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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 960.

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## LINEN

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## THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

### MAY BRING ABOUT AN ELECTION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 4.

Will Mr. Lloyd George's pending Budget be rejected by the House of Lords? is the question which agitates political circles. A majority may be said to hold an affirmative opinion, and should the Peers act in this manner a General Election would become necessary. A constitutional crisis without precedent would be brought about, and the Government would have no alternative save an appeal to the country. Hints have emerged from Government sources that the Budget is in the nature of a punitive weapon by means of which revenge will be taken on the capitalist, the landlord, and the publican for the defeats sustained by the Cabinet's pet schemes since 1906. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been harping so persistently on his intention to plunder certain "hen-roosts" that he has created an unnecessary amount of prejudice with regard to his financial proposals. The Radical mistake lies in its exaggerated view of the wealth-producing qualities of land, which, as a matter of fact, has been rapidly decreasing in value for the past half century. Thousands of acres are lying fallow because the landlords find that it does not pay to cultivate, and because of the dearth in agricultural labour. Further onslaughts on land must inevitably render it valueless, and the landlords, who are perhaps more strongly represented in the Upper House than any other interest, are determined to go to extremes in defence of their property.

In introducing his Budget Mr. Lloyd George will probably cite the naval crisis as a reason why the country must find more money, but he has so far produced no solid argument against the raising of a loan for this purpose. The sensation of the week was a letter addressed to the Chancellor by Mr. L. J. Maxse, in which the writer offers to contribute a large part of his income as a proof that he is no selfish agitator for more "Dreadnoughts" at the expense of other people. His letter, in part, runs as follows:—

"The palm for ineptitude must be awarded to that Minister who had hitherto passed for a man of intelligence, but who has now followed up his suggestion that the 'agitators' are 'scoundrels' by insinuating that the 'patriots' who are 'yelling' most loudly for 'Dreadnoughts' are unwilling to contribute their fair share of the cost. May I be permitted to disprove this allegation? I am 'yelling' for an efficient and sufficient fleet as loudly as I know how, but I am more than anxious to bear my share of its burden, and as an earnest of good faith, I forward you a substantial portion of my income to be devoted to the construction of the second quartet of 'Dreadnoughts' now trembling in the balance. The Government can get all the money they want by a frank appeal to the patriotism of the nation, founded on a full disclosure of the facts, which are infinitely worse than has been allowed to transpire. Every Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman outside a lunatic asylum would rather hamper himself by paying a substantial insurance today than be ruined tomorrow by a huge war indemnity. Should you and your colleagues decide against laying down the further 'Dreadnoughts,' so urgently needed if Great Britain is to keep abreast of her challengers, I will ask for the return of my cheque, which will be devoted to some other patriotic purpose."

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## BATTLE OF THE BLUES.

### OXFORD WINS EXCITING STRUGGLE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 4.

One of the most keenly contested Variety boat races ended on Saturday afternoon in a fine victory for the Oxford crew. The time was 19min. 50sec., and the Oxford boat arrived at the finish three-and-a-half lengths ahead. The weather was all that could be desired, and the crowd was a record one. Shortly after the start from Putney Cambridge gained a slight lead, and until Hammersmith Bridge it was neck and neck, but beyond the bridge Oxford forged slowly but steadily ahead and maintained the lead till the finish. Sixty-six races have now been rowed, and Oxford leads by five wins. After the race both crews came in for an ovation from the spectators.

## THE EAGLE AND THE CARCASE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 4.

"I do not blame Germany," said Captain Pretymann, ex-Secretary to the Admiralty, in a speech at Colchester last night, "but I wish to deliver it from temptation. If you tempt a great military Power like Germany with a fat carcase incapable of defending itself, what will the eagle do?"

## DEATH OF ADMIRAL CERVERA.

Cádiz, April 4.

Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet during the war with the United States, died here yesterday.

He led the sortie from Santiago, when his vessels were destroyed in detail by the fire from Admiral Sampson's squadron, and finally surrendered after having put up a fight which compelled admiration from the American fleet.

## AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM.

Washington, April 4.

The Committee of Ways and Means will recommend about 60 alterations in the Tariff Bill; which concern, among others, the duty of 45 cents per ton on coal, the abolition of reciprocal provisions with regard to iron ore, pig iron and old iron, and the compensation duty on coffee.

