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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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EXQUISITE PAINTING ON CHINA

RICHARD WEHSENER,

DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

To-morrow (Good Friday) being a General Holiday, the next issue of The Daily Record will appear on Sunday, April 11.

A BARBARIC SURVIVAL.

The burning question of the sanctity of private property at sea in war-time has again cropped up in England in connection with the recent conference on Maritime Warfare, and was referred to on Wednesday night in the House of Commons, as we report elsewhere. England, it will be remembered, is the only civilised country which still refuses to relinquish her right to capture the private property of belligerents, and her determined attitude in the matter renders further international meetings on the subject superfluous. To the best of our knowledge no substantial reasons have ever been adduced for England's position in this matter. As a country which draws practically its entire food supply from over-sea sources, Great Britain would be threatened with semi-starvation in the event of war with another great maritime Power. The trade routes across the Atlantic would require strict and incessant guarding, as the enemy's cruisers could very easily work such havoc among the fleet of cargo vessels bringing from Canada and the United States wheat and other provisions to England as would immediately cause the price of bread to become prohibitive so far as the poorer English classes were concerned. England's food supply is her weakest point, and it is one that an enterprising adversary would make the most of. The capture of private property has been described by thoughtful writers the world over as a deplorable survival of barbaric piracy, as a degrading anachronism, and as a fruitful source of international discord. But the belief in its efficacy is so deeply rooted in the British Navy that no amount of argument is likely to bring about a change in Great Britain's attitude. A determined attempt to wipe out this clause in international law was made on the occasion of the last conference at The Hague, but the British delegates refused to sanction its elimination. Their argument was the time-honoured one of all being fair in war. The United States also refused to make privateering a breach of international law, probably remembering the brilliant exploits of Paul Jones in this phase of sea warfare. Thus the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers between them stand convicted of advocating the continuance of what the rest of the civilised world describes as legalised piracy. Germany, with her ever-increasing ocean traffic and overseas commerce, is one of those most directly concerned in seeing the seizure of private property and the privateering system abolished. While those two clauses remain in the voluminous tome of international law she can never be certain of non-interference with her ocean trade, and many ingenious English writers contend that this very uncertainty is no unimportant guarantee of peace. We cannot follow the intricacy of arguments such as these, but we believe it to be in the best interests of peace and universal concord that the law should be promptly revised as regards privateering and the capture of private property at sea. Certainly the retention of the latter clause furnishes Germany with ample and indisputable excuse for greatly increasing her existing battle fleets, but this is a point which those responsible for the present agitation in Great Britain are careful to ignore.

EIGHT BRITISH DREADNOUGHTS THIS YEAR.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 7.

Although the Government will not officially acknowledge it, there now remains not the least doubt that the whole eight "Dreadnoughts" actually and provisionally provided for under this year's Estimates will be commenced before April 1st, 1910. Rumours to this effect have been circulating in the House of Commons for some time past, and it is said that attempts have been made to assuage the vigour of the press campaign by giving semi-official hints in the proper quarters. Mr. H. W. Lucy, the veteran Parliamentary reporter, who is deep in the confidence of the Government and has more than once published statements bearing the mark of official inspiration, now explains why Mr. Asquith still refuses to state definitely and plainly that the eight "Dreadnoughts" which the country is demanding will assuredly be built. The medium chosen by Mr. Lucy for his explanation is the *Observer*, and this is what he writes:—

"In due time it will appear that the demand—'We want eight, and we won't wait'—will be conceded in its fullest comprehension. We shall have eight 'Dreadnoughts,' and the necessary provision will be made within the current financial year. While, with the natural impulse to save one's face to which even Prime Ministers are subjected, Mr. Asquith is not likely to depart from the formula adopted when the Navy Estimates were introduced—a formula reiterated in debate on the Vote of Censure—the thing will be done.

"The country may draw comfort from the fact that the eight ships will be built in time to take their place in the Fleet as it floats in the year 1911. Before the Session closes the House of Commons will be asked to provide means for pushing forward the work of building the four conditional ships whose addition to the Navy it has already authorised, though, in deference to the views of a section of the Ministerial Party, it has been thought diplomatic to abstain from fixing an actual date for laying them down."

