

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE CASE FOR GERMANY.

The following article, contributed by one of our readers, possesses special significance in view of the attacks made on Germany in the Russian Duma during Thursday's sitting, a lengthy report of which we publish on this page.

(BY A GERMAN CONTRIBUTOR.)

There are signs in many quarters of a revival of anti-German feeling, which has been accentuated by the course and the final result of the negotiations with regard to the Balkan problem. Many sensational statements have appeared in the foreign press purporting to narrate the nature of Germany's part in the negotiations. It is said point-blank that Germany threatened to mobilise her troops on the Russian frontier if the Russian Government did not at once officially countenance Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that this drastic move promptly settled the question. This story was first put into definite form by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, a journal whose statements are consistently flavoured with mendacious sensationalism. In its edition of Thursday (April 1) the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* gave a categorical denial to this preposterous report, but no doubt the *Daily Mail* and other papers of that nature will carefully overlook this; or at least dismiss it as the usual official quibbling. The semi-official journal pointed out that Germany throughout the course of the Balkan situation had kept rigidly to a policy of peace. She had advised Russia in a friendly spirit to consider the calming effect it would have were she to declare her readiness to recognise the accomplished fact, and the soundness of this advice has been amply proved by the alacrity with which Russia's recognition was followed by the other Powers, so that the "Balkan crisis" ceased to exist within a day or two.

Sensational journalism is also entirely to blame for the suspicions of German policy entertained in Great Britain. As the lucid article in yesterday's *Daily Record* plainly showed, our naval efforts are grossly exaggerated. Over and over again responsible German statesmen,—and even the Emperor himself—have explicitly assured the world at large that Germany's navy is in course of creation for the sole purpose of defending her growing maritime trade and her coastline, which latter, though very limited, is of incalculable value. But all these denials are "pooh-poohed" away by newspaper correspondents and editorial writers who know the German official brain better than it knows itself. English readers are asked to take the word of a feather-brained pressman before that of honourable statesmen. The tyranny of the press has never been so strongly exemplified as it is today. A great percentage, if indeed not all, of the present deplorable international friction is originally manufactured in obscure newspaper offices. I will conclude this short article with an appropriate quotation from Bryant's *Prose Writings*:—"The press, important as is its office, is but the servant of the human intellect, and its ministry is for good or evil, according to the character of those who direct it. The press is a mill which grinds all that is put into its hopper. Fill the hopper with poisoned grain, and it will grind it to meal, but there is death in the bread." Those words might have been written today, so aptly do they sum up the situation. The grain which is distributed broadcast among the reading public of Europe today is poisoned by malevolent racial animosities into the cause of which we had better not enquire.

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U.S. EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Speaking at a banquet given in honour of Dr. Eliot, the ex-President of Harvard University, President Taft gave it to be understood that Dr. Eliot had been offered the post of United States Ambassador in London, and was now considering the matter.

Mr. Root had previously referred to the offer in a speech of which the following concluding passage caused the greatest enthusiasm: "Should it befall that Dr. Eliot is accredited Ambassador to one of the great Courts of Europe, there we shall know that our great Republic in all its good qualities of truth and sincerity of nature, in all its pious ideals and aspirations, is represented by a man, an American gentleman, a scholar, a sage indeed."

President Taft's speech was devoted almost entirely to an eulogy of Dr. Eliot and the educational ideals for which he stands. He endorsed all that Mr. Root had said, and concluded, "and especially do I share every word of Mr. Root regarding what may happen to Dr. Eliot in the future" (cheers).

THE INDIAN ARMY.

London, April 2.

Lieutenant General Sir O'Moore Creagh has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, in succession to Lord Kitchener, who has held the post since 1902.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Washington, April 2.

United States Government revenue during the month of March amounted to 53,377,012 dollars, the expenditure to 56,444,534 dollars. The National Debt showed an increase of 3,088,574 dollars over the month of February. The National Treasury contains the sum of 1,726,508,202 dollars.

THE AWAKENING OF EGYPT.

Port Soudan, April 2.

The new harbour works of Port Soudan were publicly opened yesterday by the Khedive, in presence of the chief Egyptian and British-Egyptian authorities.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

Paris, April 2.

On the occasion of the birthday of Prince Radolin, German Ambassador to France, he received a cordial congratulatory telegram from the German Emperor and the gift of a beautiful bronze group.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, April 2.

On Wednesday, for the first time since last October, the Pope left his apartments and enjoyed an hour's stroll in the Vatican grounds.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

DUMA DEPUTIES ATTACK GERMANY.

St. Petersburg, April 2.

