

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 967.

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DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

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## CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The letter written by Mr. Winston Churchill to his Dundee constituents which we publish today contains a number of laudable sentiments, but in common with the arguments which are being adduced by the opponents of naval and military preparedness in England it consciously or unconsciously blandly ignores several fundamental facts. More than once we have expressed our opinion that the misnamed English peace party shares the guilt of having engendered bad blood betwixt England and Germany equally with the extreme jingo element. It is easy to give a point-blank denial to this accusation, but it is also easy to prove it to the hilt.

What ill-feeling does exist between this country and England is, like most poisonous parasites, of mushroom growth. Various periods have been mentioned as its starting-point, and a belief seems to prevail that the South African War was wholly responsible for its creation. With this we cannot agree: not Germany alone, but the entire Continent was stirred to its depths by that campaign, and Anglophobia was quite as rampant in Paris and St. Petersburg as in Berlin. The Parisian boulevards were flooded with pamphlets and caricatures at the expense of England not one whit less offensive than those published in Germany. Since that unfortunate period, however, we have seen the old feelings of mistrust and dislike between Frenchmen and Englishmen converted into cordial friendship, and still more recently the Muscovite and the Briton have arrived at least at a practical working agreement. Why, therefore, should acerbity still mar Anglo-German relations?

Germany is a great and growing nation. In its progress towards the goal of national unity and universal influence it passed through many vicissitudes, and was compelled to hew down more than one obstacle with the sword. The German people are essentially military, but they are the reverse of militant. Their sound belief is that no great nation has a right to play a leading part in the world's stirring history which is not prepared to resist the aggressions of powerful and jealous neighbours and to uphold its honour and prosperity by force if necessary. With this belief no student of history will find fault, and until quite recently it was held with equal fervour in England. For more than a hundred years now England has retained her supremacy of the sea, enjoying all the vast advantages which that condition implies and never abusing her ocean power by utilising it as a weapon to enforce unscrupulous ambitions. The people readily contributed to the cost of maintaining an invincible fleet, and so long as Britain demonstrated her ability and readiness to maintain her position as a first class Power she commanded the respect of her great neighbours.

With the entrance into power of a Government notoriously careless of national prestige and obsessed with premature visions of universal brotherhood, however, England's happy condition changed. When the swift runner shows signs of exhaustion his competitors are encouraged to put forth renewed energy. Since the General Election of 1906 the English peace party has done its utmost to retard naval and military strength, with the natural result that other nations have put forth fresh efforts and the British public has become seriously alarmed for its safety. That is the true solution of the problem, and upon the sentimentalists in the present British Government rests much of the blame for Anglo-German friction. Had the fleet been maintained at its previous standard the alarmists would not have had the chance of arousing English suspicions of Germany; and until the present false and dangerous policy is abolished

in favour of a strong, level-headed determination to make necessary provision for the Empire's absolute safety, English mistrust of Germany and the resulting resentment on this side of the North Sea will continue to exercise their harmful effects and to menace the peace of Europe.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

**MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S OPINION.**

London, April 15.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Chairman of the Dundee Liberal Club, deals at length with the question of the fleet and pooh-poohs the recent scare. The Admiralty, he says, is prepared to prove that the British fleet is not only superior to any reasonably probable two-Power combination, even in 1912, but to a combination of the two strongest Powers in Europe.

There was no natural opposition in the interests of the British and German peoples. None of the disputes arising out of racial, territorial, dynastic, or religious questions that had stirred the world in the past or were now contributing to the unstable policy of Governments, existed now or ever had existed between Great Britain and Germany. There was undoubtedly a rivalry in commerce; but Germany was England's best customer, and vice versa.

In spite of malevolent forces that were seen at work in all countries, the peace of Europe rested on foundations that are becoming ever broader and deeper. If a serious antagonism should be gradually aroused between Germany and England, it would be attributable, not to natural forces, but to the criminal action of a comparatively small number of persons in both countries, and to the culpable credulity of large classes of the populations.

## SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.

Trier, April 15.

