

Office:
Struve 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 968.

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THE SACRED MAILS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

New York, April 6.

Certain revelations which followed upon the recent controversy between Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Tillman, when the latter accused the Government of clandestinely acquainting themselves with the contents of letters passing through the United States mails, have aroused interest and apprehension here. Before that recent controversy an opinion prevailed that the mails were inviolate, and that the law of the land prohibited tampering with all mail matter entrusted to the post-office for transmission. On the contrary the American Government, in common with the Governments of Europe, reserves to itself the right to open and examine all letters and other mail communications, though needless to say this prerogative is not exercised to any general extent. A special section of the United States secret service is charged with the duty of supervising postal matter, and it is the duty of these officials to open and examine any communication which they have reason to believe contains anything detrimental to the public welfare. No official records of the work of this section are published, it is true; but thanks to their efforts numberless frauds, outrages, and other crimes have been frustrated, and no one acquainted with the fruits of their labour can carp at the unconventional methods employed.

The universal rule with regard to postal matter is that all such matter while in transit is the property of the Postmaster-General of the country, though it is what may be described as entailed property. A moment's reflection must convince the most ardent advocate of the people's rights that an essential Government department such as the post-office could not tolerate the abuse of its privileges by unscrupulous persons and criminals, and to do so would be to betray the public's trust. Accordingly, while the average letter or postal packet is strictly inviolate from official tampering, pernicious communications despatched by bucket-shops and other gambling concerns, indecent literature, correspondence known to emanate from criminal sources, and other matter regarded by the authorities as an abuse of the mails is liable to inspection and confiscation. An historic precedent for the exercise of this authority occurred in England some twenty-five years ago. At that time practically all the correspondence passing between the members of the militant Irish party and their sympathisers and supporters in the United States was opened and closely examined at the London general post-office. Many and strenuous were the complaints, but the British Government sturdily held its ground, and its action was justified by the fact that many dynamite outrages were prevented through knowledge gained by the police from the opened letters.

A writer signing himself "Ex-Attaché" contributes to one of the New York papers an interesting paragraph on the manner in which letters are officially opened. According to this authority the envelope is slit with an exceedingly sharp and thin knife. It is slit at one end; that is to say, not quite at the end, but within an eighth of an inch of the fold, and the cut is made with the knife held in a very slanting position, so as to leave the largest surface of lip possible to the two edges of the cut paper. Through this slit the letter is extracted, read, and then replaced. Then paste of a special character, prepared for this purpose, is applied to the two lips, which are closed together, leaving as little trace of any scar as a well-healed cut on the skin. The addressee duly receives his letter, perhaps an hour or two late, but is none the wiser.

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TWO AMERICAN LADIES COMMIT SUICIDE ON A LINER.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 15.

On the arrival of the Cunard liner "Lucania" at Liverpool from New York yesterday it was reported that two women passengers had committed suicide on the voyage by shooting themselves. The women were joint occupants of a second-class cabin, their names being Margaret Clarke, twenty-nine years old, and Annie Miller, twenty-two years old. From a torn label found in the cabin it is believed that Miss Clarke came from Brooklyn, New York. Miss Clarke shot herself on the first night after leaving New York, but it was not until the night before Queenstown was reached that Miss Miller committed suicide. Both women were buried at sea, and there can be no coroner's inquest. Miss Miller was present when Miss Clarke was buried. She appeared to be greatly distressed, and it is believed that her mental balance was upset by her grief.

FRANCE'S IMPOTENT NAVY.

Paris, April 16.

Under the sensational title of: "The Overthrow of our Navy. Neither men, guns, nor ammunition," M. Paul Doumer, Deputy and General Reporter for the Budget, publishes today an article describing the results so far attained by the Commission of Enquiry now engaged in investigating French naval conditions at Toulon. M. Doumer asserts that the large ironclads of the Mediterranean Fleet have crews of only 600 instead of 700 men; that they possess neither effective guns nor ammunition; and that the large ironclads have been stripped of their old heavy and light guns without these being replaced by the promised latest models. France, who ten years ago enjoyed second rank amongst the world's navies, has now sunk to the fourth, and perhaps the fifth, place. The present duty of the Naval Commission of Enquiry is to disclose and communicate the causes which have led to such a reprehensible and perilous state of affairs.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PATENT TREATY.