The Imperial Duma assembled yesterday to discuss the Military Budget. The Court gallery contained many members of the Imperial family, and the tribunes were crowded in every part of the chamber. Extreme excitement characterised the debate when Russia's foreign policy came into question. The Budget Reporter, M. Gutschkoff, introduced the Budget and recommended its adoption. Russia, he said, was today passing through a period of national sorrow, and the situation demanded the exercise of national strength. Comparisons between Russian and German armies were made by military speakers, one of whom said that Russian citizens paid two and a half times as much for their army as the Germans, and while the Russian troops were more numerous, they were not so well equipped as the German. The Russian Staff was overcrowded, 10 per cent. more officers being employed in the bureaux than in Germany; in spite of which the German organisation was infinitely superior.

A Deputy of the Extreme Right said that there was a feeling of sorrow in regard to the events of the last few days, during which Russia had sustained defeat and ignominy. He placed the blame for this "second Tsushima" which the nation had experienced in great part on the Duma majority, who had announced in loud terms to the world the impotent condition of the Russian army. The Austrian military attaché, he declared, recently made a report to his Government on Russia's military powerlessness. In consequence of this same impotency a series of menacing acts had been directed against Russia, culminating in a sort of ultimatum—unheard of previously in the thousand-year history of Russia. The speaker concluded by exhorting the Government not to annihilate public confidence in the army.

After the midday recess Count Bobrinski (Moderate Right) resumed the debate with a violent anti-German speech. He asserted that the German authorities were effecting a strategical colonisation of Russia's western provinces with the object of furthering Germany's advance towards the East. In the Russian Empire some 5,200,000 Germans lived, the greater part of whom were useful citizens; but German settlers were introduced into the western provinces for military purposes. More than half a million Germans were now settled in Poland, particularly around the fortresses of Dubno and Kovno. Nearly all the land between the forts was owned by Germans. The speaker drew attention to the danger arising out of the Germanising movement in Cholm. In different Polish towns there existed German rifle teams, destined to act as scouts and picquets for the advance guard of the German movement towards the East. He then dealt with Prussia's Polish policy, and blamed the Russian authorities for utilising German influence to repress Polish aspirations. He concluded by remarking that this was no time for indulging in recriminations over the events of the last few days, or for expressing Russia's sorrow; "but," he said, "we must clench our teeth and set to work. That will be the best answer of Russia to her enemies and friends. There will come a time when Russia, in common with her Slavic brothers, will demand a reckoning!"

M. Tscheidse (Socialist) said that the foreign Powers knew quite well the estrangement existing

(Continued on page 2)

BERLIN

Professor Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University, arrived in Berlin on Thursday morning to remain until next Monday as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hill at the American Embassy. Dr. van Dyke, who is an old friend of the Ambassador, has been lecturing throughout the winter with brilliant success at the Sorbonne in Paris on "The American Spirit." His visit to Dr. and Mrs. Hill interrupts a supplementary series of addresses on the same subject which the well known Princeton professor is giving in the provinces of France.

The concert given at the American Embassy on Thursday night by Madame Schumann-Heink was attended by about one hundred guests, nearly all of them diplomats. Invitations had been issued to many leading members of German court society as well as to all the Ambassadors in Berlin, and other members of the diplomatic corps. Madame Schumann-Heink gave the following programme, as usual entirely captivating her distinguished audience with her art. The programme was as follows.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Recitative and Aria from St Paul | Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. |
| The Rosary | Ethelbert Nevin. |
| O let night speak of me | George Chadwick. |
| La Danza | Carrie Jacobs-Bond. |
| His Lullaby | Rudolf Ganz. |
| Love in a Cottage | |

Accompanist: Miss KATHERINE HOFFMANN.

The new third Secretary has arrived at the American Embassy in the person of Mr. Gustave Scholle, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Scholle, with his wife and son, is staying at the Hotel Adlon. This is his first diplomatic post.

The Rev. J. H. Fry's attack of influenza has proved such a serious affair that the doctor in attendance forbids him to leave his bed until next Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Dickson, of Salisbury, who, as already announced, will be in Berlin for the Easter Services at St. George's, arrived yesterday (Friday) and will, with Rev. Mr. Patterson, conduct the morning service tomorrow. Mr. Fry hopes to be well enough to take charge of the mid-week services as usual next Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Cary, who has been visiting for the past year in Berlin with her daughter, Baroness von Lüttwitz, Kurfürsten Strasse 187, sailed for her home in America last Tuesday by the "Kronprinz Wilhelm."

Baroness von Lüttwitz entertained at a large farewell tea last week for Mrs. Cary, who has made a great number of friends in Berlin.