A motor omnibus running between Wiebelskirchen and Hangard capsized while descending a steep hill, and was smashed to pieces. The vehicle was filled with passengers at the time, and no fewer than 32 out of the 35 were more or less badly hurt, sustaining broken limbs, injuries to the head, or sprains.

## THE FRENCH NAVAL SCANDAL.

Paris, April 15.

A report from Toulon states that some of the members of the Committee of Enquiry have ascertained that in the naval hospitals there is a deficiency of medicines, bandages, and nurses; and that the drugs and other stores used after the catastrophes on board the "Jena," "Couronne," and "Latouche Tréville" have never been replaced. The *Petit Parisien*, in an article on the results of the enquiry so far, writes: "The hundreds of millions which have been freely voted by the country to maintain its rank as a naval power have been prodigally thrown away. We must not be satisfied with the results of the enquiry leading only to a parliamentary discussion. France has read and heard enough of debates. It is absolutely necessary that practical conclusions shall this time be drawn from the facts established by the enquiry; but the measures adopted in consequence must not prevent the wrongs that have been done in the past from being required."

## THE SULTAN'S PLOT.

**SANGUINARY MUTINY ORGANISED BY HIM.**

Constantinople, April 15.

Proof is not lacking that the lurid events of the past few days were directly instigated by Sultan Abdul Hamid himself, either in revenge for the curtailment of his power by the Young Turks or in the hope of overthrowing constitutionalism and reinstating his former autocracy by a *coup de main*. Several witnesses testify that frequent messages passed between the Yildiz Kiosk and the mutineers' barricades at the height of the tumult. The local journals mostly refrain from all comment on the events, though some of them deplore the upheaval and the resulting detriment to law and order.

The number of victims on Tuesday and yesterday is apparently greater than was at first thought. The dead and wounded number over one hundred. The discipline of the troops has naturally been much shaken by the revolt, and numerous officers were abused, wounded, and killed. Others were taken captive by the mutineers and are in danger of their lives. The attitude of the soldiers at Adrianople and Saloniki is still uncertain.

The new Cabinet has been formed and the official list, issued yesterday, is as follows: Tewfik Pasha, Grand Vizier; Minister of the Interior, Adil Bey; Minister of War, Edhem Pasha; Minister of Marine, Emin Pasha; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rifaat Pasha. In confirming these Cabinet appointments the Sultan expressed his hope that the Grand Vizier would devote his earnest attention to the consideration of religious questions and to the maintenance of the constitution. A deputation from the Ulemas visited the Sultan yesterday and begged him in future to wear the historic garb of his illustrious predecessors.

(FROM WOLFF'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Pera, April 15.

The city last night was quite tranquil. Firing had ceased, and the streets presented their normal appearance. The troops retired back to their barracks. One or two minor disturbances have occurred, but these are confined to personal encounters between individuals.

(FROM A PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Later.

Since the beginning of the present disturbances seventy people have been wounded, of whom fifteen have died. The majority of the casualties were the result of the troops' *feu de joie*. Among the dead are several high officials of the Court. It is reported that in the Yildiz Kiosk great confusion prevails. The soldiers still manifest signs of disturbance, and some of them yesterday besieged the house of an officer who formerly commanded the Imperial guard. The French flag was hoisted over the house, whereupon the infuriated soldiery were prevailed upon to cease their attack. Many people have fled to the shipping in the harbour for refuge. This morning the crowd, led by soldiers, broke into the editorial offices of the Young-Turk journals *Tanin* and *Schurci Umed* and wrecked and plundered the premises. The Young Turks' Club and the Woman's Club also suffered a similar fate. The chief editor of the *Tanin* and two of his Parliamentary assistants fled to one of the Embassies, pursued by the angry mob. It is indicative of the defeat which the Young Turks have sustained that large numbers of their prominent representatives in and out of Parliament have made their way out of the city.

The newspapers report that an English squadron of warships is on its way from Malta to the Dardanelles.

# BERLIN

Countess von Linden, who has been spending the winter in Berlin, at the Hospiz am Brandenburger Tor, among her many American friends here, left Berlin on Wednesday morning for her home in Stuttgart, making a short visit in Dresden en route. Countess von Linden's address in Stuttgart is Neckar Strasse 57.