Washington, April 15.

Following upon the recommendation of the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs, the Senate today ratified the German-American patent treaty.

BULGARIA'S DESIRE.

Sofia, April 16.

The Bulgarian Government will shortly seek the good offices of Great Britain, France, and Russia for the speedy termination of the points at issue between Bulgaria and Turkey and the universal recognition of the Kingdom's independence. Large numbers of Young Turkish refugees are entering southern Bulgaria, and several Young Turkish officers have made their way to Sofia.

THE TURKISH OUTBREAK.

THE SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

The optimistic reports to hand yesterday unfortunately appear to be rather premature, and the situation at Constantinople and other points of the Ottoman Empire continues serious. The allegation that the Sultan himself was directly responsible for the mutiny has yet to be confirmed. The Young Turks have sustained a crushing defeat, but there are symptoms that their power has not altogether vanished. Murders and other outrages by the troops are still reported. The following despatches explain the latest developments:—

Constantinople, April 16.

It transpires that when the Young Turks' club was destroyed and looted by the mob yesterday a part of the archives was destroyed, while the remainder was confiscated. The newspapers learn that the confiscated documents included many compromising papers. Yesterday afternoon a new panic broke out in the Galata quarter. The captain of the Turkish cruiser "Assar-i-Tewfik" was said to have given orders that the guns of the warships be trained on the Yildiz Kiosk and the Porte, and he is believed to have been influenced by the Young Turks. Upon landing from his vessel he was once seized by some marines, who conveyed him to the Yildiz, bound him to a tree, and then bayoneted him to death before the eyes of the Sultan, who was seen to weep. Previous to this incident two officers were caught by a number of soldiers in the suburb of Arnautkoi, on the Bosphorus. The unfortunate men were riddled with bullets, but the soldiers calmed the excited crowd by informing them that the officers would be the only victims.

According to trustworthy advices, during yesterday's secret session of the Chamber a number of despatches from the provinces were read, calling attention to the unrest among the populace and the troops, expressing fear of an impending revolution, and declaring that if the constitution stood in any danger the petitioners would at once march to the capital. The Chamber resolved upon the publication of a statement to the effect that the constitution stood in no danger. The Minister for Education announced that the new Cabinet would lay its programme before the deputies and ask for a vote of confidence. The rumour that a move was contemplated against the constitution was untrue. "We have all sworn," exclaimed the Minister, "to uphold the constitution and will defend it with our lives. Fear nothing!" When several deputies enthusiastically cried that the Ottoman nation feared nobody, the Minister did not answer.

Saloniki, April 16.

Twenty battalions of the Third Army Corps have been called to the colours. The railway company has been ordered to hold every available railway car in readiness to transport troops to the capital. Yesterday evening an imposing mass meeting was held here. Every bazaar in the town is closed. Everywhere is heard the desire for the security of the constitution.

The town is quiet, but the Young Turk committee has refused to recognise the new Government and is busily engaged in organising a vigorous resistance. At the mass meeting above mentioned a resolution was passed approving the attitude of the committee.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Mr. Walter McClintock, the Pittsburg authority on the Blackfoot Indians, whose departure we announced yesterday, arrives today in London, where he has been invited to lecture before the members of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. He expects to remain for a few weeks in England before sailing for America, where he will again devote himself to studying the customs of the Blackfoot Indians, joining the tribe in one of their big encampments this summer. Mr. McClintock intends to continue his researches among the Blackfoot Indians indefinitely.