Mrs. Berthold Israel, of Hohenzollern Strasse 7, who has only recently returned here from a trip to Rome, left on Friday with her children on another three weeks' absence from Berlin.

Mrs. Humbert, of New York, and Mrs. Thompson and Miss Margaret Thompson, of Boston, who have been stopping in Berlin for some time at Mrs. McElwee's, Neue Winterfeldt Strasse 21, were expecting to leave today (Saturday) on an extensive summer trip to Italy, France, and England. In Italy they will take a special art-tour, supplementing art study in Berlin. They will possibly return to Berlin next winter.

between the Russian Government and the people, and therefore these Powers took it upon themselves to dictate Russian policy. Only a victory of the people could restore Russian prestige. The Socialists therefore declared that every copeck given to the present Government meant a continuation of Russia's ignominy. He described the Young Turks as selfish militarists, and then indulged in criticisms of the French army. The spread of democracy among French officers, coupled with the growing influence of the Jews, had converted the once victorious Napoleonic army into a negligible factor. These remarks evoked loud cries of dissent from all parts of the Chamber, and President Momjakoff sharply called the speaker to order on account of his insult to the French army. Continuing, M. Tschaidse said that Lodz (Poland) was described in Pan-German literature as the capital of "New Germany." The Lodz authorities had permitted the establishment of German schools while prohibiting Czech schools. A clergyman in Lodz spread German propaganda, and the German Consul in Warsaw favoured the German singing societies there.

ITALIAN GREETINGS TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Rome, April 1.
The following Marconigrams have been despatched to ex-President Roosevelt on board the "Hamburg":

"To Theodore Roosevelt, worthy successor of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, champion of the truth and fearless integrity, Rome, the Soul of united Italy, heralding his approach across the ocean, sends her most friendly welcome.—Natan, Mayor of Rome."

AMY HARE,

Concert Pianiste,
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Miss Sarah Louise Kirby, of South Bend, Indiana, also a guest at Mrs. McElwee's, left on Thursday for Italy, where she will spend three weeks in the neighbourhood of Milan. Miss Kirby will later resume voice-study in Berlin with Mr. Armour Galloway.

The net proceeds of the "Musical Tea" given by the American Woman's Club on March 24, amounted to 1,700 marks.

Captain Leckie and wife, of London, arrived early in the week from Dresden, where they have been staying for the past six months. Their Berlin address is Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Str. 39/40.

Mrs. Moulton and daughters, of Salem, Mass., who have been spending the winter at Kalkreuth Strasse 5, are leaving for Munich, and will join Dr. Babcock's party for Greece.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Mark A. Blumenberg, Editor-in-Chief of the New York *Musical Courier*, has been appointed to act as official representative of the United States Government at the forthcoming great International Musical Congress at Vienna.

The following students of the Institut Tilly, Gross-Lichterfelde-West (Berlin), passed this week the German Diploma Examination of the Association Phonétique; we add the mark each one received from the examiner, Professor Viëtor, of Marburg University:—Miss Minnie Neill, B.A., of Helena, Montana, "sehr gut bis gut"; Miss Jane Elder, B.A., Lewistown, Pa., "gut bis sehr gut"; Mr. H. T. Sibley, B.A., of Newport, N.H., "sehr gut bis gut"; Dr. J. N. Griffiths, of Sydney, Australia, "fast sehr gut."

FOOTBALL.

We are requested to announce that the second match between "The Pirates" team and a local club takes place on April 11 (Easter Sunday) on the Schebera Sportplatz,—not on Easter Monday, as previously reported.

Tickets of admission to both matches are to be obtained of Mr. Tom Dutton, Blücher Strasse 42, Berlin, S.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

"Recalling the cordial reception given me at the White House, I send with equal cordiality my greetings and congratulations upon your glorious Presidential Administration, and wishes for a happy journey and hopes of meeting you personally, in Rome, before you return to America.—Francesco Salotti, Cardinal."

Cardinal Salotti, was the first Apostolic delegate to Washington.

AMERICAN OIL EXPLOSION.

Marseilles, April 2.
The three-masted ship "Jules Henri," with a cargo of petroleum from Philadelphia to Cette, was yesterday the scene of a violent explosion, which killed six workmen and severely injured ten others. As all the petroleum had been removed from the vessel, it is believed that the explosion was caused by the petroleum vapour remaining in the tanks. Shortly previous to the explosion a harbour expert visited the tanks with a lamp, and this probably ignited the vapour. Twenty men were working on board at the time.

DARING OUTRAGE IN POLAND.

Warsaw, April 2.
While emptying the collecting box of the Jewish hospital yesterday, an attendant was attacked and robbed of 5,000 roubles by four Terrorists who wounded him with their pistols. Two of the miscreants escaped, one was arrested, and the fourth gave himself up after exhausting his cartridges.