## GERMAN MUNICIPAL VISIT TO LONDON.

Herr Kirschner (Chief Burgomaster of Berlin), Burgomaster Reicke, ten members of the municipal executive, and twenty city councillors will take part in the municipal visit to London. The party will leave Bremen for Southampton on May 23, on board a steamer placed at its disposal by the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

## THE FRENCH LABOUR UNREST.

Paris, April 5.

The entire press this morning discusses yesterday's meeting at the Hippodrome, where more than 20,000 persons, workers and State employes, including a number of postal officials, unanimously declared the unity existing between the labour element and the Government employes. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in case of a new strike breaking out in the post-office, the officials would be joined by all the general workers. The Conservative journals declare that the result of the meeting justifies gravest anxiety for the future, but the many violent speeches directed against the Government are cordially approved. The Radical papers remind the workers and State employes that they have to thank the Republic for the introduction of the 1884 Syndicate Law, without which M. Pataud, the "Strike King," and his supporters could not have achieved a fraction of their present power.

Lyons, April 5.

A meeting of 1,500 Government and municipal employes was held here yesterday, in the course of which the officials and the labour proletariat declared themselves to be absolutely united in the demand for their lawful rights.

There is grave reason to fear in the near future labour troubles throughout France on a scale as yet unprecedented, in view of the growing unrest which continues to manifest itself among workers in all the Departments.

## DR. ELIOT DECLINES LONDON EMBASSY.

Washington, April 4.

Dr. Eliot has definitely declined the post of American Ambassador in London.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot is the ex-President of Harvard University, and has been described as the greatest living American. He has declined the appointment because of his age. He is seventy-five years old.

## A WARM RECEPTION FOR CASTRO.

New York, April 5.

A telegram from Port of Spain announces that the Governor has prohibited the export of arms and ammunition as it is believed that Castro will endeavour to raise a punitive expedition there. Accounts from Venezuela say that Castro is likely to meet with a peppery reception on his arrival.

## MR. ROOSEVELT AT GIBRALTAR.

Naples, April 4.

A special service of carabinieri has been organised to guard Mr. Roosevelt when he lands here. Both the steamer "Hamburg," by which the ex-President is coming, and the "Admiral," on board which he will sail for Mombasa, are to be surrounded by police boats. The municipality has decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. Roosevelt, and a motor-boat will be placed at his disposal during his stay.

Gibraltar, April 3.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived here yesterday morning on board the steamer "Hamburg."

The ex-President landed and called on General Sir F. Forestier-Walker, the Governor. He was unable to accept any invitations, as the "Hamburg" sailed for Naples at noon.

# BERLIN

By a misprint it was stated in Sunday's issue of the *Daily Record* that Professor Burgess, of Columbia, had been appointed to the *honorary* position of Dean of that University. "*Honorable* position" was, of course, intended.

An especially interesting service was held at the American Church on Sunday morning (Palm Sunday), when Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D., LL.D., of Princeton University, filled the pulpit as announced, while Rev. Dr. Crosser conducted the service, Rev. Dr. Dickie leading the congregation in prayer. The altar was gracefully decorated with palms and white azaleas, while the congregation was an unusually large one for the time of year, many members of the Church, and especially of the student body, having already left for the South.

Dr. van Dyke preached an eloquent sermon on the text, "And he endured, as seeing the Invisible," in which he laid emphasis on the existence of seven senses: the five senses as generally accepted; the sixth sense—"common-sense"; and the seventh and most essential sense, the spiritual capacity for perceiving the unseen, which he traced especially in the Biblical life of Moses and in the modern lives of Lincoln and George Washington. The sermon was most appreciatively received. In introducing the preacher Dr. Crosser referred to Dr. van Dyke's services to the Church in 1878, during its early struggles, at a time when Mr. Arthur Hadley, later President of Yale University, was also active in the interests of the Church. Professor van Dyke in responding referred to his deep gratification at the astonishing development of the American Chapel since the time when he knew it thirty years ago. An impressive rendering of Gounod's "There is a Green Hill Far Away" was given by the soloist for the day, Miss Repilaer.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Union will not be held as usual next Tuesday (first Tuesday in the month). Due notice will be given of the date of the meeting when called.

Miss Winifred Gaugh, the English singer who has just signed a contract with the Weimar Court Theater, has been engaged to sing there during Easter week. Her contract proper commences in September.

