAIL AND SHIPPING NEWS.

- NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD S.S. Co. Dresden office**  
Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.
- YESTERDAY'S REPORTS**
- "Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven March 30th.
  - "Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, left Shanghai March 30th.
  - "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven March 30th.
  - "Neckar," from New York for Naples, left Gibraltar March 30th.
  - "Breslau," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven March 30th.
  - "Derflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Port Said March 30th.
  - "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left New York March 30th.
  - "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York March 30th.
  - "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, left Southampton March 30th.
  - "Kleist," from Japan for Hamburg, left Penang March 31st.
  - "Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, left Nagasaki March 31st.
  - "Zieten," from Bremen for Australia, left Fremantle March 30th.
  - "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, passed Quessant March 30th.


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

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 Private instruction if desired.  
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 the leading shop of the kind in this district.

Every shop where  
**English is spoken**  
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 in and advertise in  
**The Daily Record**  
 Struve Strasse 5, I.

I have the honour to announce to the esteemed Public that, since the 1st of March this year, I have taken over the

## Hotel Stadt Rom

Dresden-A., Neumarkt 10,

connected with a **Family Restaurant.** Special tap of the popular beer of the Actien-Gross-Bierbrauerei **Pschorr-Bräu,** in Munich. The **Hotel,** as well as the **Restaurant,** have undergone **thorough renovation.** True to my principle, to offer

### "the best of the best,"

I beg the highly honoured public to continue showing to me in my **new undertaking** the confidence and good-will which they have most kindly shown me for many years past. The Restaurant was opened on Saturday last.

Most respectfully,  
**G. Duttler and Wife,**  
 (formerly for six years tenant of the "Tivoli" Concert and Ball Establishment, Dresden).

**RUSSIA'S NAVAL REVIVAL.**  
**RENEWED EFFORTS FOR SEA-POWER.**

Since the Japanese guns at Tsu-Shima shattered the flower of the Russian Navy and dealt a crushing blow to Muscovite maritime power, practically nothing has been done to augment the remnant of the fleet. This has been due to the uncertainty of the national finances and the fierce opposition shown by the Duma to heavy outlays for naval purposes. The student of history, however, knows full well that an adequate fleet is essential to Russia with her extensive coastline in Europe and Asia, and there are indications that the Imperial Government is about to seriously remedy the unsatisfactory conditions which have prevailed since the disastrous war with Japan.

A St. Petersburg telegram informs us that the Duma met on Tuesday to consider the Navy Estimates for the current year. Deputy Zweginzeff delivered an able speech in which he pointed out that the great sea-Powers were taking advantage of Russia's dearly purchased experience, and were engaged in constructing great squadrons to act in harmony; the former policy of separating fleets into weak divisions had been irrevocably abandoned. The new policy, said the speaker, had first been initiated by Germany, and her example had now been followed by Russia and France. Nine-tenths of the great warships of the world were now concentrated in the North Sea. In spite of the uni-

versal secrecy observed with regard to lessons learned from manœuvres, it had transpired that the object of these manœuvres was to test the respective strategical value of different warship types, particularly large armoured vessels, torpedo craft, and mining operations. The results proved that theories long held as to the value of torpedos and mines were greatly exaggerated.

"If we examine the shipbuilding programmes of all the Powers," said M. Zweginzeff, "it will be found that special attention is being paid to the building of vessels with great displacement and powerful artillery." Coming to the question of the Russian navy, the speaker remarked that Russian seamen still laboured under the disadvantage of insufficient war training; albeit the recent catastrophe at Messina splendidly demonstrated that the heroism of the Russian sailor was as pronounced as ever. (General cheering.) The Government, with the approval of the Tsar, had prepared a naval programme which it was confidently hoped would favourably influence Russia's foreign policy. It had been framed with due regard to the condition of the nation's finances and national defence. To ensure the actual re-establishment of Russian national defence, however, it would be necessary to strike off all old accounts and introduce new ones. The speaker concluded by associating himself with the recommendation of the commission that 3,400,000 roubles be stricken off the Marine Budget.

He was followed by M. Wojewodski, Minister of Marine, who confirmed all the main points of the above speech. The reorganisation of the Marine

Ministry, he said, had been practically accomplished, and it only remained to settle minor details. As there was a desire to avoid further increases in the personnel, the Ministry had decided to make the best of the numbers at their disposal.

The entire debate in the Duma is believed to forecast a drastic revival of Russian naval power. Two or more Dreadnoughts have already been commenced, after designs submitted by the Hamburg firm of Blohm and Voss. Two other powerful battleships are nearing completion at the St. Petersburg dockyard.

**NEW TURBINES.**

The first of the new turbines for the Ostend-Dover service will be launched in December next, and fully completed and ready for service by April 15, 1910. The second boat will be ready for launching on February 20 next, and will commence running on May 15. The speed trials, we learn from a Belgian contemporary, supremely indifferent of location, will take place on the Clyde "in England," where such trials can be made with greater accuracy than elsewhere.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
 Fresh westerly winds, changeable skies, rain at times, somewhat colder.

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