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).
Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Holy Days: 11 a.m. Litany.
9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.
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Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Elektra at 8
Royal Theatre	Wilhelm Tell " 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust " 7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Aglavaine and Selysette " 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König " 7.30
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze " 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit " 8
Comic Opera	Pelleas und Melisande " 8
Resistenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie " 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubesset " 8
Schiller Theatre O	Der Graf von Charolais " 8
burg	Die Welt, in der man sich langweilt " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Othello " 8
Luisen Theatre	Mein Leopold " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgleisten " 8
Tranon Theatre	Liebesgewitter " 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn? " 8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas " 8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub " 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos	at 8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarpinzessia	" 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
Giebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelhands	" 8
Casino Theatre	Ackermann	" 8
Reichshallen Theater	Der Kompagnieball	" 8

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LATER TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

Blarritz, Friday evening.
The report circulated in foreign papers that the King of England had suffered a slight stroke is unfounded.
King Edward, who is enjoying the best of health, took a walk along the beach this morning, and later made an automobile excursion.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Munich, Friday evening.
The Zeppelin airship ascended at 3.36 o'clock this afternoon amidst the cheers of thousands of enthusiastic spectators. It headed in a south-westerly direction. As the great structure left its moorings and gracefully sped aloft bands played appropriate airs, while the people cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. The weather has cleared up; a light north-westerly breeze prevails.

THE LATEST TAFT STORY.

One of President Taft's admirers, eulogising his politeness, said the other day, "Why, I have seen him get up in a street car, and offer his seat to three ladies." "M. yes," said the President, meditatively, when he heard the tribute. "Thanks. Thanks, awfully. Of course, it might have been put a little better—still, of course, thanks most awfully."

DRESDEN

The Petri Quartet on Thursday evening set a wondrous crown on this winter's series of their chamber music concerts with three master works of Beethoven. The first of the three—op. 18 No. 1, which dates from the year 1797—was Beethoven's first quartet, and bears all the marks of genius, though here and there it speaks in foreign tongues. The string-quartet in F-minor, op. 95, called "Quartetto serioso," was written in October 1810, at a time when the composer was in love; so that he sought in the *Allegro con brio* to free himself with cyclopean violence from the chains, but in the *Larghetto espressivo* voiced the deepest and most blissful calm. The quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131—which was the last but two, only the quartet in A-minor, op. 132, and the last, op. 135, having followed it—is, outwardly and inwardly, one of the greatest of Beethoven's works; it dates from the year 1825, the summer of which was for him so fruitful. Beethoven himself said this was the greatest of his quartets. Seven movements are placed together in two groups, and for the most part joined to one another by only short connecting passages. The crowd of ideas threatens to break up all form, and the first fugue-like movement shows unusual strength and greatness. All that Beethoven is to us is contained in this quartet; and as it was born amid want and tears with all the rapture of its creator it gives, with its alternations of joy and pain, all the wealth of the Beethoven spirit in condensed accumulation. It was a most worthy conclusion to the evenings that Herren Petri, Warwas, Spitzner, and Wille have again enabled us to enjoy. To praise once more the way in which these difficult works were performed, would be embarrassing. Enough that we possess in this Quartet one of the noblest and surest musical forces of our artistic life.

A Toronto (Can.) correspondent sends us details of a concert given at Chicago on March 3rd by the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, when the music-loving people of Chicago cheered themselves hoarse at the vocal feats of the Canadian singers. This Choir is entirely composed of native talent, but it possesses an exceptional advantage in having as its conductor Dr. A. S. Vogt, who has trained the material at his disposal up to a pitch of excellence which evokes the enthusiastic surprise of all American musical critics. Mr. G. Glover, noted throughout America as conductor of the Cincinnati Musical Festivals, said to Dr. Vogt after the concert: "There is no use considering what Cincinnati is doing in comparison with the work of tonight. We have no choir which could be counted in the same class." Mr. Frederick Stock, conductor of the famous Theodore Thomas Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, declared to Dr. Vogt: "I have been twelve years under Theodore Thomas, and as a conductor myself, and I wish to say that this is the greatest musical night I have ever seen. Never in my recollection has there been such a demonstration."

Other accounts bear out these encomiums and make it plain that the Toronto Choir takes rank among the finest choral societies in the world. It is passing strange that Dresden, with its unique musical tradition and appreciation of every branch of the art, should be unable to boast a choir on anything like a scale of size or excellence in proportion to the city's standing in the world of art and culture. No one possessing the least acquaintance with the native talent of Dresden's singers can believe that the material for forming such a choir is not available both as regards quality and quantity, but the fact remains that so far no steps have been taken in the matter and there is no immediate prospect of seeing this desideratum an accomplished fact. The result is that in vocal organisations Dresden is outstripped by such towns as Toronto, which enjoys not a modicum of the former city's musical reputation and tradition.

