

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
Telephone  
1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THOMAS ATKINS DE TROP.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 6.

An Englishman's home is his castle is the proud boast of every patriotic British citizen, but this happy state of affairs is not likely to continue indefinitely, according to the Army Annual Bill introduced by Mr. Haldane to the House of Commons last week. This perennial Bill is usually lacking in interest, since its chief function is to give Parliament an opportunity of voting in favour of the maintenance of a standing army each year, and there is rarely much controversial matter contained in its dry clauses. This year's Bill, however, is the exception that proves the rule. The private citizen learns for the first time that he will in all probability have soldiers billeted on him in time of war. Up to the present billeting has been restricted to licensed premises, but now the necessity of finding adequate quarters for the Territorial Army in case of mobilisation has led the Government to break down the barriers of tradition. If need arises, billeting officers, accompanied by policemen, will personally visit a house and inform the proprietor that the licensed premises and public buildings in the town having been found inadequate to provide accommodation for the men, a number of soldiers must be quartered beneath his roof. He will be required to give full information respecting the rooms at disposal, and the soldier lodgers will duly arrive, after which an official document pasted on the door will attest the fact. The householder must provide food for his martial guests, but the expense will be covered by the authorities. For each breakfast he will be allowed 4d., for dinner 11d., and for supper 2d. The following is the official menu which must be provided for each soldier:—

Breakfast: 6oz. bread, one pint of tea, 4oz. of bacon.

Dinner: 1lb. of meat, ½lb. of bread, ½lb. of vegetables, and one pint of beer.

Supper: 6oz. of bread, one pint of tea, 2oz. of cheese.

No beds will be demanded, but the householder is expected to do what he can to make the men comfortable, and if he refuses to obey the instructions of the billeting officer he will render himself amenable to civil law. He may protest that his house is small and his family large—the authorities will decide whether there is room for the soldier or not. He may argue that his means are too slender to admit of his providing the provisions; in that case he will, in all probability, receive a credit note from the paymaster. There will be no loophole. The greater a man's means (ascertained by the authorities) the greater the number of soldiers to be housed.

Some 10,000 men left the Territorial Army last Thursday, the first day for the resignation of those members who signed on for one year only. The resignation period ends on June 30, and it is calculated that about 50,000 of the 83,000 one-year men will remain in the force. This, with the present deficiency of men, will leave the Territorials about 88,000 men short of their establishment.

An interesting comparison of the strength of the British Army and auxiliary forces on January 1 this year with the strength on October 1, 1905, issued by the War Office last week, reveals the effect of the changes introduced by Mr. Haldane's scheme. The figures are as follows:—

The Regular Army has decreased by 20,434 men to 168,915, while the annual cost has decreased by £1,529,000 to £13,192,000.

## DRESDEN CHINA

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The Army Reserve has increased by 40,090 men to 136,929, while the cost has increased by £391,000 to £1,387,000.

The Special Reserve, which has taken the place of the Militia, has 67,740 men or 20,469 fewer, while the cost is £104,000 more at £1,207,000. The Territorial Force numbered 207,715 and cost £2,139,000, as compared with the Volunteers 275,454 men costing £1,971,000.

## EX-PRESIDENT AND KING.

INTERESTING SCENE AT MESSINA.

Messina, April 7.

The steamer "Admiral," with ex-President Roosevelt, his son Kermit, and Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Ambassador to Italy, on board, arrived at Messina at 2.30 p.m. yesterday. Shortly after the arrival of the steamer Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by Ambassador Griscom, was rowed over to the Italian ironclad "Re Umberto," where he was cordially received by King Victor. After enjoying a long conversation, the King and Mr. Roosevelt left the warship and proceeded to the village of Regina Elena, whither the Queen of Italy had previously gone. The party subsequently made a tour of inspection in the ruined city, visiting the barracks erected by the American Help Committee and other points of interest. Everywhere the crowd greeted the party with enthusiastic cheers. Later in the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt and his companions took a hearty leave of the King and Queen and returned on board the "Admiral," which steamed out of Messina roads at 6 o'clock en route for Port Said. The Royal party continued their inspection of the barracks, hospitals, and shelters for refugees until a late hour, and met on every hand the warmest welcome from the populace.