Mrs. F. C. Tolman, of Tucson, Arizona, wife of the directing professor of the Mining School at Arizona University, is in Berlin for a few days in the course of a Continental tour, and is stopping with Mrs. Phipps Miller, Luitpold Strasse 31. From Berlin, Mrs. Tolman with her children will go to Copenhagen, Amsterdam, and Paris.

Miss Gwenneth Cliff, from England, has come up from Dresden for a few days' visit with Mrs. Tolman, who was also recently in Dresden.

Mr. George Wilbur Reed, of Chicago, who has been singing as leading tenor at the Trier Stadttheater for the past two seasons, has just signed a two years' contract with the Danzig opera under excellent conditions. At his recent "Gastspiel" in Danzig Mr. Reed took the rôle of *Radames* in "Aida." Mr. and Mrs. Reed are again in Berlin, at their apartment on Uhland Strasse.

The large Berlin contingent of American dentists returned early in the week from Wiesbaden, where they spent three to four days attending the annual convention of the American Dental Society of Europe. The meeting was largely attended, and was in every way highly successful. Papers were read by Drs. Watson, Abbott, and Law, of Berlin. The party enjoyed splendid weather in Wiesbaden throughout their stay.

Baron and Baroness von Gregory, Königgrätzer Strasse 104, gave a farewell party the other evening for the Misses Sophie and Ida Linton, of Michigan, singers who have been heard in Church music and in concert in several cities in America, including Boston, Chicago, Grand Rapids, and Marquette. Miss Sophie Linton, who has been studying throughout the winter with Madame Blanche Corelli, rendered a group of songs during the evening, including numbers by Saint Saëns, Nevin, and "The Spring" by Maud Valerie White. Dancing was participated in with much pleasure by all present.

Americans in Berlin have been honoured by an invitation extended to an American lady, Miss Maynard Butler, of Boston, Mass., to deliver a lecture before the Association of Headmasters of the Prussian Gymnasias, which, under the direction of the Prussian Ministry of Culture, holds a series of Holiday Courses at the University of Berlin every year.

Miss Maynard Butler is the first lady upon whom the distinction of addressing the Association has been conferred, during the entire sixteen years of its existence.

Mr. Walter McClintock, whose Indian lectures in Berlin under the auspices of the Urania Society have been followed with so much interest by the American colony, left for London yesterday to commence his series of lecture engagements in England.

### RELIGIOUS RIOT IN MEXICO.

Mexico, April 15.  
News comes from the mines at Velardena, in the province of Coahuila, of serious rioting having occurred there on Saturday last in consequence of the prohibition of a religious procession. The Mayor's house was set on fire, and when the police attempted to disperse the mob they were driven back with a loss of six of their number killed. Order was not restored until troops had arrived and fought a regular battle, in which 32 people were killed and many wounded. Fourteen of the rioters were executed and a large number put in prison.

### CARUSO TO UNDERGO AN OPERATION.

Milan, April 15.  
Signor Caruso is expected here shortly to undergo an operation for a complaint of the vocal ligaments. The famous tenor is still under contract to one of the New York opera houses, but he has been granted long leave of absence to recuperate. His voice has lately been showing marked signs of deterioration.

### RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Tsarkoe Selo, April 15.  
Prince Kuno, of Japan, was yesterday received in audience by the Tsar, together with his suite, and later took breakfast with the Imperial family. The Tsar has conferred the Order of St. Andrew on Prince Kuno.

### AMY HARE,

Highest ++ Concert Pianiste. ++ Diplomas.  
Taught successfully for years in Washington and London. Receives Pupils for Pianoforte, Harmony. Sight reading made a speciality and taught by Quartet-playing on 2 Pianofortes. Mommen Strasse 69. BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG.

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Mrs. Bennett's American Home. Bellevue Str. 12a, BERLIN.

Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor and Mrs. Alice C. D. Riley, of Motz Strasse 38, have made many friends during their stay in Berlin who will regret to hear of their pending departure for America. They sail on April 25th aboard the "Blücher." They inform us that they hope to return next year for another stay in Berlin.

General Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts are making use of their Easter holidays to visit some of the cities of Germany, and are to arrive at Berlin this week. Their uniform is a flannel shirt and knickerbockers, a soft hat, and a cape. They are armed with a stick and carry a knapsack. When a boy enters the corps, he "promises upon his honour to do his duty to God and the King, and to help his fellows to the best of his ability." He is then posted to a patrol, which consists of six or eight boys, each of whom bears the name of a bird or an animal and learns to imitate its cry. Instruction in scouting work is imparted to the boys during their free time, and includes all such exercises as harden the body, strengthen the will, and sharpen the senses. In the country they learn to manage horses and cattle, and to track birds and animals. In towns they must know where to find the public buildings and offices. In summer they go into camp, and there do everything for themselves. They learn also how to bind up wounds, to carry wounded men, etc.

Particulars of the new airship "Zeppelin II.," which is nearing completion, have just been published. The "Zeppelin II." will be polygonal in form, having sixteen angles. It will be 446 feet in length, and 42½ feet in diameter, and will have a capacity of 530,000 cubic feet. It will be slightly larger and longer than the existing Zeppelin airship. There will be seventeen compartments (ballonettes) instead of sixteen, one of them being covered, as an experiment, with gold beater's skin, while the rest will be covered with lacquered cotton. Two, instead of three, winged screws will be used, thus, it is hoped, doing away almost completely with the present whirring noise. Hydrogen will be used, and the cost of filling the airship is expected to be about 1,500 marks.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G. C. V. O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach, Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.  
AMERICAN CHURCH, 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.

### Walter Norman, opera-singer, BERLIN, Barbarossa Strasse 23.

Dramatic instruction. Plastic movements for the stage, mimicry, etc. First class singing lessons. + Moderate terms. + English and German. At home 2-4 p. m.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Versiegelt. Falstaff . . . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Nora . . . . . " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Faust . . . . . 7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Clavigo . . . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	John Gabriel Borkmann . . . . . 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut. . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze . . . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre	Die Möve . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand . . . . . 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie . . . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Welt, in der man sich lang- weilt . . . . . 8
Charlotten- burg	Macbeth . . . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Dorftrann . . . . . 8
Luisen Theatre	Marie, die Tochter des Regiments . . . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kyritz-Pyritz . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn? . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas . . . . . 8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub . . . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos . . . . . at 8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau . . . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral . . . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Das Himmelbett . . . . . 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Folies Caprice	Das Lied vom braven Manne . . . . . 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter . . . . . 8
Gastspieltheatre	Der Hund von Baskerville . . . . . 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Meine-Deine Tochter. Der selige Niemann . . . . . 8
Casino Theatre	Ackermann . . . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger . . . . . 8

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Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.  
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany  
Americans welcome.  
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### THE KAISER AT VENICE.

Venice, April 15.  
The ladies of the Italian Court staying here were invited to tea with the German Emperor and Empress on board the "Hohenzollern"; and the heads of the civil and military departments, the Imperial Chancellor, and Count Monts were among the guests at the evening meal yesterday. Their Majesties were serenaded later by an Italian band in a brilliantly illuminated barge which was rowed round and round the Imperial yacht. On board the "Hohenzollern" another Italian band played alternately with the ship's band. Cheers were continually given for their Majesties by the occupants of hundreds of gondolas that surrounded the ship. The shores were illuminated with Bengal fire.

### GRAND DUKE OF BADEN ILL.

Carlsruhe, April 14.  
The Grand Duke is said to be suffering from bronchial catarrh with a slight rise of temperature. The attack is taking a normal course, but the Grand Duke will be confined to his bed for a few days.

### WHOLESALE POISONING MYSTERY.

Köthen, April 14.  
Twenty-five people have been admitted to the local hospital apparently suffering from poisoning. One has already succumbed. No reason has yet been found for the suspected poisoning.