This is an age of Exhibitions, and many of the large cities of Europe have permanent buildings of their own for exhibition purposes; among them Dresden, whose palace and grounds, extensive as they are—they cover an area of more than 16½ acres—have proved to be too small, though the situation and arrangements are excellent. If the educational value of exhibitions is unquestionable, there is much good to be done also by a tasteful dispo-

Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY
REICHS-APOTHEKE
 ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED
 BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST
DRESDEN BISMARCKPLATZ 10. CLOSE TO THE HAUPTBAHNHOF.

sition of their adjuncts designed, not for study, but for recreation. Many people object to places of recreation in close connection with a serious exhibition, and such objections are justified where the recreations are of a kind out of harmony with the aims and character of the exhibition. But if due care is exercised in the designing and fitting up of the places intended for recreation, all parties may well be satisfied. The Management of the International Photographic Exhibition of Dresden, 1909, is now engaged in making provision for a "Vergnügungseck" which will have its aesthetic and ethnological as well as its cheerful aspects. The city authorities are assisting in this object by having handsome stone buildings erected, instead of the temporary structures hitherto employed.

At the Sportpark near the Nossener Brücke tomorrow, there will be two football matches under the auspices of the Dresdner Sport Club. At 10 a.m. the D.S.C. V. will play Viktoria III.; and at 3.30 p.m. D.C.C. II. will try conclusions with a "Dresdner Viktoria" team.—D.S.C. I. is preparing for its Easter programme, which is a fairly full one; two meetings with the Leipzig "Britannia" having been arranged before the great event on the 17th instant with the English team "New Pirates." The "Pirates" are all amateurs and almost county players, whereas the English guests of last year belonged to a professional club. In 1908, the "Pirates" beat the D.F.C. in Prague by 6:1, the Th.F.K. Budapest by 4:0, and the Pforzheim F.C. by 10:3; they may therefore be set down as first-class players.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
 Wlener Strasse.
 Sunday, April 4th. *Palm Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
HOLY WEEK:
 Monday, April 5th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Tuesday, April 6th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
 Wednesday, April 7th. 8.0 a.m. and 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Thursday, April 8th. *Maundy Thursday.* 8.0 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Choral and Matins. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
 Friday, April 9th. *Good Friday.* 9.0 a.m. Matins, Litany and ante-Communion. 12.0 m.d. to 3.0 p.m. The Three Hours' Service. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.—Offerings received at the Church Doors after Service, for the Mission to the Jews in Palestine.
 Saturday, April 10th. *Easter Even.* 9.0 a.m. Matins and ante-Communion, Office of Commemoration of the Faithful Departed. 6.0 p.m. Festal Easter Evensong.
 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.
 Sunday, April 4th. *Palm Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
HOLY WEEK:
 Monday, April 5th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Tuesday, April 6th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 7th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Thursday, April 8th. *Maundy Thursday.* Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.
 Friday, April 9th. *Good Friday.* Service 11.0 a.m. and 4.0 p.m.
 Saturday, April 10th. *Easter Even.* Service 10.0 a.m.
 Sunday, April 11th. *Easter Sunday.* Service 8.0 a.m., 11.0 a.m., and 5.30 p.m.
 The Rev. J. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending at 9.15

By His Majesty's Permission:

Public Rehearsal

of the grand Palm Sunday Musical Performance for the benefit of the Fund for Widows and Orphans of members of the Royal Orchestra.

PERFORMERS: The Royal Orchestra, conducted by Kgl. Kapellmeister Adolf Hagen; and kindly assisted by Kgl. Kammerängerin Frau Erika Wedekind, Kgl. Hofopernsängerin Frau Franziska Bender-Schäfer, Fürstl. Kammeränger Georg Grosch, Kgl. Kammeränger Léon Rains; as well as by the Dreyssig'sche Singakademie, the senior choral class of the Royal Conservatorium, the Dresdner Männergesangverein, the Kgl. Hofopernchor, the Kgl. Hofkirchenchor, and the boy choristers of the Catholic Hofkirche.

- (1) a. Transformation Music and final scene of act I, for soloists, choir, and orchestra, from "Parsifal" Wagner.
- b. "Karfreitagssauber," for soloists and orchestra, from "Parsifal" Wagner.
- Parsifal, Herr GROSCH; Gurnemanz, Herr RAINS.
- (2) Ninth Symphony with Final Chorus: Schiller's Ode "An die Freude" Beethoven.