DREADNOUGHTS FOR AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 8.

The Austrian Navy Estimates for the next three years will show a very large increase. In addition to the warships already building, three further "Dreadnoughts" will be begun. The Estimates for next year will be almost double the amount of this year's.

ENGLISH ARCHITECTS VISIT GERMANY.

London, April 8.

A party of eighty gentlemen, drawn from experts in all parts of the United Kingdom, left London yesterday on a visit to Germany for the purpose of studying the principles of municipal architecture prevailing over there. Their journey is in connection with the Town Buildings Bill to be shortly discussed in the House of Commons. The party will visit Cologne, Frankfurt on the Main, Wiesbaden, Düsseldorf, Nuremberg, and Rothenburg.

BRITISH COLONIAL PATRIOTISM.

Sydney, April 8.

The Prime Minister of Western Australia has telegraphed to the Prime Minister of New South Wales that West Australia is prepared to raise the cost of a battleship of the "Dreadnought" type by individual subscription among the inhabitants.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, March 30.

The interest aroused in the United States by the brilliant results of the Wright brothers' experiments in the realm of aviation is further demonstrated by the incorporation of the Aero Club of America with the Automobile Club of America, which has just taken place. The allied Clubs will henceforth devote their mutual energy to the aeronautic problem. The conference of the International Union of Automobile Clubs recently held at Paris decided to devote a portion of their funds to the exploitation of airships and dirigible balloons fitted with motors, and this decision has impelled the American clubs to adopt a similar course. All the members of the Aero and Auto Clubs over here are men of means and leisure, and it is their intention in future to spend both time and money in an endeavour to place America foremost among the Powers in the sphere of aerial navigation.

An interesting innovation in connection with the movement is the projected establishment of a ladies' section. The lady members have shown profound interest in aeronautics thus far, and it is believed that their co-operation will materially assist in the favourable prosecution of the campaign. We have long been accustomed to seeing various society dames make balloon ascents, but so far no lady or ladies have ventured to go aloft without a man in the car. They are now determined, however, to dispense altogether with masculine assistance, and to prove to the world their ability to undergo all the hardships and perils connected with balloon ascents, aeroplane experiments, and other phases of the subject. The founders of the Ladies' Aero Club belong to the most exclusive circles of American society. The announcement of the pending formation of this Club was made the other day by the president of the Aero Club of America. It is generally known that Miss Helen Morgan, daughter of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, has been very much interested in airships, and it is believed that she will occupy a prominent position on the committee of the Ladies' Aero Club.

The progress so far achieved in aviation will very shortly be exhibited to the astonished gaze of New Yorkers. New York will be the first city in the world to possess its own airship station, equipped with every facility for acting as headquarters for dirigibles, aeroplanes, and other species of flying craft. This station is about to be erected on the roof of a prominent Broadway hotel. In close proximity there will be built giant gas reservoirs for inflating balloons, and apparatus for launching flying machines of every description. Sixty thousand square feet of the hotel roof in question will be occupied by this unique establishment, for which plans have already been prepared and approved.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

(WOLFF'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 7.

The reports circulated in the foreign press of a forthcoming meeting between King Edward and the German Emperor at the island of Malta are denied in authoritative circles here. It is said, however, that the Emperor may visit Malta this spring, and that King Edward may also call there during the course of his cruise, and it is therefore possible that the meeting may take place, though no definite arrangements have yet been made.

BERLIN

Members of the American Colony need hardly be reminded that tomorrow (Saturday) is the date of the Concert to be given at the Hotel Adlon for the benefit of the American Church, at which no less a singer than Madame Schumann-Heink is furnishing the entire programme.

Madame Schumann-Heink's programme to commence at 4.30 (entrance from the Wilhelm Strasse) is as follows:—

- I. a. Recitative and Aria from St. Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. b. O let night speak of me G. W. Chadwick. c. Danza G. W. Chadwick. d. Lullaby Carrie Jacobs-Bond. e. Love in a cottage Rudolph Ganz.

Madame Schumann-Heink has begged that no flowers shall be presented to her, no carriage be sent to meet her by the Ladies' Union, nothing done, in fact, that can add to the expense of the occasion. She has set her heart upon a big financial success being achieved by this concert for her "dear Americans exiled in Germany."