Berlin scientists have shown ungrudging appreciation of Mr. McClintock's contributions to their knowledge during his visit here. Hamburg's ethnologists and other learned men were equally enthusiastic when Mr. McClintock lectured in that city last month before the combined Geographical and Anthropological Societies. In Hamburg, the English-speaking city of Germany, Mr. McClintock was able to deliver his lecture himself, speaking in English, which naturally added considerably to its interest. The Hamburg savants joined their colleagues in Berlin in congratulating Mr. McClintock, particularly on the fact that he had discovered an improved method of presenting scientific knowledge, namely by making it not only instructive but thoroughly interesting.

Mr. McClintock's lecture was delivered some dozen times in the Urania Theatre for Popular Science, to crowded and enthusiastic Berlin audiences. The Directors of the theatre are members of the Berlin Anthropological Society, and upon hearing the lecture on the Blackfoot Indians as delivered before that learned body, they immediately took steps to have it repeated in the Urania for the interest of Berliners in general.

Mr. Ellison van Hoose, the well known American tenor, leaves Berlin shortly, accompanied by Mrs. van Hoose, to enter on a star performance at the Stockholm Royal Opera, opening on May 7. Mr. van Hoose will make six appearances, taking the tenor rôles in "Aida," "Faust," "Lohengrin," "Bohème," "Traviata," and "Romeo and Juliet." His performance at the Stockholm opera will be followed by a series of concert engagements in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

In June Mr. van Hoose sings as a "star" at the Royal Opera in Wiesbaden.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin, who recently returned here from their trip to Italy and Egypt, expect to make a two months' visit to America in the early summer, spending much of the time at their home in Virginia. Mr. Nevin's health is a good deal benefited from his trip to the South, although not yet entirely satisfactory.

Mrs. G. T. Ashton and the Misses Ashton, of San Francisco, have come up to Berlin from Dresden, and are at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39/40.

Constantinople, April 15.

The entire local press is obviously intimidated by the recent events; the journals abstain from premature comment and limit their remarks to descriptions of the late happenings. Some papers observe that the procedure of the new Cabinet will be difficult, and exhort the soldiers and populace to refrain from meddling with politics and do their duty to the Fatherland. The Young Turks are entirely without defenders; on the contrary, several journals condemn their policy, and only a few recall the original services which the Young Turks rendered the nation.

A large body of sailors and marines have just proceeded in carriages to the Yildiz Kiosk, there to protest against the temporary Minister of Marine. In several parts of the town there are again signs of unrest. The ex-War Minister Ali Riza and other high and subordinate officers who sympathized with the Young Turks, are in hiding. Until now only a few of the Young Turks have fled from the city, as they are in hope of a counter movement or at least of reconciliation with the military.

Constantinople, April 16.

It is further reported that at the secret sitting of the Chamber yesterday the resolution to remain united during the present critical situation was supported by the Young Turk members. Among the telegrams read out at the public sitting was one from the Young Turk Committee at Janina, signed by the civil and military authorities and the Greek metropolitan. This despatch declared the removal of the Ministry to be a breach of the Constitution, and threatened a march on Constantinople unless the new Cabinet at once gave place to the old. The Chamber resolved that every member should send a quieting telegram to his constituents. The proclamation adopted by the Chamber will be published in all parts of the Empire. The election of the President of the Chamber had to be postponed, as none of the candidates received the requisite

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Mrs. T. R. Wardle, of New York City, is also a guest at Pension Ludwig, having come here from Dresden.

Mrs. Fitz-Henry Smith and her two daughters, the Misses Marion and Beatrice Smith, of Boston, who have been staying for some time at Mrs. Bennett's, Bellevue Strasse 12A, left on Thursday morning for Paris.

Mrs. Winthrop Tweede and Miss Charlotte Kreinheider, of Buffalo, also inmates of Mrs. Bennett's American Home, left on Thursday for Amsterdam in the course of a Continental tour. They are accompanied by Miss Ethel Gleeson, of Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fitz, of Boston and London, who spent the winter at Bellevue Strasse 12A, were expected to return to Berlin today after a month's trip to London and Paris.