Sunday night Grand Concert at 7

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows. (1) J. S. Bach: Prelude and Fugue in B-minor, for organ (Peters ed. vol. II.). (2) Andreas Hammerschmidt: "Macht die Tore weit!" Motet for six-part choir (1671). (3) Mozart: "Benedictus," for soprano voice with organ, from the Mass in B-flat. (4) J. S. Bach: "Adagio from the Sonata in E for violin with organ. (5) Gounod: "Gotha," song for soprano voice with organ. (6) Albert Becker: "Fürwahr, er trug unser Krankheit," Passion-Motet for choir, op. 46 No. 9. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Fräulein Fehrmann, soprano; and Herr Striegler, violin. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The announcement of the prize-winners among the pupils of the Royal Conservatorium was made on Wednesday last, March 31, as follows. The highest prize of the institution, the Prize Testimonial, was awarded to Herr Hermann Göhler, of the pianoforte class Gabler and the conducting class Striegler; and to Fräulein Clara Schubert, of the pianoforte class Urbach. King Friedrich August's Prize, to Herr Willy Wunderlich, of the violoncello class Wille. The Prize of the Landgraf Alexander Friedrich of Hesse, to Herr Albert Schneider, of the composition class Draeseke. The Prize of the Saxon War Office, to Herr Max Feileris, of the flute-class Bauer and the conducting class Striegler. The Prize of the *Klotz-Stiftung*, to Herr Fritz Thiele, of the organ class Richard Schmidt. The Prize of the *Krantz-Stiftung*, to Fräulein Edith Renner, of the singing-class Sievert. The Prize (a violin of the value of 350 marks) of Herr August Paulus, proprietor of the firm Weichold in Dresden, to Herr Arthur Wehnert, of the violin class Petri. The Prize of the "Universal Edition" in Vienna, to Fräulein Gertrud Schilde, of the pianoforte class Vetter. The Prize of Herr Ludwig Frankenstein, of Leipzig, to Fräulein Elisabeth Ellenberg, of the pianoforte class Reuss, to Herr Alfred Körner, of the trombone class Meisel, to Herr Richard Kipper and Herr Paul Scheder, of the singing class Mann. Prize testimonials were awarded: 1. for conducting, to Herr Hermann Göhler, of the class Striegler; 2. for giving instruction in theory, to Fräulein Irma Fischer, of the class Kluge, to Herr Albert Schneider and to Fräulein Eva Schunke, of the class Braunroth; 3. for giving pianoforte instruction, (a) in the lower grade, to Fräulein Fräulein Elise Bartsch, Fräulein Erna Breitung, Fräulein Gertrud Neumann, Fräulein Erna Roll, Fräulein Kathie Schiebold, Fräulein Elsa Winkler, and Fräulein Marie Wippen (all of the pianoforte-instruction class Paul); (b) in the lower and middle grades, to Fräulein Louise Baumgarten (class Vetter), to Fräulein Paula Landis (class Rudolf Feigler), and to Fräulein Aldagoda Straatman (class Urbach); (c) in all grades, to Fräulein Gertrud Schilde (class Vetter); 4. for giving instruction in singing, (a) in the lower grade, to Fräulein Hildegard Staudigel (class Sievert); (b) in the lower and middle grade, to Fräulein Magdalene Bestling (classes Frau Braunroth and Heinicke); (c) in all grades, to Herr Paul Scheder (class Mann); 5. for further self-development as pianist, to Fräulein Dora Beckoreschliwa and Fräulein Sophie v. Oppeln-Bronikoroska (class Rappoldi-Kahner), to Fräulein Frein Josepha O'Byrn and Charlotte Schäfer (class Vetter), to Fräulein Janina von Chozanowska (class Rudolf Feigler), to Fräulein Hedwig Krumbiegel (class Zimmermann), to Fräulein Ferdinanda Olsen and Fräulein Aldagoda Straatman (class Urbach), to Fräulein Johannes Wagner (class Wolf), and on the 1st of September 1908 to Fräulein Elisabeth Engel (class Rudolf Feigler); 6. for performing at concerts as pianist, to Fräulein Elisabeth Ellenberg (class Reuss), to Fräulein Gertrud Schilde and Fräulein Elise Zippel (class Vetter); 7. for performing at concerts as organist, to Herr Paul Demmler and Herr Rudolf Simon (class Fahrmann), to Herr Fritz Thiele (class Richard Schmidt); 8. for playing in orchestra as violinist, to Herr William Borgeaud (class Lange-Frohberg); 9. for playing in orchestra and for further self-development as violinist, to Herr Josef Ganglitz, Herr Heinrich Peters, Herr Willy Schenck and Herr Arthur Wehnert (all of the class Petri), and to Herr Willy Weise (class Bärtich); 10. for solo and orchestral playing, as violoncellist to Herr Hermann Göhler and Herr Paul Hase (class Gabler), and as trombone-player to Herr Alfred Körner (class Meisch); 11. for further self-development as singer, to Fräulein Salka Falk and Fräulein Elisabeth Schlegel (class Orgeni), to Fräulein Elisabeth Schaarsch (classes Frau Braunroth and Melitta Müller); 12. for singing at concerts, to Fräulein Gertrud Bransch (class Söhle), to Fräulein Elisabeth Piegewitz (class Orgeni), to Fräulein Edith Renner (class Sievert) and to Herr Paul Scheder (class Mann); 13. for singing in opera, to Fräulein Elisabeth Schlegel (class Orgeni), and to Herr Paul Scheder (class Mann); 14. for acting, to Fräulein Johanna Stauss (classes Hofmann and Starcke). Besides the above, many commendations were given.