### COUNT ZEPPELIN'S THANKS.

Stuttgart, April 15.  
Count Zeppelin publishes in a local paper a lengthy manifesto, in which he deals with the disbursement of the funds placed at his disposal by the German public last autumn. The contributions amounted in all to a total of 6,096,555 marks. Extensive arrangements have been made for the speedy construction of airships; different undertakings having as their object the furtherance of aviation have been given the necessary financial support; scientific investigations and experiments of all kinds are proceeding, so that for a long time to come Germany will lead the nations in the building and navigation of airships. Count Zeppelin concludes by expressing his thanks to all for the contributions and encouragement he has received.

### THE RECEIPT FOR DIAMONDS.

Paris, April 15.  
M. Lemoine, the notorious diamond swindler who fled from France and forfeited his bail while awaiting trial for extensive frauds on prominent Parisian financiers and was subsequently sentenced in *contumaciam*, was recaptured by the police last night. His arrest followed after the police had traced him from one amusement resort to another, and he was finally taken into custody at a cabaret in the Montmartre district. Since his flight last June Lemoine has been continually on the move, and lived at Constantinople, Vienna, Trieste, and London, at which latter place he alleges he frequently met Sir Julius Wernher, on whose charge he was originally apprehended, without being recognised by him.

# DRESDEN

Miss McDowell has arrived from Berlin for a stay in Dresden, and is a guest at the Pension Ilm.

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

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys etc.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:  
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;  
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

### TOMORROW'S FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Dresdner Sport Club's game with the English amateur team "The Pirates" tomorrow, on the Sport Park ground near the Nossener Brücke, will be the football sensation of the season. The Englishmen are almost all County players, and their form may be guessed from their scores on the present tour of 3-1 against Union, Berlin; 4-1 against Wacker, Leipzig; 8-0 against Hertha, Berlin.

A visit to the ground may be recommended alike to players and non-players. The kick-off will be at 5.30 p.m.

"The Pirates" number 20, and they have been lodged since Thursday at the Reichspost hotel. Their eleven will be: Darby, Campbell, Jonas, Alban, Day, Griffiths, Sharte, Skere, Springhorse, McGehee, and Jural.

One of the London athletic papers, writing lately of the doings of these two teams last year, says: "The most successful of the opponents of the men now on tour were the *Deutsche Sport-Club Dresden*, who won three goals. One of these was made by Ugi, who is now playing in a representative team at Oxford, though not with the same success. Our London "Pirates" have to meet that Club, and are bent on making their score 10-0." On the occasion referred to the D.S.C. carried the Saxon colours high, and they intend to put a strong team in the field tomorrow. The prices of admission are, as usual, very moderate.

**Well furnished flat (first floor)**  
to let from May 1st or later. Comfortable and handsome arrangements. Apply: **Kaltzer Strasse 16, I.**

**Sportplatz near the Nossener Brücke**  
**FOOTBALL MATCH**  
Football Club "The New Pirates," from London,  
against  
**Dresdner Sport-Club (D. S. C.)**  
**Saturday, April 17, at 5.30 p.m.**  
The Game will be played in any weather.

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

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

### 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 18th	"President Lincoln."
	25th	"Blücher."
	29th	"America."
	May 6th	"Cleveland."
	9th	"President Grant."
	13th	"Kaiserin Auguste Victoria."
	16th	"Pennsylvania."
	20th	"Deutschland."
	23th	"President Lincoln."
	27th	"Cincinnati."
Boston:	April 20th	"Bosnia."
	May 12th	"Bethania."
Baltimore:	April 20th	"Bosnia."
	May 12th	"Bethania."
Philadelphia:	April 18th	"Armenia."
	May 3rd	"Arcadia."
Canada:	April 16th	"Willehad."
	30th	"Prinz Oskar."

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co.** Dresden office:  
Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49

"Necker," from Naples for New York, passed the Azores April 14th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven April 13th.  
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York April 14th.  
"Onelsenau," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York April 14th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg April 14th.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnell 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.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

#### Der fliegende Holländer.

(The flying Dutchman.)  
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

#### Cast:

Daland, a Norwegian skipper	Herr Foerster.
Senta	Fraul. v. d. Osten.
Erik, a hunter	Herr Sembach.
Mary, Senta's nurse	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Daland's mate	Herr Grosch.
The Dutchman	Herr Plaschke.