Miss Elizabeth Thackara continues to enjoy her stay in Tokio immensely. She is not expected to return to Berlin before the Japanese Flower Festival in May.

Americans recently registered at the American Embassy include:—Mr. Adolph Shakman, of Chicago (at Helmstädter Strasse 6); Mr. J. Coelil, of Chicago; Mr. Norbert Rosenbaum, of New York City; Marion

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Dexter Learned, of Philadelphia (at the Kaiserhof); Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Osborn, of Michigan (at Hotel Adlon); Mr. A. L. Frankenthal, of New York City (at the Coburger Hof).

Mrs. James Steele and Miss Steele, of Toronto, Canada, who have made many friends in the American Colony during their stay here, have left for Paris, where they will stay for three months at 21, Avenue de la grande Armée.

An exciting base-ball contest was played by the members of the American Boys' Club on Saturday afternoon in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A., Wilhelm Strasse 34. Quite a number of interested spectators gathered to witness the struggle from the gallery, including Rev. Dr. Crosser, Mrs. A. Montgomery Thackara, the wife of the American Consul-General, Vice-Consul General Cauldwell, and others.

The game was hotly contested, and abounded in brilliant play. Finally the "Reds," consisting of:—Captain Paul Rambeau (centre); Bob Eirich and Lawrence Loeb, forwards; Allan Carpe and Malcolm Hanson, guards, won by a score of 18—13 from the "Blues," captained by Osman Wyckoff, centre, with Arthur and Leo Isaacson, forwards, and Jem Martin and Robert Patton, guards. Mr. Stearns, who refereed, was assisted by Tommy Watson, time-keeper, and by Edward Wisser and Foster MacClelland, score-keepers. The desire was emphatically pressed that the boys would shortly issue invitations to another match-game.

Mr. Henry V. Stearns, of Chicago, who has presided over the Boys' Club for the past two years, sails on April 25 for America. His loss will be keenly felt and not easily replaced by the flourishing little organisation. It was thanks to Mr. Stearns' initiative, for example, that the Club acquired the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium in the Wilhelm Strasse as a regular Saturday afternoon meeting place. There is a possibility that Mr. J. D. Lightbody will take up the reins of superintendence after Mr. Stearns' departure.

Gluck's "Orpheus und Eurydike" was given at the Royal Opera on Sunday, with Frau Schumann-Heinck as *Orpheus*. Herr von Strauss conducted. Although Frau Schumann-Heinck was suffering from slight indisposition, her performance evoked great applause, which reached its climax in the second

act, after her singing of the Aria "Ach, ich habe sie verloren." Frau Herzog sang *Eurydike*, and Fräulein Dietrich *Heros*. The decorations in the first scene "Totenheim" and the second scene "Eingang zur Unterwelt" combined with the well-known "Gefilde der Seligen" and the grand transformation decoration in the third act to form a truly beautiful whole impression.

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

## TARIFF REFORM AND RETALIATION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 4.

A good deal of disgust is felt at the news that the Glasgow Corporation has placed a huge contract for electric car rails and equipment with American firms in preference to patronising home industries. It appears that the American firms quoted prices thirty per cent. less than the British terms, and that this was done with the direct intention of cutting out the home markets and preparing the way for an American steel invasion. The Glasgow authorities defend their action on the ground that they were dealing with ratepayers' money, and therefore it was essential to purchase the required goods at the most economical rates. The lesson to be derived from this incident was not lost sight of at the annual gathering of the Tariff Reform League assembled at Leeds on Friday, when an optimistic letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was read amid cheers. The pioneer of tariff reform wrote that "we shall never be in a position to meet the competition with which we are threatened if we foolishly consider that the position that was suitable sixty years ago is still the best policy for us to pursue." This referred to the arguments brought forward by the late Mr. Cobden in favour of free trade, and which are still used in their original form by its upholders today. Those arguments naturally took no cognisance of the enormous developments in the international economic situation during the past two or three decades, whereby the United States and Germany have entered into strenuous competition with British industry. When the Cobdenite arguments were first used they were no doubt eminently sound, and the developments referred to were not even foreseen at that time. Now, however, the times have changed, but not the British tariff system, which is crippling all manner of home industries, driving capital out of the country, and rendering workless numberless skilled artisans and mechanics. During Friday's sitting of the Tariff Reform League it was shown that while from 1898 to 1906 there was an average issue of new industrial capital in this country of sixty-six and a quarter

millions sterling, in 1907 it dropped to 28 millions. Meanwhile the exportation of capital increased. In the two years ending April 1907 269 millions sterling of capital went abroad, and this financial year would probably show an exportation of 140 millions making 409 millions sterling of capital driven abroad in three years.