"I am tired to death of Europe," she said yesterday in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Record. "I cannot breathe the air; I am terribly homesick for America. I have been away now for a full seven months; it seems an eternity. I will never again make European contracts for a longer period than three months."

Madame Schuman-Heink speaks warmly of her interest in the cause which she is going to aid by her forthcoming concert, not only in the Church as a church, but as a social centre for Americans in Berlin, a gathering place for American students, music students in particular.

The celebrated singer leaves Berlin—doubtless not to catch the first boat from Hamburg or Bremen, but for the purpose of fulfilling her engagements at the despised cities of Frankfurt, Munich, etc., in spite of her statement to the contrary—shortly after the American Church concert.

THE RULES OF NAVAL WARFARE.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In course of the debate on the Foreign Office vote, last night, several members of the Opposition criticised the London Declaration which had resulted from the recent International Conference on Maritime Warfare.

Mr. Wood, and later in the debate the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, defended the Declaration and maintained that Great Britain had gained by it. Sir Edward Grey said he agreed with the view that, though England would gain much as a neutral Power she would pay too dearly for it if she bought it at the price of surrendering the rights she possessed as a belligerent Power.

The House then adjourned until the 19th instant.

RUSSIA AND SERBIA.

The Grand Duchess Maria Paulovna arrived here today on her way to Athens, and alighted at the Grand Hotel. This breaking of her journey by the widow of the Grand Duke Vladimir, who always stood for an active Russian policy in the Balkans, is here taken as an indication that Russia wishes to show that she continues to take the same interest as before in Servian affairs.

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It is on May 21st next that Madame Schumann-Heink, accompanied by her husband, Mr. William Rapp, is booked to sail from Cherbourg, to enter almost immediately upon a brilliant series of engagements in the United States.

There will be no services in the American Church today (Good Friday). The Easter services will be held on Easter Sunday, the 11th instant.

Rev. J. H. Fry, the English Chaplain, is progressing steadily towards recovery from his recent attack of influenza.

Mr. Walter McClintock requests us to state that his final lectures on the Blackfoot Indians will be delivered on the evenings of April 12th, 13th, and 14th—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next—at the Urania, Tauben Strasse 48. These lectures are being delivered under the auspices of the Gesellschaft Urania, and at their conclusion the lecturer will proceed to England to continue his discourses there.

Mrs. C. L. Babcock, who had temporarily taken up residence in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Kugemann, Victoria Louise Platz 7, returned early in the week to her own home at Speyerer Strasse 26, owing to the illness of her little son.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Osborn, of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., who have been staying at Hotel Adlon, have left for Dresden.

Mrs. Edith Eccles, of Melbourne, Australia, who has been staying at Passauer Strasse 38, left yesterday (Thursday) for Paris and London.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clutsum, of Melbourne where Mr. Clutsum, as conductor of the Orpheus Society Orchestra, is well known in musical circles, left Berlin at the end of the week for a trip to London.

Mr. Jason Moore, the organist and choir-master of the American Church, returned yesterday (Thursday) morning from a brief trip to Leipzig.

Members of the Music Committee of the American Church are agitating for a thorough reorganisation of the Church's musical forces, with a view to improving the services.

Mr. Wm. Washington Brunswick, who had been confined to his bed with rheumatism for several days during a holiday-trip to Berlin, is now about again, and expects to leave on Saturday to take up his new duties as American Vice-Consul at Chemnitz.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

In answer to a question in Parliament respecting the loan for the building of the Canton-Hankau Railway, Mr. Wood, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that no final agreement had as yet been concluded for the loan. The British Government had reminded the Chinese Government of the solemn promise given by Chang in the year 1895, and had informed that Government that a loan taken up by other finance groups without any guarantee being given that the loan capital would be employed for the purpose alleged would be regarded as a breach of that promise.

In reply to a further question concerning the Shanghai-Ningpo Railway, Mr. Wood said the British Ambassador in Peking had made representations to the Chinese Government on this matter also. It was to be hoped that the recent dismissal of the Minister for Communications would lead to a more satisfactory state of things. The questions now open in that Ministerial department would be carefully examined by the Prince Regent himself, and the British Ambassador had been instructed to draw the Prince Regent's attention specially to the question of the Shanghai-Ningpo Railway.