PLOT. Daland, a Norwegian sailor, anchors on a deserted coast on his way home. Here he meets the Flying Dutchman, who is doomed to wander from sea to sea till he can find a maiden faithful to him. Once in seven years he is allowed to land and seek her. He offers all his wealth to Daland if he may be allowed to woo his daughter, Senta. The picture of the Flying Dutchman, which hangs in Daland's house, has always fascinated Senta until she has gradually come to love him although she is loved by Erik. While the other girls are spinning, she sings to them the ballad of the doomed man who once, when the wind was contrary as he had in vain tried to round the Cape of Good Hope, had sworn that he would try to do so for ever. Senta's father appears with the Dutchman, who woos her and is accepted at once. Erik implores Senta not to give him up, charging her with infidelity. The Dutchman, on hearing this, sets her free and sails away. Senta, having sworn eternal fidelity to him, throws herself into the waves. Immediately the Dutchman's ship sinks, and he is united to Senta in heaven. *Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.*

Saturday night	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	at 7.30
Sunday night	Tiefand	" 7.30
Monday night	Siegfried	" 6

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	at 7.30
Saturday night	The Merchant of Venice	" 7.30
Sunday night	Fuhrmann Henschel	" 7.30
Monday night	Zopf und Schwert	" 7.30

### Frau Luise Rossmann, Reichenbach Str. 49, III.

Competent Teacher (North German).  
**Grammar, Literature, Conversation Class.**

### ANGLICISED GERMAN.

Editor of *The Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:—

Since being in Germany I have continually heard of the "Wortreichtum" of the German language, and am assured by my German friends that there is an infinitely greater number of words in their tongue than in English.

Whether this is or is not the fact I am not competent to decide, but I cannot help noticing the frequency with which purely English words are introduced into German conversation and, still more frequently, into German newspapers.

Permit me to give a striking instance of this. In the *Berliner Tageblatt* of April 13th there is a heading and two sub-headings, reading in the following order:—

**Sport.**  
**Radrennmeetings.**  
**Die Wirkung des Boykotts.**

No fewer than three distinctly English words are here employed, a fact which does not say much for the reputed "Wortreichtum" of the German language.

I do not know whether the instance I have cited is exceptional, and perhaps some of your readers may be able to enlighten me as to the respective word-richness of German and English.—

Yours, etc.

AMERICAN ENQUIRER.

Dresden-A., April 14.

# Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co

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### HOPELESS SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Tabriz, April 15.

Rakhim Khan despatched a cavalry troop to attack the town yesterday but upon their arrival the horsemen were met with such a fierce fire from Sattar Khan's men that they retreated in disorder. This attack was followed by a heavy gun bombardment from Ain ed Dauleh's artillery, but the marksmanship was extremely poor and practically no damage has been done here.

Teheran, April 15.

A number of tribesmen of Turcoman origin surrounded the town of Asterabad today, which was recently taken by the revolutionaries under the leadership of Panoff, a Russian ex-newspaper correspondent, and came into conflict with the revolutionaries. In the ensuing fight many were killed and wounded, and the revolutionaries were routed. Panoff escaped and his followers sought sanctuary in the Russian consulate, where a large number of

women and children from the town were already sheltered. The inhabitants are in a state of panic, as they are in hourly fear of massacre by the Turcoman tribesmen.

### SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Cologne, April 15.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a report from New York that a conspiracy has been discovered at Guayaquil against President Alfaro, and that many arrests have been made.

### THE RUSSIAN POLICE SCANDAL.

St. Petersburg, April 15.

The preliminary investigation into the charges against M. Lopukhine, the former chief of police,

is now concluded. A copy of the indictment will be handed over to the accused today.

### DISTURBANCES IN ALBANIA.

Vienna, April 15.