||The 54th school year of the Royal Conservatorium will begin on Monday, the 5th instant. Applications may be made at once.

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THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER.

THE NEW BRITISH LAW.

(FROM THE DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 1.

The first of April, apart from its significance as the anniversary of Bismarck's birth and the day on which plovers' eggs make their appearance, is usually associated with feather-brained ventures as fool's carnival. It is certainly not an auspicious date on which to bring into operation one of the most beneficent laws which ever issued from the Houses of Parliament. The creators of the Children's Bill, which comes into force today, are sublimely oblivious to considerations of this nature, however. They are satisfied that the Law will exercise a great and beneficial influence over the rising generation and that its introduction puts Great Britain on a level with the United States, Germany, and other countries where care of the children, their moral and physical welfare, is recognised as one of the highest duties of the State.

After midnight last night no youth under 16 years of age could buy cigarettes anywhere in the length and breadth of the United Kingdom. Tobacconists are prohibited under severe penalties from serving youths under the age limit with any sort of smokable whatever; the only exception being made in favour of messenger boys who have been sent to purchase cigarettes or tobacco for an adult. Policemen and park-keepers have the right to seize and confiscate cigarettes in possession of a minor, and if necessary to search him. There will doubtless be a good many evasions of the law by inveterate young cigarette smokers, but the net result must be a very great decrease in cigarette consumption by juvenile fiends. The cigarette is rightly accused of doing more to demoralise the youthful element in this country than any other evil influence, and it is only to be regretted that the law dealing with it did not come into operation years ago.

Another clause of the Children's law which will be welcomed by all thoughtful people is that prohibiting the entrance of children under 14 years of age to public houses and other drinking resorts. This clause was framed with the special intention of combatting the tendency on the part of poor mothers to take their infants with them when they visited the public-house. A heavy percentage of infant mortality is attributed to the efforts of the beer, gin, and other forms of alcoholic poison which the children, often babes in arms, are given in these places by their ignorant parents. Any publican who infringes this clause by permitting children to enter his premises is liable to forfeit his license, while penalties also attach to the parents themselves.

The Law also makes drastic changes in the extent of the State's responsibility for the care of children whose parents are unable or incapable to support them. The numerous anomalies under the old law have been rectified in the new. Formerly a child was taken out of the custody of its parents if the visiting inspector judged the home to be overcrowded or insanitary, in which case the State fed, housed, and provided for the infant out of the ratepayers' money. The lower orders being what they are, it is needless to add that this rule was greatly abused. Idle, shiftless, or drunken parents always hailed the inspector's visits with joy, and were careful to show him a filthy, insanitary, and squalid home, so that they might be relieved of the responsibility of rearing the child. This is met under the new law by a clause which mulcts the father in a certain sum every week for the care of his offspring, and it is believed that this will go far towards putting a stop to the wilful neglect under which so large a percentage of infants in this country suffer. The Children's Charter, as it is called, met with no opposition during its passage through Parliament: on the contrary, politicians of every party were unanimous in praising its provisions, which certainly indicate a more than ordinary amount of practical sense on the part of the framers.

ST. ANSELM.

The eight hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Anselm falls on the 21st of April, and the event will be celebrated practically throughout the world. The chief celebration will take place at the Benedictine College in Rome, which is dedicated to the Saint. Many Cardinals and Bishops will take part, and the most famous orator of the Order will deliver the panegyric. Saint Anselm is the father of that scholastic theology which harmonises it with philosophy, and reconciles revealed truths with human reason, hence his indisputable right to be termed Doctor of the Church. It need scarcely be added that St. Anselm died at Canterbury, and that he was the Primate of All England.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
Vols. 4106-7: "Halfway House," a Comedy of Degrees, a new novel by Maurice Hewlett.