In face of figures such as these the half-hearted arguments of the Free Traders are unconvincing. The following extract from a letter by Mr. William G. C. Gladstone, an ardent Free Trader, is a striking example of the new methods of combating the wave of Tariff Reform which is finding outlet in the bye-elections:—

While the agitation for Protection in this country is maintained we are not justified in regarding Germany as the aggressor when she strains to increase her naval strength; it would be unnatural if she did not endeavour to defend herself against those insane and bellicose tariffs which the Protectionist party is endeavouring to persuade this country to adopt. Let us be warned in time that Free Trade is the friend of peace, and that Protection is its deadly enemy.

This argument, carried to its logical conclusion, means that England must refrain from imposing duties on goods entering this country from Germany for fear of offending Germany and impelling her to crush down the tariff barriers by sheer force of arms. A contention such as this is an aspersion on Englishmen and Germans alike: the former are to be prevented by threats from taking what measures may seem necessary to guard their interests, while the latter are credited with carrying business keenness to the extent of crushing competition with cannon balls. The Free Traders should certainly search about for better arguments than this.

## MR. MARION CRAWFORD BETTER.

Rome, April 5.

Mr. Marion Crawford, who is lying ill at Sorrento, is now without fever, and his doctor hopes that he will soon be convalescent.

## BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

London, April 5.

According to a Lloyds report from Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, the steamer "Oak-branch" has been wrecked in the Westminister Straits on her voyage to Chile, and been deserted. Nineteen of the crew and passengers had reached the shore; the captain and twenty persons were still missing when the report was despatched.

## A NEW AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Pittsburg, April 5.

A company has been formed here for the transport of bituminous coal to the Mediterranean. The ships are to bring back iron ore from Spain, and the shipments to begin five months hence. The company expects to export twenty millions of tons of coal annually, and to import ten million tons of ore.

## GREAT FIRE IN TEXAS.

Fort Worth (Texas), April 5.

A large number of buildings were razed to the ground here in consequence of a widespread conflagration. Among the ravaged buildings are some hundred homes, four churches, two schools, and the machine shops of the Texas-Pacific Railroad. Military patrols are stationed around the ruins to defend them from looters.

## GERMAN BALLOON DESTROYED.

Stuttgart, April 5.

The balloon "Württemberg," belonging to the Württemberg Aeronautical Society, which ascended yesterday at Canstatt, landed after a stormy passage in the neighbourhood of Luneville. The wind was so strong that the balloon became unmanageable while descending, with the result that it was torn to shreds and became a total loss. The occupants were rescued.

The place in as it always. The program the "Vauban" Ninth Symphony only character. Rains said. Of such to the excellent course. tion, please Chorus of Bender-Segentlemen which masses for the House whose full notes whose de-filling of the enth-meant; it the soloist sung with

When Chopin, last, those minds in day Herr Chopin in great. Th here, peac-purely pe. This tend-ible of the Rondo had also wished for the final dition to played 24 which the three page interested These pre-bore a mi-effect, in Thus Her-not be re-cinate.

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The Aust-day on M-fairs, to en-Governmen-annulment lin. M. Pi-

# DRESDEN

The great "Palm Sunday Concert" filled every place in the Opera House on Saturday and Sunday as it always does, with a crowd of devout listeners. The programme was the traditional one, containing the "Verwandlungsmusik" and the "Charfreitagzauber" from Wagner's "Parsifal," and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, under Herr Hagen's direction. The only change was in the soloists. This time Herr Rains sang *Gurnemann* and Herr Grosch *Parsifal*. Of such short test pieces nothing need be said as to the conception of the parts; that two such excellent singers could not fail, was a matter of course. Herr Rains, in spite of slight indisposition, pleased by his fine deep notes. In the final Chorus of the Symphony Frau Wedekind and Frau Bender-Schäfer sang, as well as the two above-named gentlemen. The sweet voice of Frau Wedekind, which hovered and shone above the excited choral masses like a sea-gull over a stormy sea, was heard for the last time, for the present, in the Opera House which she has so often filled with the beautiful notes of "the nightingale." For this artist, whose departure is viewed with anxiety as to the filling of the vacancy she leaves, a good portion of the enthusiastic and long-continued applause was meant; it was intended also for Herr Hagen and the soloists, as well as for the Chorus, who had sung with splendid precision and purity of tone.