A serious outbreak has occurred among the Albanians. A number of desperate characters, led by one Bohilinaca, are said to be planning an attack on the towns of Pristina, Prizram, Ipek, and Mitrovitza, and the Servian Government has accordingly advised the diplomatic representatives at Belgrade that it has been compelled to order the garrison of Nish to Vranja, and the Servian troops stationed along the Drina to the Sanjak boundary line, to prevent violation of the Servian frontier.

## UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

### COMMISSION'S VAST WORK.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, March.

Facts showing the far-reaching character of the work of the joint commission on immigration, which was appointed by Congress on Feb. 20, 1907, were recently presented to Congress through the publication of a preliminary report by the commission. This report deals with practically every phase of the immigration question, including Oriental aliens and other excluded classes, peonage, charity among immigrants, white-slave traffic, conditions of steerage, congestion in large cities, alien criminality, competition of immigrants, schools, administration of the immigration laws and distribution of immigrants.

No conclusions have been reported by the commission, but the scope of the work is shown in a manner which presages extensive legislation in the future. The report was printed to show the necessity for an appropriation of \$250,000 to carry on and complete the work. Thus far the expenses of the commission from April 1, 1907, to Feb. 27, 1909, have been \$344,796. There are 198 persons employed under the commission.

The commission says it is generally admitted that, notwithstanding that the present law proposes to provide for the exclusion of every undesirable immigrant, thousands of undeniably undesirable persons are admitted each year. A feature of the work is connected with evasions of the law resulting in the importation of excluded classes. Notwithstanding the expenditure of about \$500,000 annually to enforce this law, the commission finds that it does not prevent the coming of Chinese labourers in considerable numbers.

An extensive investigation is being made into the importation of women. The results show that many women are being constantly imported under conditions which amount to absolute slavery. The commission's inquiries have resulted in a marked decrease in this importation.

Importance is attached to the inquiry into alien criminality. The higher criminal courts of New York City are, at the request of the commission, keeping records of each person convicted of crime, and it is intended that a study of foreign-born criminals and criminals of the second generation will be made in that city. The investigation is not confined to the larger cities.

The most extensive work undertaken by the commission is the general field investigation into the economic and social status of immigrants. The most important topics covered are the race of employes in each occupation, years each race has been employed, hours of work and discrimination for or against immigrants in employment, wages and housing. In taking up the congestion of immigrants in large cities the commission is observing communities inhabited principally by members of one race, as to whether the clinging together of members of the same race handicaps them in their struggle for advancement and prevents their rapid assimilation and Americanisation. A careful inquiry among wage earners who are forced to compete with immigrant labour is being made.

A special field investigation is being conducted in selected localities in the south, and it will cover the sentiment of legislation bodies affecting immigration. Inducements and obstacles to immigration, such as climate, character of soil, free or cheap land, amount, variety and regularity of work throughout the year, the wages paid and hours of employment will be shown. Information is being gathered also concerning the employment of women and children, the prejudice against races, the presence or scarcity of fellow countrymen and church and school facilities. The investigation of oriental immigration has been confined thus far to the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast sections and special emphasis has been placed upon the inquiry concerning the Japanese.

The school is declared by the commission to be the most potent influence in promoting the assimilation and Americanisation of the immigrant. Treatment accorded to steerage passengers at sea has been given especial consideration and the agents of the commission in many instances have come from foreign ports in the guise of immigrants. It was found that there is still room for improvement.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

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.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,  
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Friday, April 16th. Litany 4.0 p.m.  
Sunday, April 19th. *1st Sunday after Easter.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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Small number of pupils. Day-pupils. Private lessons.

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of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine.  
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Price 5 marks up.

## Tea

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Bonbons and Biscuits, first quality.

Large stock of Bonbonnières.

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H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

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### "LE REPOS DE DIMANCHE."