Mrs. C. P. Mallory, of New York, and her daughter and niece, the Misses Mallory, accompanied by their friend Miss Smull, are in Berlin for a few days prior to continuing a trip to Dresden, Munich, Paris, and London. They are stopping at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10.

Miss Elizabeth Green, of Poughkeepsie, New York, who recently took a two weeks' trip to Berlin, has returned to her home in Dresden, Sidonien Str. 16.

Miss Katherine Murphy, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. K. M. Jacobson, of St. Paul, who came up from Dresden to spend ten days in Berlin, leave today (Saturday) for Hamburg and London. They have been stopping at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10.

The Misses Sophie and Ida M. Linton, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who spent the past winter here, have left Berlin for Dresden, Leipzig, and Paris, where they will remain for a fortnight prior to going to London, sailing for home by the "Cedric" on April 30. Their departure is much regretted by friends in Berlin.

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.

majority. A feeling of depression prevails, particularly among the Young Turks.

LATER NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, Friday evening.

Sixty Armenians have been killed and many houses plundered and set on fire by the excited populace. The Dragoon of the British Consulate and a German have been wounded. All the Embassies are taking steps to guard their subjects, as it is feared that the situation is about to become very serious.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERSIA.

Teheran, April 16.

In anticipation of an immediate march against Teheran, the Bachtari tribesmen are assembling their mounted forces in Ispahan. The provisional government of Tabriz has confiscated a large sum of money from the Customs House for their own purposes. The Government here has refused the request of the Embassies that special provisions of corn should be allowed to enter besieged Tabriz for the Consular Corps and foreign subjects there.

WINTRY WEATHER IN SILESIA.

Hirschberg, April 16.

In the neighbouring valleys snow fell heavily yesterday, and the temperature is near freezing point.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE SCANDAL.

St. Petersburg, April 16.

The Government prosecution against M. Lopukhine, ex-chief of the St. Petersburg police, will commence on May 11.

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.

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Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Der Freischütz	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der Schlagbaum	" 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Wenn wir Tränen erwachen	" 7.30
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionhochzeit	" 8
Comic Opera	Tosca	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel	" 8
Schiller Theatre O	Die Welt, in der man sich langweilt	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Der schwarze Kavalier	" 8
Frd. Wilhelmst Theatre	Der Dorfkyrill	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Flachsman als Erzieher	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kyrilz-Pyritz	" 8
Trion Theatre	Liebesgewitter	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia bis Korfu	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub	" 8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	" 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 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
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

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINER ASHORE.

New York, April 15.

The North German Lloyd steamer "Wittekind," from Baltimore to Bremen, has gone ashore in the neighbourhood of Cape Charles. She has an ordinary cargo and no passengers on board. There is no immediate danger to the vessel, but tugs have proceeded to her assistance.

Bremen, April 16.

It is reported that the S.S. "Wittekind" which went ashore off Cape Charles has been refloated and is undamaged. The vessel has continued her eastward journey.

THE ANNEXED PROVINCES.

Vienna, April 16.

An official statement says that Emperor Franz Joseph has sanctioned the statutes granting autonomous administration of education and schools for the Mohammedans in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

EARTHQUAKE AT TREVES.

Treves, April 15.

An earthquake shock taking an east to west direction was felt in several villages located in the Treves district yesterday.

BOY SCOUTS' VISIT TO GERMANY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 16.

Eight of Baden-Powell's boy scouts left London last night on a visit to Belgium and Germany. At Metz they will be the guests of the officers of the 8th Bavarian Regiment, and at Bamberg and Munich they will be entertained by the municipality.