It is calculated that nearly 5,000 foreigners poured into Naples on the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's arrival on Monday, especially from places near by, such as Capri, Sorrento, and Amalfi. When the "Hamburg" was really identified a general roar went up from the huge crowd on shore. Some boats succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police boats, and approached the liner, offering fruit and flowers for sale. These were handed by ropes to the passengers, leaning over the deck rail of the "Hamburg," who thoroughly enjoyed the novel experience. Other boats lay to, a few yards away, while singers with mandolins sang characteristic Neapolitan songs.

The German Consul at Naples handed Mr. Roosevelt a beautiful bouquet in the name of the Kaiser, at the same time expressing the Imperial thanks that Mr. Roosevelt had seen fit to patronise a German steamer. The ex-President immediately despatched a cordially worded telegram of thanks to the Kaiser.

## GERMAN ART EXHIBITION IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 7.

The German art exhibition was opened here yesterday in presence of the State and municipal representatives and a brilliant gathering of society personages.

## THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

TO BE TESTED FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Friedrichshafen, April 7.

The Imperial air-cruiser "Zeppelin I." ascended yesterday evening at 9.40 o'clock, and headed towards Ulm. The strictest secrecy is being observed with regard to the object of this cruise. The weather is very favourable. A report from Ravensburg states that the airship appeared over the town shortly before 4 o'clock this morning, disappearing later in the direction of Weingarten. At 6.50 o'clock it reappeared heading in a south-easterly direction. From Wangen, in Allgäu, comes a message that the airship arrived there at 8.10 o'clock, cruised for a short time above the town, and finally flew towards Kisslegg and Leutkirch.

Friedrichshafen, Wednesday noon.

The airship has now been twelve hours in the air without descending. At 10 o'clock it reappeared above here, but has not made a descent.

Later.

The airship has landed at Manzell after a 13 hours' journey.

Berlin.

Ballooning will play a prominent rôle in the great Imperial manoeuvres this year, which take place at the end of August on the border of Wuertemberg and Bavaria. It has been decided that the Zeppelin airship, which since its purchase by the army is generally known as S.M.S. (His Majesty's ship) "Zeppelin I.," will be attached to the Bavarian-Wuertemberg corps, under the command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, brother of the Prince Regent. It is thought possible that the other two military dirigibles, the "Gross" and the "Parseval," will be engaged on the other side, which will consist of the 3rd Bavarian Army Corps and the 14th Baden Army Corps, commanded by General Bock v. Polach. The newly-invented balloon artillery which both Krupp and Ehrhardt have just brought out will, it is reported, be seen in the field for the first time. This ordnance will probably be attached to General von Bock's command, so as to test its approximate usefulness against air cruisers of the Zeppelin type. At least a portion of these airship guns will be mounted on motor-cars to facilitate the pursuit. Some time about the manoeuvres—it is not known whether before or after—experiments with live shells will be carried out. For this purpose targets in the shape of unmanned balloons will be sent up in the air. It is anticipated that the Emperor, who, as usual, will officiate as supreme umpire, will attend these highly interesting tests.

The manoeuvres will take place in the district lying between the towns of Stuttgart, Heilbronn and Heilbronn-Kraillsheim. The imperial headquarters will be at Stuttgart, where the Kaiser will be the guest of the King of Wuertemberg. Of recent years the motor-car has played an increasingly important rôle in the imperial manoeuvres, and further progress in this direction will be seen this year. The portable kitchens drawn by gun teams of the pattern used in the Russian army were so successful last year that their number will be increased this year, while the tractional force will be supplied by a motor. In order to accustom the soldiers to fend for themselves in war time, it has been decided that the men's wants shall this year be supplied on the spot. Coffee, tea, flour, bread, and forage will have to be raised on the country-side, and even the fresh meat will be slaughtered by the soldiers themselves, after the cattle, etc., have been examined by the military vet-

(Continued on page 2.)