The French have come to look upon the King as a sort of unofficial Sovereign, who owes them Royal patronage just as they give him loyal admiration (says the *Bystander*). I have seen even an enthusiastic French peasant give a shake of his head and speak familiarly of His Majesty as "Oncle Edouard," as if he knew all the King's little weaknesses and loved him for them. And in the same familiar way the King was reckoned upon to adorn with his Royal presence the Sunday races. They have never quite understood the King's refusal of their kind invitation on the ground of "le repos de Dimanche," which in France is purely an Act of Parliament observance. After I had explained the King's reason for declining, an old French lady only observed, "I fail to understand"; nor have I ever been able to explain in France our Sabbatarian views.

## BRITISH PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 14.

According to statements in the London newspapers, the Aero Club of Great Britain has received a concession from the War Office for the use of land for experimental purposes on Salisbury Plain. The Aerial League of the British Empire has induced Mr. Haldane to appoint a special committee to consider the subject of defence of seaport towns against attack by airship. The War Office has decided to set aside a tract of land in Wilts not far from Amesbury and Stonehenge, for the purpose of experiments. Sheds are to be erected for the shelter of aeroplanes, and building operations will be begun at once. The buildings will be protected by unclimbable fences, and will be placed in charge of the county police. The War Office aeroplane is to be brought to Salisbury Plain for further experiments, and a piece of the training ground has been set apart for Mr. S. F. Cody's use.

The Aerial League of the British Empire has been in correspondence with Mr. Haldane for some weeks past on the subject of strengthening the Territorial Army by the creation of companies specially trained in the defence of seaport towns against attack by airships. The league undertakes to assist if the War Office will give certain specified facilities towards the establishment of a technical college for the training of aeronauts. This assistance will mainly take the form of a substantial grant-in-aid and the use of public lands as trial grounds. They have also asked that officers of the naval and military forces in active employment may be permitted to associate themselves as members of the league, which is strictly non-political. Mr. Haldane has appointed a special committee, presided over by the Master of the Ordnance, Colonel Sir C. F. Hadden, to report on the extent to which the War Office can assent to the above proposals.

## THE MILLIONAIRE'S PARADE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

London, April 14.

A correspondent, signing himself "An American," sends the following letter to the London press:—  
I am very tired of the so-called American "news" published by certain London newspapers, which are apparently determined to educate untravelled Britons in the belief that America is a land of mad millionaires, extravagant chorus girls, "freak" society women, murders, divorcees, and two-headed calves. Any lie is apparently worth cabling from New York so long as it shows that Americans are either making fools of themselves or robbing some one.

I read in a newspaper today that there was a "millionaires' parade" in New York on Easter Sunday. Every American knows that Fifth-avenue, the Park-lane of New York, is crowded on Easter Sunday with clerks and typists, who compete with the wealthier classes in the variety and splendour of their Easter raiment. It is no more a parade of millionaires than the Sunday night procession of East End folk from the Bank to Charing Cross and back is a parade of undertakers.

The "down-trodden" working people of America live under the blessings of a tariff which enables them to wear good clothes. Their prosperity, however, does not mean that they are millionaires.

## DISPUTED TITLE TO FAME.

Fame achieved in past ages—every now and again has to meet some attack, the result of research. Perhaps the latest victim is Villebrord Snel, or Snellius, as he is more generally known, the Dutch mathematician, professor at Leyden, the discoverer of the law of refraction. Up to the present he has been considered as the inventor of triangulation. But Dr. Van der Plaats of Utrecht disputes the claim of Snellius, who expounded his theory in 1617 in his "Eratosthenes Batavus." The Utrecht professor says that the discoverer of the method of triangulation was Reinier Gemma, who died thirty-six years before Snellius was born. Gemma was a man of great distinction, a friend of Mercator, the geographer, and Charles Quint. In 1553, according to Dr. Van der Plaats, Gemma enunciated the principle of triangulation in a little work bearing his name and written in Flemish.

## A NOVEL LODGE.

Some time ago we heard of a Masonic Lodge which had been acquired by the Church in France, and the lodge room turned into a chapel. Now a contemporary cites a very different case. At Aix, the convent formerly in the occupation of Carmelite nuns, has been acquired by the masonic body, and the choir of the chapel has been turned into a temple.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, less cloudy, no more heavy showers, somewhat warmer.