DRESDEN

The second graphic exhibition of the *Deutsche Künstlerbund* has been open for some days at the gallery of Ernst Arnold, in the Schloss Strasse. It contains some 800 examples by 200 artists, carefully selected by such judges as Max Klinger, Graf Kalkreuth, and Carlos Grethe from the 2,400 that were sent in; so that the disturbing superabundance often found in such exhibitions has been avoided in this case. Further, the works of each artist have, as far as was possible, been hung together, so that the many individualities can be easily seen. Although such an exhibition demands for its examination calmness and care, it reveals a wealth of artistic creative beauty. This exhibition shows in a surprising manner what a powerful impetus the graphic arts have received in the last few years; and there is no branch of art and no technique in which such free scope in all directions is afforded to the artist as in the graphic arts. All the varieties of technique, from drawing to etching, are here represented, often in new combinations of the reproducing processes. From Georg Jahn's carefully executed portrait etchings, which vie with photography in truth of rendering, to Paul Baum's landscape drawings, in which all is resolved in wavy lines, every possibility is exhausted. In lithography, the influence of Japan is strongly evident; yet very independent experiments, such as the three-colour etchings of Holleck (No. 275) are also to be seen. It is highly interesting to note the various purposes to which the artists have applied the graphic arts. Herr Liebermann exhibits in drawings and etchings extremely interesting studies for his paintings; many others again employ graphic art for its own sake. Herr Slevogt illustrates Cooper's "Leather stocking" with lively lithographs. The landscape artists endeavour in every possible way to translate the coloured scenes of the world into black and white: Herr Konz with fine, soft lines; Herr Otto Fischer with deep aqua-tint tones; Herr Carlos Grethe with colour-toned Indian ink drawings; Herren Kaiser, Kampmann, and Volkmann, each in other ways. There is also a group of realists and honest portrayers of nature—as the Dresden artists Sterl and R. Müller, and Herren Bossert, Böhle, and others—who all try to render what they see as truly as possible with the pencil. Among the portrait draughtsmen and etchers Herr Schmutzer, of Vienna, is very prominent with his large subject "Anatomie," an unsurpassable masterpiece. Since Max Klinger, who in Germany at least has led on the new cult of the graphic arts with Stauffer-Bern, etching serves as a means of expressing the most eccentric fancies, especially to those with freely creative imaginations. And so there are found here a number of high-spirited subjects, among which are the allegorical etchings of Josef Uhl; and the caricatures of Gallhof, Jäger, and Lindloff, who avail themselves of every kind of freedom of technique, whether gracefully or grotesquely. The impression derived from the exhibition as a whole is one of manifold variety and of an inexhaustible wealth of technical and artistic individualism, which demonstrate an enormous advance in the graphic arts. The exhibition is therefore of the highest interest.

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.

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HOCKEY.

Members of the Dresden Akademische Sport Club's hockey team request us to draw attention to a totally misleading announcement appearing in yesterday's *Dresdner Anzeiger* with regard to the team's recent Austrian tour. A paragraph in the journal mentioned reads to the following effect: "The Dresdner Akademische Sport Club played two hockey matches in Vienna, and were defeated by the Vienna Amateur (our italics) Club by 0-1, but they defeated the Cricketers by 7-2."

Correct accounts of the tour have already been published in the *Daily Record* of Wednesday and Thursday last. Three matches were played in Vienna, and in all of these the Dresden team was triumphant. The results, as already announced, were: Good Friday's match against the Vienna Athletic Club, Dresden 2, Vienna 1; Easter Sunday's match against the same team, Dresden 6, Vienna 1; Easter Monday's match against the Vienna Cricket and Football Club, Dresden 7, Vienna 2.

The *Anzeiger* specifically describes the Vienna team as amateurs. It is, of course, well known that the Akademische Sport Club is also a purely amateur association.

We are at a loss to understand from what source our local contemporary obtained such a garbled and misleading paragraph, but it is to be hoped that the matter will be set right without delay.

FOOTBALL.