THE GERMAN EXPLANATION.

The Vossische Zeitung concludes a long article "from a trustworthy source" on the "dispute" respecting the Canton-Hankau railway with these words: "No fresh instructions have been given to the German representative in Peking since the 1st of March. On the 6th of March he formulated in writing, on the basis of the instruction in force since January, an offer of a loan of three millions sterling, which was accepted by the Chinese Government on the 7th of March for the purpose of building the Canton-Hankau Railway. The assertion on the English side that the German syndicate was not acting in accordance with the signed protocol or was leav-

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Mombijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B. Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month). 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany. Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg. AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.30 p.m. Song Service. Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January. Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Rev. JOHN CROSSER, D.D., Pastor.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

- This evening: New Operetta Theatre Die Schöpfung at 8. Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre Concert at 8. New Schauspielhaus Elias at 8. Saturday evening: Royal Opera House Symphony Concert of the Royal Orchestra at 8. Royal Theatre closed. Deutsches Theatre Faust at 7.30. (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege at 8. Lessing Theatre Hedda Gabler at 8. Berliner Theatre Herodes und Mariamne at 8. New Schauspielhaus Alt Heidelberg at 7.30. Hebbel Theatre Revolutionshochzeit at 8. Comic Opera Tirland at 8. Residenz Theatre Ferréol at 8. Schiller Theatre O. Ein Volksteind at 8. Macbeth at 8. Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre Othello at 8. Luisen Theatre closed. Bernhard Rose Theatre Kyritz-Pyritz at 8. Trianon Theatre Monsieur Alphonse at 8. Thalia Theatre Junkermann at 8. New Theatre Wahrheitsschule at 8. Theatre des Westens Stern'sches Conservatorium at 8. Urania Theatre Auf den Trümmern Messinas at 8.

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ing the English and French in ignorance as to its attitude, must on the German side be emphatically repudiated as unfounded."

THE TURKISH POLITICAL MURDER.

The murder of Hassan Fehni is considered to be a political crime. The Serbesti, in a bitter war of words with the Levant Herald, assumes a determined attitude against the young-Turk Committee. In a secret circular of the Committee, which the Serbesti published, the French Ambassador M. Constans was violently attacked; and this, as soon as it became publicly known, brought trouble on the Committee.

The excitement about the murder of Hassan Fehni is everywhere very great. The streets are patrolled by military. The young-Turk Committee disputes the theory that the murder should be attributed to political motives. The opponents are preparing for a great demonstration at Hassan Fehni's funeral. The Chamber has adjourned the interpellation on the murder of Hassan Fehni until the 17th instant, in order to give the Executive time to arrest the murderer.—During the second reading of the Tramps Bill the Liberals advocated the abolition of whipping, whereupon the young-Turks raised loud cries of dissent. The President was ultimately compelled to close the sitting. Late this evening it was reported that the President of the Chamber has resigned his office in consequence of recent proceedings. The adherents of Hassan Fehni accuse the President of being privy to the murder; many insulting cries were uttered against him in the demonstrations in front of the Parliament building. The body of the murdered man is laid out at the office of the Serbesti.

THE TSAR TO VISIT ENGLAND.

The Tsar will shortly pay a visit to Sweden and Great Britain. St. Petersburg, April 8.

Frau which lo prevented last; wh overwear admirer to the n in the co an artist with ex spinning severe of are equal passionat voice, w coolness. turesque. the single so that i out of schreibt heard, w was also And yet web of te "Elfenlied est piano expressiv enjoyment Culp's "Frauenli the song agreement forte acc farther t companim poem, an makes th Thus the varied fa ful tones "Seit ich Erich J. Culp, mus particular terludes l from app fine poet the inter voice. Th although Frau Cul an interp Among th "Botschaf perfect. evening d pressed w At his played Be minor pic heard als it more c lately at the livelin characteri to it, sinc hall, surp and Herr recital on gramme. The gu day by tomorrow will be no General ad here "Guadelou residence. used him here, but far as La "Carolina" The As the Venez authorities if Castro loupe" in has intima such an a thinking t maining at Venezuelan arrival in The Fre can State to preven Castro wh