F. Z.

When Mme. Carreño played works by Beethoven, Chopin, and Liszt at the Palmengarten on Friday last, those tone-heroes were brought before our minds in their full creative power. On the following day Herr Raoul von Koczalski played Beethoven and Chopin in the same place. The difference was very great. There, demoniac strength, inflaming rhythm; here, pearly clearness and perfect execution, in a purely personal conception of the interpreter's own. This tender, noble treatment suited the *Adagio cantabile* of the Beethoven Sonata op. 31 No. 1, but the *Rondo* lost much of its effect. Herr Koczalski had also chosen the lyrics of Chopin. I could have wished for much more of the prescribed *fuoco* in the final *Presto* of the G-minor Ballade. In addition to Beethoven and Chopin, Herr Koczalski played 24 Preludes of his own composition and of which the programme contained an "explanation" three pages long. The audience appeared to be more interested in the explanation than in the playing. These preludes, which occupied half an hour and bore a mild and gloomy character, had a wearisome effect, in spite of many beauties contained in them. Thus Herr Koczalski's third pianoforte recital could not be reckoned among the performances that fascinate.

F. Z.

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

## SPORT.

### FOOTBALL.

The results of the football matches played on the Sportpark ground on Sunday under the auspices of the *Dresdner Sport Club* were as follow. D.S.C. V. beat the *Viktoria III.* by 6 : 0. D.S.C. II. succumbed to *Viktoria I.* with 2 : 3. D.S.C. I. captured the

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championship of East Saxony in a victory of 3 : 0 over Sportlust I.; and will now compete in the games for the championship of Mid-Germany. They will first have to meet the championship team of the Vogtland district, F.C. Appelles, Plauen, on the 9th instant.—A match will be played on the Sportpark ground, near the Nossener Brücke, on April 9 between the D.S.C. "Seniors" and the F.C. "Wacker 03." This game will begin at 3.30 p.m., and will prove that men over 30 can still play football.

### HOCKEY.

On Thursday the Akademische Sport Club team, of Dresden, will travel to Vienna to play four matches. The first match is for a cup, which it is to be hoped will return to Dresden. Unfortunately it is impossible to take the strongest team, but those going should give a good account of themselves.

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

In the gallery Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, the preparations for the exhibition of the "Elbier" group of artists are in active progress, as it is to fill all the rooms lighted from above. The exhibition will be opened on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 11 a.m.

### MAIL AND SHIPPING NEWS.

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

"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, left Gibraltar April 3rd.  
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Naples April 2nd.  
"Barbarossa," from New York for Genoa, passed the Azores April 3rd.  
"Brandenburg," from New York for Bremen, left New York April 3rd.  
"Kleist," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Colombo April 4th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, left Shanghai April 3rd.  
"Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Yokohama April 4th.  
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Aden April 4th.  
"Zieten," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide April 3rd.  
"Scharnhorst," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven April 5th.  
"Oneseenan," from Bremen for New York, passed Eastbourne April 4th.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hamburg April 4th.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Closed during Holy Week.

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed during Holy Week.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

#### HOLY WEEK:

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.

#### HOLY WEEK:

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. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann 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. WIGGOTT, Resident Minister.

### Dresden Museums, etc.

**Royal Picture Gallery.** Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—5. Mondays 9—1.15.0.  
**Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger).** Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.  
**Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger).** Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.  
**Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.  
**Royal mineral, geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.  
**Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2. Saturdays 9—2.15.0, Sundays and Holidays 11—2.15.0.  
**Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, 1. (Cosel-Palais).** In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

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### A BELLINI MADONNA STOLEN.

Milan, April 4.

While going his round yesterday the verger of the Madonna dell' Orto church here discovered that a highly valuable painting of the Madonna by Giovanni Bellini had disappeared from its place on the wall. An enquiry was instantly commenced, but so far there exists no trace of the thief or thieves.

### THE BALKAN QUESTION.

Paris, April 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires called today on M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to enquire on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government whether France would consent to the annulment of Article XXV. of the treaty of Berlin. M. Pichon replied in a favourable sense.

### THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Friedrichshafen, April 5.

The Zeppelin airship ascended at 9.18 a.m. today for a 24-hour endurance trip.

Ravensburg, April 5.

The airship is again moving southwards towards Lake Constance. It was sighted at 3.30 p.m. over Weingarten. The journey to Ulm appears to have been given up.

### THE KRUPP FAMILY.

#### REMARKABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Essen on Ruhr, April 4.

The following placard has been posted in the Krupp works:—

"A report has been spread by some of the newspapers within the last few days of strained rela-

tions existing between my wife and myself. I have been informed that similar reports have reached the employés of the Krupp works. As it is a matter of concern to us that such false notions should not fix themselves in the minds of Krupp employés, my wife and I consider it necessary to meet them with the declaration that all reports of a disturbance of the good relations between us are entirely devoid of foundation, and inventions from beginning to end.

(signed) Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach."

### MR. ROOSEVELT'S JOURNEY.

Naples, April 5.

The S.S. "Hamburg," with Mr. Roosevelt on board, arrived here, all well, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The S.S. "Admiral," which is to take the ex-President on to Africa, has also arrived.

## THE BRITISH THRONE.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE HEIR APPARENT.

(By THE DAILY RECORD'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

From time to time come disturbing rumours regarding the health of King Edward, and in spite of the fact that these for the most part emanate in the imagination of enterprising newspaper men, chiefly foreign, many well-informed English people incline to the belief that the volume of smoke at least connotes the not entire absence of fire. It is well known that of late years His Majesty, who is now in his 68th year, has found it prudent to act upon the advice of his physicians and spend the trying months of winter and early spring in more congenial climes than that prevailing in his island dominions. His present sojourn at Biarritz was undertaken directly at the suggestion of his medical advisers, who had reason to feel anxious about the after effects of the cold which he contracted while on the visit to Berlin. Happily there is not the least reason for anticipating any immediate change in the Monarchy, but quite naturally the rumours and counter-rumours respecting the King's health have directed increased public attention to the Heir Apparent.

George, Prince of Wales, is now in his forty-fourth year, having been born on June 3, 1865. He is one of those to whom the saying that "a distinguished father means an extinguished son" applies in a certain sense, as the brilliant diplomatic achievements and the engaging personality of King Edward have brought the monarch forward in public interest to a degree unheard of during the reign of Queen Victoria. The present King, when Prince of Wales, was constantly in request at functions where a male representative of the Throne was more appropriate to the occasion, and thus it was that he became a widely known personality long before he ascended the throne. The present Prince of Wales, however, is by no means the cypher that many foreign observers appear to think. He is constantly engaged in the pursuance of his public duties, which are numerous and arduous. He takes a profound interest in Imperial affairs, and has more than once visited the distant possessions of the Crown, where his keen desire for knowledge and his instant appreciation of Colonial conditions have rendered him deservedly popular. Naturally of a retiring disposition, the Prince finds his greatest happiness within his own domestic circle, and is never so contented as when romping with his children in the lovely grounds at Sandringham. Although not displaying the keen interest in the Turf which is a characteristic of his father, his Royal Highness is nevertheless a genuine lover of sport. Of late he has been present at a number of important football matches, and his interest in the game has gone far towards winning for him the popularity of his future subjects. But the Prince is seen to the best advantage when thrown into the company of sailors, for he has in his constitution an unmistakable partiality for salt water. He served in the Royal Navy for several years, applying himself studiously to mastering the technical difficulties of navigation and other branches of the seaman's art. By sheer hard work he won his lieutenant's commission, and many a long night he spent as officer of the watch on the bridge of a warship buffeted by the Atlantic rollers. In the ward-room he doffed his Royal character and mingled with his fellow officers as one of themselves, and if today you ask any officer or bluejacket his opinion of the Prince you will find him described as "one of the best."

His Royal Highness, like many other distinguished persons, has not escaped the unwelcome attentions of busybodies and gossip-mongers who delight in circulating and publishing imaginative stories of the faults, foibles, and vices of their betters. But those whose privilege it is to know the Prince confidently declare that when the march of time brings him to the Throne the country will find in him a not unworthy successor of his august father, and a ruler whose absorbing aim in life is the maintenance of the best English monarchical traditions, coupled with the will and ability to defend the Empire's best interests by every means available under the rules of the British Constitution.