The promising football match between "The Pirates," a well-known London team, and the Dresden Sport Club (D.S.C.) takes place on the Sport Park ground, near the Nossener Brücke, this afternoon. The kick-off is at 5.30 p.m. An exciting contest is expected, and we hope to publish a full report of the match in due course. The game will take place regardless of weather conditions.

To reach the ground take either tram No. 22 (red) from the Post Platz and alight at Hohenzollern Strasse, or tram No. 15 (yellow) from the Post Platz and alight at Nossener Strasse.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.15

Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.

(Merry wives of Windsor.)

Opera in three acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:

Sir John Falstaff	Herr Foerster.
Mr. Fluth,	Herr Trede.
Mr. Reich,	Herr Nebuschka.
Fenton	Herr Soot.
Mr. Spärlch	Herr Erl.
Dr. Cajus	Herr Blüssel.
Mrs. Fluth	Frau. Siems.
Mrs. Reich	Frau Bender-Schafer.
Miss Anna Reich	Frau Keldorfer.
A waiter from the Garter Inn	Herr Seiter.
First	Herr Meyer.
Second	Herr Markgraf.
Third	Herr Hahn.
Fourth	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Fluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her dead cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Heme the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Heme, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlch.

Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1845.

Sunday night Tiefland at 7.30
Monday night Siegfried " 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight The Merchant of Venice at 7.30
Sunday night Fuhrmann Henschel " 7.30
Monday night Zopf und Schwert " 7.30

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HAUPTBANKHOF

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

There will be no Vespers service at the Kreuzkirche this afternoon in consequence of the Easter holidays. The next service of the kind will be held on Saturday next, the 24th instant.

At the Central Theater the operetta "Die kleine Prinzessin" will be given this evening for the 7th time. Tomorrow there will be two performances: "Der fidele Bauer" at 3.30 p.m., at reduced prices; and "Die kleine Prinzessin" at 7.30 p.m., at the usual prices.

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KING EDWARD IN THE GAY CAPITAL.

Paris, April 16.

King Edward of England arrived here last night at 7 o'clock.

London, April 16.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress Dowager of Russia started this morning for Paris, where their Majesties will meet King Edward.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

In future we shall publish daily particulars as to the departure and arrival of American and Canadian mails in Dresden and Berlin, as under. We are introducing this useful innovation in consequence of numerous requests which reached us from American readers:—

TO THE UNITED STATES.

April 20.—**Kaiser Wilhelm II.**, from Bremen to New York via Southampton and Cherbourg, mails due in New York April 27.

Letters intended for transit by this steamer must be marked "über Bremen," and must be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 19th inst.

TO CANADA.

April 23.—**Emperor of Ireland**, from Liverpool to Montreal, mails due in Quebec and Montreal April 30. Letters intended for transit by this steamer must be marked "via England" and with the name of the vessel, and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE.

In Berlin and Dresden on Monday, the 19th inst., by the **S.S. Philadelphia**, left New York April 10.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY.

In this age of hustle, time-honoured ceremonies are either curtailed or abolished. The latest instance is the method of announcing to a prisoner under sentence of death in France the Presidential clemency. Up to now it has been the custom, as soon as the Governor of the prison was apprised of the President's decision, to take the culprit to the barber to be shaved and to have his locks trimmed. This completed, he was taken to the tailor and measured for a suit of brown clothing. Having donned his new garb, a carriage conveyed him to the Appeal Court in charge of two warders or gendarmes, where all the judges were assembled. The Procurator-General then read the reprieve, and in a short allocution exhorted the prisoner to mend his ways, and show himself worthy of the President's clemency. Then he was taken back to prison, put on ordinary diet, and there remained until he was transported to a penal settlement.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN OKLAHOMA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 6.

War is once more being waged with the Indians in the State of Oklahoma. A part of the Creek Indians who speak no English and are backward in civilisation, have never forsaken their old customs or agreed to the partition of their land by the Federal Government, and have therefore refused to remain peacefully on the reservation assigned to them at Henrietta, Oklahoma. In so refusing, they took their stand chiefly on a treaty concluded in the year 1832 with the American Government of that day, and on the strength of that treaty they settled west of the Mississippi.