DRESDEN

Frau Julia Culp gave her second song recital, which long-continued indisposition had unfortunately prevented her from giving sooner, on Wednesday last; when, in spite of Spring weather and concert-overweariness, the Vereinshaus was filled with her admirers. The young Dutch lady, however, belongs to the noblest and most mature artists who appear in the concert hall, as she is at once a singer and an artist of expression. She uses her high alto voice with exemplary breathing technique; and in the spinning and swelling of the tone this great and severe organ is unequalled. The high and low notes are equally beautiful; only the power of purely passionate fascination and cajolery is wanting in this voice, which always retains something of Dutch coolness. The tone-production is plastic, not picturesque. And it is just that quality that enables the singer to give a plastic shape to each song, so that it appears to the mind's eye as if chiselled out of marble. Goethe's sonnet "Die Liebende schreibt," set to music by Mendelssohn but seldom heard, was a little masterpiece in this respect, as was also the folk-song from the "Wunderhorn." And yet Frau Culp is perfectly master of a misty web of tone so full of tone-poetry as Mendelssohn's "Elfenlied"; because she can be audible in the softest piano, and knows how to make her enunciation expressive and sharply characteristic. The highest enjoyment of the evening was afforded by Frau Culp's performance of Schumann's song-cycle "Frauenliebe und -Leben." This is remarkable among the song compositions of Schumann for the close agreement of the music with the words. In the pianoforte accompaniments, or parts, Schumann here goes farther than, for instance, Schubert went. The accompaniment becomes an interpretation of the lyric poem, and, when the voice has ceased, Schumann makes the instrument speak out the poetic feeling. Thus the whole song-cycle is one great and richly varied fabric, as the re-appearance, in the mournful tones of the last song, of the first subject "Seit ich ihn gesehen" makes specially clear. Herr Erich J. Wolff, the excellent accompanist of Frau Culp, must therefore be mentioned with high praise; particularly for having, by decided connecting interludes between the songs, restrained the audience from applauding; and above all for having, with fine poetic sympathy, kept the pianoforte part of the interpretation on an equality with that of the voice. The fulness of the feeling in these songs, although so specifically German, poured out of Frau Culp's mouth in a fascinating manner. She is an interpreter of the first rank, equal to any task. Among the Brahms songs on the programme the "Botschaft" and the "Mädchenfluch" were the most perfect. The thanks of the full audience for this evening of the purest artistic enjoyment were expressed with extraordinary warmth. F. Z.

At his fourth pianoforte recital Herr Koczalski played Beethoven's "Sonate pathétique" and minor pieces by Mozart, Schubert, and Chopin. I heard also Schumann's "Carneval," and found in it more colour and variety of expression than I did lately at the artist's third recital; though I missed the liveliness and merriment that belong to a good characterisation of this work, and ought to be given to it, since a Carnival is a festival of mirth. The hall, surprising to say, was this time quite full; and Herr Koczalski has determined to give a fifth recital on the 17th instant, with a well-varied programme. F. Z.

The guards in the city will be furnished today by the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101, and tomorrow by the Schützen regiment No. 108. There will be no music at the guard-mounting on either day.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse
HOLY WEEK:
 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.
 Sunday, April 11th. *Easter Day.* 7.0 a.m., 8.0 a.m., 9.15 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Carols.—Easter Offerings donated to the Chaplain according to ecclesiastical custom and direction.
 Monday, April 12th. *Monday in Easter Week.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins.
 Tuesday, April 13th. *Tuesday in Easter Week.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Wednesday, April 14th. *Wednesday in the Easter Octave.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Thursday, April 15th. *Thursday in the Octave.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist.
 Friday, April 16th. *Friday in the Octave.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist.
 Saturday, April 17th. *Saturday in the Octave.* 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Sunday, April 18th. *1st Sunday after Easter: Low Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong, Sermon and Carols. The Offerings this day are devoted to the Fund for supplying assistance in the service, The Assistant Chaplain Fund. 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:
 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.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Musical Service 5.30 p.m.
 Monday, April 12th. Service 11.0 a.m.
 Friday, April 16th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