#### MR. KIPLING'S AUTOGRAPH.

According to a Paris contemporary Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who was recently in Rome, has discovered the penalty of fame. He was only a few days in the Eternal City when his identity was discovered, and then his troubles began. All the English-speaking ladies in Rome assailed him for his autograph. Some brought fans, others autograph albums, and all with the sweetest smiles besought a thought, or at least the signature. At the beginning the author of "The Recessional" complied with the best grace in the world, but the applicants were so numerous that Mr. Kipling was kept a close prisoner. Then he took the bull by the horns, and announced that the autograph would cost half a sovereign. Then he found peace, or at least so says our Paris contemporary.

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Well furnished Rooms. English cooking. Best references. Reasonable Terms.

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Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

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Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin.

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By appointment to the Royal Court.

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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

## FIGHT WITH CANNIBALS.

### BRITISH AND GERMANS IN ACTION.

London, April 3.

A graphic story of the recent fighting between the Anglo-German Boundary Commission in Nigeria and cannibal tribes has been received by Reuter. Particulars are also given of a hazardous and arduous march of the British column, which crossed entirely unknown country to join Colonel Whitlock, the British Commissioner. The force, under the command of Captain C. E. Heathcote, 1st Southern Nigeria Regiment, with Lieutenant Homan and Hicks, consisted of 130 men and a Maxim, and started from the Cross River to join the Commissioners near the Anglo-German boundary. Soon after it left Ikom, it entered entirely unknown country, inhabited by the Gaye tribe, a people who practise cannibalism in its worst forms, for they not only eat their enemies who are killed in war, but also devour the bodies of those who die from natural causes. They had never seen a white man.

For the first ten days there were no difficulties with the natives, but opposition began as soon as the Gaye country was entered. The practically naked cannibals stoutly opposed an advance. The men who had hitherto acted as guides had run away, and the Gayes declined to render any assistance. For greater safety the force pushed on to the mountains and camped there for the first night. The night was very anxious and uncomfortable. The rain was torrential, and the hills all round were dotted with native compounds, all of which had been cleared as evidence of hostility. At dawn the Gayes attacked the camp. Captain Heathcote had despatched a small section to recover stores which had been stolen on the previous day, but this force had scarcely left camp before they found the road blocked by natives armed with guns. Another section was also sent out to cover the march of the first party. It soon became evident that the position was perilous. The mountains, to use the words of an officer present, "appeared to be alive with natives, who were grouped along the terraces and among the boulders as thick as gulls," and rolled down great stones on the force below. A harassing fight ensued, and one soldier, who was standing near Captain Heathcote, was hit in eleven places. The natives were temporarily driven off, and the sections pushed on as rapidly as possible. When they returned to camp they found that a determined attack had been made on three sides. It was impossible to hold the position, and the force moved on for four miles to a place more easily defended. They were still without guides, and with no knowledge of the road.

Subsequently Lieutenant Homan, when going to the site of a new camp, was attacked by an overwhelming force, practically the whole valley being in arms. He only had a small escort, and at an early stage the lock of his machine gun broke. The natives utterly disregarded the machine gun when it was in action, and repeatedly rushed the little force of thirty men on three sides. Lieutenant Homan's helmet was shot off at sixty paces. It was imperative to retire, but although the camp was only one mile distant this operation took three hours. Simultaneously with this the camp was itself attacked, but the enemy were driven off with great gallantry by the few men holding the place. There were over three hundred loads in camp, and despite overwhelming odds the place was successfully held.

During the night there was constant sniping, and there were several threats to rush the camp. In order to report what was going on Colour-Sergeant Phillips got out of the place, and at great personal risk made a splendid march to the main camp, doing the distance of ninety miles in three days. Sergeant King also displayed heroic conduct at the time when the machine gun got out of order, and at a critical moment steadied the men in the face of the enemy's rush. The information received at the main camp showed how grave was the situation, and the Germans were asked to assist the British. To this they readily agreed, and the joint force marched out and experienced the fighting, particulars of which were reported by Reuter's Agency last week. During the operations the natives employed tactics never before seen in Nigeria. They were almost like trained troops. They were barely visible, and absolute silence prevailed in the fighting line, except for the raucous voice of the leading chief, who directed his men in an unknown tongue.

#### 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.

No change in the weather.