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EASTER DISPLAY OF TOYS AND GAMES.

MAIL AND SHIPPING NEWS.

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Pr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS

"Billow," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Penang April 1st.
"Yorck," from Bremen for New York arrived New York March 31st.
"Seyditz," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Naples April 31st.
"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York April 1st.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Antwerp April 1st.
"Princess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Suez April 1st.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left New York April 1st.
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Genoa April 1st.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Shanghai April 1st.
"Princess Irene," from Genoa for New York, passed Azores April 1st.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh north-westerly winds, changeable skies, showers at times, temperature not much altered.

THE AMERICAN VOICE.

(FROM THE DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, March 22.

When I was in Dresden last year I ran against the well-known legend prevailing there, to the effect that a certain store on the Prager Strasse exhibited on its windows the following inscription: "English spoken; American understood." Much to my disappointment a diligent hunt failed to reveal this interesting sign, so I reluctantly came to the conclusion that it had either disappeared beneath the indignant protests of American patrons or had never existed save in some wag's imagination. Before leaving Dresden it was my good fortune to hear a most lucid discourse on the subject of "Americanisms" delivered by an American gentleman resident, in which he proved beyond all possibility of doubt that a vast number of colloquialisms used in everyday American speech instead of being of American origin are actually specimens of pure old English, greatly in vogue during Shakespeare's time. In fact, the immortal bard had a particular weakness for so-called "Americanisms," as the lecturer conclusively proved.

The magazine pages of many American newspapers now contain almost daily articles on the subject of the American voice. Some writers defend the native accent on the ground that it pronounces English words strictly in accordance with the rules of euphony, in striking contrast to the marred and mutilated English one hears in and around London. Others adopt a contrary standpoint, and utterly condemn American pronunciation, which they say is a direct result of the catarrh which is so prevalent throughout the country. Being a mere American myself, any verdict I ventured to give would necessarily be a partial one; but it will, I fancy, be conceded that in the United States, as in Britain, there is more than one form of speech and it is unfair to judge the pronunciation of either nationality from isolated specimens.

It is idle to deny that some Americans apparently take a malevolent delight in imparting the maximum of nasal twang into their speech, which strikes ears unattuned to it in a manner the reverse of pleasant. This peculiarity is more or less confined to the uneducated portion of the American public, and its origin is to be traced back to foreign influences. Thus, down along the East Side of New York the letter "i" is pronounced "oi" (a distinctly Hibernian characteristic) and one hears such strange words as "Thoidavnoo" (Third Avenue), "Goi" (girl) etc. These are, of course, extreme cases, and are quite apart from the jarring twang supposed to emanate from New England, but which, in reality, is quite as marked in the middle and western States. The American woman is believed to be most guilty in this respect, and children are said to catch it early from the school "marm" who presides over their infantile studies. Undoubtedly it could be cured in time by a few simple lessons in voice production, but there has so far appeared no desire to cure it. Quite the contrary!

Reverting to the much belauded English accent, how is it possible to justify "barsket," (for basket), "barth" (for bath), and similar mutilations which everybody acquainted with the tongue of Cockaigne knows only too well. The contest is very much of the "pot calling the kettle black" species, and it is unlikely we shall ever arrive at a definite decision on the matter, because the American is as thoroughly convinced that his accent is the right one as the Englishman is that his is indisputably right and the American's indisputably wrong.

MARVELLOUS SURGICAL FEAT.

(FROM THE DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 1.

Lady Crichton, who some days ago was thrown from her horse near Market Drayton and sustained serious injuries, will undergo tomorrow one of the most remarkable surgical operations on record. One of her ribs was broken in the fall, and this pressed the heart out of its proper position, so that it is necessary to make an incision and restore the heart to its normal place. No similar operation has ever been previously performed so far as is known. Following upon this the patient will have to undergo another operation for a spinal injury.

THE DOYENNE OF VIOLINISTS.

Lady Hallé, the doyenne of lady violinists, (writes our London correspondent) has just been honoured with an invitation to play the violin before Queen Alexandra and Empress Marie of Russia. The talented lady was seventy years old on Monday last, and since 1901 has enjoyed the distinctive title of "violinist to the Queen." In 1888 she became the wife of the famous conductor Sir Charles Hallé, and constantly appeared with him in public until her death in 1895. She then lived in London until her eldest son was killed in the Alps in 1898, since when she has resided in Berlin.