Embittered by the legal limitations imposed upon them, they resolved two months ago to dig up the tomahawk in the old-time fashion, and at the next opportunity that might occur to make war upon the whites. The opportunity occurred a few days ago, when several policemen proceeded to arrest a negro for cattle-lifting. Two hundred Creek Indians, under the chief "Crazy Snake," took up arms for the negroes and half-bloods and compelled the police to retire. The police soon returned with reinforcements, and in the fight that ensued three negroes were killed and a number of negroes and Indians wounded. The Indians, who in consequence of their contempt for law are regarded as common bandits, now resolved to take the offensive. Since then collisions have occurred repeatedly between them and the police, and six of the latter have been killed.

The fact that "Crazy Snake" was the leader of the band was discovered by the Government from his son, who was attending a high school in Oklahoma. At first he refused to give any information about his father; but, in order to overcome his Indian stoicism, it is alleged that a cord was tied about his neck and he was hauled up to the branch of a tree. Not till he was nearly choked did he sign that he was prepared to answer the questions put to him. He then admitted that his father was conducting the rebellion, and divulged important particulars of the intended movements of the band. The Governor then sent the State Militia against the rebels. At the same time the inhabitants of Henrietta armed themselves and patrolled the trails leading to that town, in order to meet an expected attack by the Indians. These, however, retired into the mountains when they heard of the Militia having been ordered out. The Militia have received orders to exterminate the band this time, and the troops are fully equipped for a campaign. But the Indians have modern rifles and have declared that they will fight to the last drop of their blood; a sanguinary encounter will therefore be unavoidable.

In the autumn of 1906 "Crazy Snake" laid the complaints of the Indians against the Federal Government before a Committee of the Senate. He claimed that the provisions of the treaty of 1832 should be carried out, and declared that the full-blood Creeks knew nothing of their having consented through the treaty of 1901 to the partition of their lands. "All that I ask, honourable gentlemen," said the chief, "is that those old agreements and treaties in which you promised to take care of me and my people shall be fulfilled, and that you will settle all the differences that have arisen with respect to my people and their country; and I beg you to take care that these promises are loyally kept."

THE "LORELEI" IN PIGEON-ENGLISH.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Captain Polack, the genial skipper of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," sends to an American friend in Berlin who frequently crosses the duck-pond the following graphic translation into pigeon-English of Heine's "Lorelei." The translation is the work of two young Germans who had been stationed for some time in China, and who are apparently gifted with unusual literary as well as linguistic ability:—

"Oh, my belong so muchi sorry,
And then my no save what kine.
Hab got one ole pieci story,
No wantchi go outside my mind.
Nighttime belong dark and colo,
Lhine makee flow allight.
Topside plenty stars, very olo,
Looke down in the evening light.
One nice pieci girli is sitting,
Too muchi curlo inside,
Her hair allosame golo she's fitting,
Her jewels belong very bright.
A golo comb she is using,
She makee catchee pretty sing-song.
He sound so sweet and amusing,
And muchi noisy allosame gong.
Fishpitcherman smallo pieci sampan,
Belong very curlo inside.
He only looksee to sing-song,
He no looksee waterside.
Maksi smallo pieci sampan,
Go downside water chop-chop.
Because Loreley too much sing-song,
And alla time no can stop."

:: DRESDEN ::

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.

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck
Strasse 47, corner
of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine.
Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

Brühl & Guttentag. — Artistic needle work. —
Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Woolen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

Knitted Waists.

English and German knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,

Gentlemen, and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

Pension von Oertzen

old established house

Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.

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

Worcester House School

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

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

Boarders received.

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

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau

Strasse 11, I.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALF SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,

Wiener Strasse

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

Sunday, April 18th. *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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),

Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion service is held every third Sunday in January,
March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident:

Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul:

H. Palmé, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate easterly winds, bright, dry, and warm.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE OF 45 MILLION DOLLARS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 7.