As last year, a "Resurrection" service will be held in the Frauenkirche at 4 p.m. tomorrow, Easter Eve. The Church Choir will be assisted on this occasion by artists, and the grand organ Finale "Ostermorgen," by Fischer, with trumpets and trombones will be performed.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, will be as follows: (1) Organ prelude. (2) O. Wermann: "Christ ist erstanden," Easter Cantata for choir, solo tenor voice, and orchestra, op. 44 (3) J. S. Bach: "Christ lag in Todesbanden," Easter Cantata for choir, orchestra, and organ (Cantata No. 4 in

the edition of the Bachgesellschaft,) Chorus 1, 4, and 7. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Herr Richard Dorant-Dressler. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche. The orchestra will be composed of members of the *Allgemeiner Musikerverein*.

The second graphic exhibition of the *Deutscher Künstlerbund* was opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the gallery Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse, in the presence of a large number of Dresden art-lovers. The opinion was expressed on all sides that this exhibition, which fills all the 9 rooms of the gallery and is conveniently arranged, is an event among Dresden exhibitions. The catalogue contains 808 numbers.

The Spring exhibition of the group of artists "Die Elbier" was opened at the Emil Richter gallery, Prager Strasse, yesterday. It comprises a copious collection of the newest works of the members, and gives a favourable idea of their artistic powers. Yesterday was the "private view" day, and from 11 o'clock in the morning a constant stream of invited guests was passing through the gallery. Prince Johann Georg was one of the first to appear, and was conducted through the rooms by Herren Krause, Dorsch, and Bendrat. His Royal Highness showed great interest in the exhibition, and expressed his appreciation of the Elbiers' art.

At the Central Theater on Easter Day, at 7.30 p.m. "Die kleine Prinzessin," an operetta in three acts by F. Antony and C. Lindau, music by Bela v. Ujj, will be performed for the first time; and will be repeated every evening until further notice. The cast will be as follows: Mesdames Arco, v. Lorée, Merviola, and Schulz; Herren Aigner, Albes, Kohlmetz, Quedenfeld, and Siegmund.—At the afternoon performances, at 3.30 p.m., on each of the three Easter holidays, the piece will be "Der fidele Bauer," operetta by Leo Fall.

Royal Opera House.
 Closed during Holy Week.
Royal Theatre Neustadt.
 Closed during Holy Week.

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CASTRO'S RETURN.

Fort de France, April 8.
 General Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, arrived here yesterday on board the French steamer "Guadeloupe." The fallen Dictator has taken a residence. All the other West Indian harbours refused him admittance. His wife will not remain here, but continues on board the "Guadeloupe" as far as La Guayra. The United States cruiser "North Carolina" has arrived in the roads.

New York, April 8.
 The Associated Press reports from Caracas that the Venezuelan Government has sounded the French authorities as to whether they would raise a protest if Castro were to be arrested on board the "Guadeloupe" in a Venezuelan harbour. France, in reply, has intimated that no objection would be made to such an arrest. There appears some reason for thinking that Castro's announced intention of remaining at Fort de France is a blind, whereby the Venezuelan Government may be deceived as to his arrival in Venezuela.

Washington, April 8.
 The French Ambassador has assured the American State Secretary that France will take measures to prevent any military activity on the part of Castro while he sojourns in Martinique.

SERVIANS FIRE ON AUSTRIAN PATROL.

Srebrenitza (Bosnia), April 8.
 It has just become known that a serious incident occurred on Monday evening at Bujatlovitch, where a patrol of Austrian troops was fired on from the Servian bank of the river Drina. A volley of rifle shots came across the river, fired by three mounted Servians, whether regular cavalry or irregulars is not yet known. The Austrian troops at once returned the fire, whereupon the Servian horsemen disappeared. The patrol lost one horse, which was killed by a bullet, but the soldiers remained unhurt. The gold bullion of the Belgrade National Bank, which owing to the danger of war was conveyed to Nish during the winter, has been brought back to Belgrade.

THE TARIFF BILL IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 7.
 The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives has agreed to a reduction of the duty on steel; on ingots, blooms, and slabs from 1 to 0.8 cent, and from 0.4 to 0.3 cent, according to the classification *ad valorem*. The clause which provides for an equal rate of 20% *ad valorem* on boiler-plates of iron and steel, was struck out. The

rates on some sorts were specified, on others reduced.