A mistake in the existing tax law that has hitherto cost American smokers 45,000,000 dollars, is said to have been discovered by a member of Congress, Mr. Dawson; who points out that a forgotten war tax which was officially abolished has continued to be levied, to the advantage of manufacturers.

A report from Washington on the matter runs as follows: "Under the provisions of the Dingley tariff, packets of tobacco weighing two ounces were sold to the consumer for five cents and packets of four ounces for ten cents. In the year 1898 a war-tax of six cents a pound was levied on tobacco, and permission was given to substitute 1³/₈-ounce and 3¹/₈-ounce packets for the two and four ounce packets respectively. The consumers thus got their packets of tobacco for the same prices as before, though of less weight; and this has gone on ever since, in spite of the abolition of the war-tax in 1902. According to the Inland Revenue returns, over 32 billions of the smaller packets and over 12 billions of the 3¹/₈-ounce packets have been sold since the tax ceased to be levied. Mr. Dawson estimates that the "slight mistake" represents a loss to the consumers of 45,000,000 dollars in the six years, and he has brought in a Bill to right the matter."

AL FRESCO BREAKFAST CLUB.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 13.

At the Ring Tea House in Hyde Park a Breakfast Club has been started. The members propose to meet every morning between 8.30 and 9.30 at the tea house and breakfast together before starting on the duties or pleasures of the day. The club has no committee or subscription; election is by acclamation, and the only rule is that a walk of two miles shall precede the breakfast. This is part of the "cure" adopted at most Continental watering places, and the usefulness of the club might be developed by reinstating the old chalybeate well in Kensington Gardens, which was used in late Georgian and early Victorian times. The Breakfast Club being naturally dependant on the goodwill of the clerk of the weather, will only be in session under sunny skies, for the prospect of eating devilled kidneys under a dripping umbrella is hardly alluring.

HOW EASTER IS FIXED.

Whether Easter falls in chilly March or sunny April is a question of importance to every holiday-maker. The earliest day on which Easter can fall is March 22. Only once in the last century, and not once in this century, was this early date Easter day. Twice in the nineteenth century it fell on March 23, and this will be the date only once in the present century—in the year 1913. The latest possible Easter day is April 25. This was the date once in the last century, and will be once in the present—in 1943. Five weeks separate these extremes, so that the question of date involves about two hours of daylight and a considerable difference in temperature. Most Easters, fortunately, happen in April. During the next twenty years there will be sixteen April Easters and only four in March. Originally the Christian Easter was the same day as the Jewish feast of the Passover, but in early Christian times a change was made. The Passover is the fourteenth day of the Paschal moon, and Easter was fixed as the first Sunday after the fourteenth day.

The fixing of the day is a complicated and difficult process. It must follow the vernal equinox, and so the solar year has to be taken into account; it must follow the fourteenth day of the Paschal moon, and consequently the lunar month has to be considered; and with these conditions the days of the week have to be reconciled, as Easter-day must be a Sunday. The rule observed is that Easter shall be the first Sunday following the fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens on or after March 21. This calendar moon is not the real moon of the heavens, but an imaginary moon, created for ecclesiastical purposes. Nor is March 21 always the date of the vernal equinox. It is usually the 20th, and sometimes the 19th. The date of Easter is, therefore, quite artificial. On the date of Easter most of the great Church festivals depend. The beginning of Lent, Ash Wednesday, is determined by the date of the end, Easter Sunday, and so is Whit Sunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter-day.

PITTSBURG'S RECORD FREIGHT YEAR.

Statistics published concerning the shipping trade of Pittsburg (Pa.) during the year 1907 show that the freight tonnage for that period was no less than 161,194,167, which exceeds the tonnage of New York, London, and Liverpool combined. Steel, of course, formed by far the greatest portion of the freight.