BRITISH NAVAL DISASTER.

Sheerness, April 7.
 H.M.S. "Blackwater," torpedo-boat-destroyer, collided last night off Dungeness cliffs with a cargo steamer and foundered soon after. The crew were rescued.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

London, April 8.
 Reports from Tabriz say that on Sunday last the town was bombarded for three hours by the heavy guns of Ain ed Dauleh, but no serious damage was done. At Urmia the Nationalists have seized the arsenal and taken seven cannon.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Vienna, April 7.
 Several newspapers publish a report that Great Britain will now return to the Reval programme, and will open the Macedonian problem in concert with Russia after the Easter holidays.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

AGITATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, March 27.

There are signs of renewed activity in the Suffragette camp in the Eastern States, where Miss Inez Miller, a University graduate hailing from London, is at present on the stump. It would seem that an exchange system has been arranged between England and America, for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the most prominent advocates of woman suffrage in this country is now visiting and lecturing in Europe. Miss Inez Miller had the honour of being arrested in London two years ago for rioting, but was released on the plea that her studies at Vassar would be interrupted by incarceration. In a recent speech she explained to an audience of American women the guiding policy of the English Suffragettes:—

"There are two camps of women favouring suffrage in England," said Miss Millholland. "One is composed of suffragists, the other of suffragettes. The first have been for sixty years acting real lady-like, just asking for women's rights; the latter demand and propose to get those rights. They complain of the violence of the suffragettes in England, but even men have never won much for freedom, or from government, without fighting for it. They have used the boycott, the gun, the sword and violence of all kinds. If we borrow their methods and use them it is because the men refuse to do us justice. A Member of Parliament once said to me: 'You women have a good cause, and you are going about it in a ladylike way, but you can never win unless you throw a bomb or two.' Well, that is just what men have done when suffering under injustice. Why is it so terrible if women adopt the methods by which men have attained liberty, when all other methods fail so utterly to achieve it? The women of England have simply announced that no government, Liberal or Tory, shall be permitted to proceed until women shall have been given the ballot which she demands. We English women believe in going into politics because we know we shall elevate politics when we begin to vote, as we elevated literature when we began to write, the stage when we began to act, the church when we began to take part in its work. So long as the injustice of one class ruling another is kept up, so long will the suffragettes keep up the fight, even if we have to do some very unladylike things in order to win. Ridicule us and we smile, put us in jail and we are received with demonstrations when we come out—a fine advertisement of our cause all along the march."

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, another "sister in the cause," is carrying on the campaign in New York. She spoke the other day to a crowded meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and gave a vivid account of the recent woman's convention at Albany, when the anti-Suffragettes turned up in force to combat their Suffragette sisters.

"On one side of the legislative chamber," said Miss O'Reilly, "sat the earnest representatives of the women workers and the women who would vote. On the other side the antis, clothed not with the earnestness or intelligence of women fighting for a noble cause, but with the frippery, feathers and finery of the present fashions"—and here Miss O'Reilly swept her hands over her own modest raiment with a burning contempt that would have consumed the loftiest Merry Widow hat or the longest feather boa—"the antis, who stand for everything that we progressive women call reactionary."

"And what do you think was their reason for opposing the votes for women? They did not want any more responsibility! Think of that acknowledgment of their inability to do anything worthy—anything for the uplift of their kind—from these women who have had the best of everything that the capitalist system stands for. These were the two sets of women who enacted the tragedy—or comedy, if you will—on the last visit of the suffragists to Albany, which accomplished nothing but to put a few more dollars in the pockets of the owners of the railroad."

"The women who oppose suffrage are simply so accustomed to economic slavery that they cannot conceive of any other state. Their arguments against giving the vote to women were equally arguments against giving it to men. They said, for instance, if women were given the vote, the woman of the streets would have it. And why not? Their male companions have it, and are they any more worthy of it than the women of the streets themselves? We working women are not, like the pampered antis, afraid of giving the ballot to our unfortunate sisters."

Although the meeting was called in the interest of woman suffrage and was held under the auspices of the Socialist Women Societies, men composed half the audience, and toward them Miss O'Reilly also turned her attention.

"You men," she said, "need our help in cleaning house, the house of government. You have made a mess of it, and need woman's assistance. Silly, silly boys! Wake up to the chance you have of

:: DRESDEN ::

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Easter baskets,
Ornamental cabinets and boxes of all kinds,
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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

really making us your helpers and see how really superior to you we are," and the men laughed good naturedly and gallantly applauded.

Mrs. Carrie W. Allen, who preceded Miss O'Reilly said: "When woman is aroused at the degradation of economic slavery, to her dependence on male relatives or her boss in the factory, she will get the vote."

THE AMERICAN VOICE.

We have received the following communication:—
Editor of the *Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:—

With pleasure I read your New York correspondent's article on "The American Voice," and I am tempted to add a few words if you will permit me.

In the first place, the American voice, in the realm of music, has already achieved a wonderful success, and I am ready to predict that in twenty years, the energy, the initiative, spirit, and natural ability of the American singers will place them at the top in all the musical centres of the world.

In the second place, because I have travelled extensively at home and abroad, I am convinced that in no country is the language of the country spoken so uniformly as it is in America. In any part of that country you can understand the native of that part; the New Englander has no difficulty with the man of the South, the Californian, or of the Middle West, and if ten men were selected at random from ten different parts of America there would be among them a far better use of the English language, words and grammar, than would be the case if ten men were so selected from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Imagine a group consisting of men from the north of Scotland, the Lowlands, Kent, Surrey, Yorkshire, Dublin, London, Wales, etc.!

Your New York correspondent speaks of catarrh in America, but that is largely a coastal disease found extensively in Great Britain and France; while throughout the great West of America and central Australia it is rare. The air of the free and open plains does not breed it. And you will find, if you notice carefully, that most of the better American singers and lecturers were born and bred inland.

Yours sincerely,
J. W. KELLEY.

Paris, April 6.

THIRTY YEARS IN A CHAIR.

One of the most remarkable old ladies of Dashville, Pa., Mrs. Christian Lewis, celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday anniversary a few days ago, and for the last thirty years she has been afflicted with rheumatism. During this long period she has not been able to lie down, but has been obliged to spend the entire time in a chair. Notwithstanding her affliction she has never lost her good spirits, and is described as the light of the household. She is able to read without glasses, and takes great interest in the happenings of the day. Mrs. Lewis has eight children, 60 grandchildren, and 52 great-grandchildren, the greater number of whom were present at the reunion.

MAIL AND SHIPPING NEWS.

In order to make sure of catching the steamer intended, letters should be mailed at Dresden two days, and at Berlin one day before the date of the vessel's departure. In every case the envelope should bear the name of the steamer.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

For New York:	April 8th	"Kaiserin Auguste Victoria."
" "	" 11th	"Pennsylvania."
" "	" 15th	"Deutschland."
" "	" 18th	"President Lincoln."
" "	" 25th	"Blücher."
" "	" 29th	"America."
" "	May 6th	"Cleveland."
" "	" 9th	"President Grant."
Boston:	April 20th	"Bosnia."
" "	May 12th	"Bethania."
Baltimore:	April 15th	"Hoerde."
" "	" 20th	"Bosnia."
" "	May 12th	"Bethania."
Philadelphia:	April 18th	"Armenia."
" "	May 3rd	"Arcadia."
New Orleans:	April 15th	"Hoerde."
Canada:	April 2nd	"Willehad."
" "	" 16th	"Prinz Oskar."
West Indies:	April 15th	"Niederwald."
" "	" 22nd	"Sardina."
Mexico:	April 14th	"Kronprinzessin Cecilie."
" "	" 18th	"Westerwald."
" "	" 28th	"Allemania."
East Asia:	April 10th	"Istria."
" "	" 20th	"Brasilien."
" "	" 30th	"Segovia."
" "	" 30th	"Sambia."
" "	May 10th	"C. Ferd. Laelsz."
Vladivostok:	April 10th	"Harlech."
" "	" 24th	"Inveran."

Arabian and Persian service: May 1st "Christiania."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate north-westerly winds, more cloudy, no heavy showers, temperature but little altered.