

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
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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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THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

By W. T. STEAD

(Mr. W. T. Stead, the well-known English publicist who has devoted his life to the improvement of international relations, and whose words are in consequence of the greatest weight, has kindly contributed the following article to *The Daily Record*.)

The relations between Germany and England are at present characterised by a great deal more apparent than real friction. With the utmost ingenuity the malevolent in either country have utterly failed to put their finger upon any point on which the interests of Germany and England are in opposition. Germany is accredited in some quarters with absurd designs upon the British Colonies. But it is difficult to understand in what way the German Empire would be stronger if the German flag replaced the Union Jack in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa. It would indeed be demonstrably weaker, for the task of holding unwilling subjects in subjection is one which far exceeds the resources of the strongest Empire. England dare not undertake it, although the Colonies are inhabited by people of her own language and her own race. If any British Colony desired to secede, that Colony would be allowed to secede without any effort of the Mother Country to retain it in unwilling subjection.

The Colonies, therefore, being out of the question, it is difficult to understand what England has that Germany wants, while it is admitted even by the most extreme Anglophobists that Germany has nothing that England wants. Therefore, the people of the two countries, taken as a whole, are on very good terms with each other.

The irritation which at present prevails in certain quarters is produced by a very natural and obvious cause. Germany is anxious to have a big fleet, and anything but a great fleet is worse than no fleet at all. England finding herself confronted, I do not say menaced, by the sudden apparition of a great and growing fleet on the other side of the North Sea is for the moment somewhat alarmed, feeling that she is menaced by a danger hitherto non-existent. The scare will die down and Great Britain will settle down calmly to the new portent, merely resolving that however large the German Fleet may be she must maintain a fleet double its strength.

At present the British Fleet is thrice as strong as that of Germany. In future the British are content that it must always be twice as strong. Less than twice as strong would be too weak because of the fact that Great Britain must maintain so many of her warships on distant stations.

This preponderance of naval strength is indispensable. Great Britain has an immense coast line, an enormous oversea empire. She is fed from abroad, and for offensive purposes she has no army.

With her the supremacy of her navy is a matter of life and death. She must and will maintain it without even counting the cost. But it is maintained not as a possible instrument of attack. It is solely an indispensable guarantee of security against being attacked by Powers which have behind their fleets millions of trained troops.

W. T. STEAD.

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

London, April 18.

In his speech at Glasgow yesterday, Mr. Asquith said: "Our navy possesses and must in the near

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future maintain a crushing superiority in material and men over any possible combination of Powers directed against us. We have discussed the situation with our large firms of contractors and with others; with the result that, before the naval programme is settled, preparations will be made that will enable us, in our own country, easily to meet, and more than meet, all future demands."

A GREAT UNIONIST MORAL VICTORY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 18.

The following figures of the by-election in East Edinburgh speak for themselves:—

Mr. J. P. Gibson (R.)	4,527
Mr. P. J. Ford (U.)	4,069
Majority	458

Increase in Unionist vote	1,637
Decrease in Radical vote	2,079
Decrease in Radical majority	3,716

The Liberal vote has been reduced from 4,174 (at the General Election) to 458, and this amazing result surpasses the most sanguine expectations of the Unionists. Scotland is always spoken of as "solid" by the Liberals. These figures tell another tale.

East Edinburgh takes its place among several other constituencies which, while retaining their representation, have been held for the Government only by greatly-reduced majorities since the General Election of 1906. Among these are the following:—

	Increase in Unionist vote.	Decrease in Radical vote.
South Aberdeen	1,080	2,001
South Leeds	2,789	926
Dewsbury	1,124	1,170
East Wolverhampton	1,761	1,096
Dundee	575	2,197
Forfarshire	693	1,067
South Edinburgh	1,879	760
East Edinburgh	1,637	2,079

SERIOUS FOOTBALL MATCH RIOT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 18.

Yesterday's football match at Glasgow between the Glasgow Rangers and the Celtic team for the Scottish cup ended in a terrible riot. Sixty thousand spectators attended the game, and towards the close the crowd became excited at some of the referee's decisions. They broke through the barriers, swarmed on to the field, and commenced to wreck everything in sight. The goal-posts were torn up and the stands and ticket-offices smashed and set on fire. The force of police on duty was quite inadequate to stem the popular storm. In the tumult at least forty persons, most of them policemen, were more or less badly hurt and had to be conveyed to hospital. The fire brigade was called out to extinguish the burning stands and offices, but the crowd cut the hoses and pelted the unfortunate firemen with stones. Mounted police arrived in haste at the spot, only to be hotly attacked by the maddened mob, but they succeeded in forming a cordon around the pavilion in which the players had taken refuge. The real cause of the riot is said to be the refusal of the teams to continue playing after time had sounded, the result of the match remaining a draw.

THE TURKISH UPHEAVAL.

CIVIL WAR APPEARS IMMINENT.

Constantinople, April 19.

During the week-end the situation has developed so alarmingly that apparently only a miracle can save the country from being ravaged by bloody civil war. Large bodies of troops faithful to the Young Turkish cause are taking up positions before the city while their leaders, prominent among whom is Major Enver Bey, the former Military Attaché at Berlin, parley with the Sultan's soldiers. There is still no proof of the Sultan's actual instigation of the great mutiny, but yesterday he went with unusual ceremony to the Selamlık, presumably to concentrate as many troops as possible in the city. The soldiers appear to have received considerable sums of money from an unknown source. Interviewed at Saloniki yesterday, Enver Bey said he was desirous of saying that there was no proof of the Sultan's complicity in this reactionary plot. It is highly probable that his Majesty will be forced to abdicate should his active participation become proved. The rout of the Young Turks in Constantinople has not been followed in other districts. On the contrary, a majority of the military appears to remain faithful to them. Cavalry and infantry, headed by Young Turkish officers, are still approaching the capital, and declare that if a guarantee that the constitution will be upheld is not given them immediately, they will compel the Sultan to abdicate. The latest telegrams indicate that at Adrianople and Saloniki the Young Turks are in complete mastery of the situation. They maintain a strict censorship over all telegrams, and are doing their utmost to preserve law and order.

During yesterday's sitting the Chamber resolved to telegraph to the various viliayets that order must be maintained. Reports were then read from the provinces, particularly from Saloniki and Adrianople. These said that the troops now advancing on Constantinople demanded a guarantee that the constitution would be maintained unharmed, that order and discipline would be re-established in the army, and that the promoters of the present revolt would be punished. The troops gave a promise to temporarily remain at Tchadaitscha (near Constantinople), but threatened to enter the capital if their demands are not acceded to. The Chamber decided to send deputations to the various barracks in the capital, exhorting the men to remain quiet and obedient. From all parts of the country telegrams continue to reach the Chamber, demanding the reinstatement of the old Cabinet and admonishing Parliament for its attitude of indecision.

Constantinople, Later.

It is reported that large bodies of Macedonian troops are marching slowly towards the capital and may arrive in the course of the evening. They demand the abdication of the Sultan, and their officers have embodied this demand in several telegrams to Abdul Hamid. The troops in Constantinople itself are very depressed; they regret their previous behaviour and are unlikely to offer any resistance should the Macedonian soldiers actually penetrate into the city. Before today is over it is estimated that at least 30,000 troops, all loyal to the Young Turks, will have arrived before the city, since every half-hour trains continue to arrive bringing fresh regiments. The downfall of the provisional Cabinet is hourly expected.

(Continued on page 2)

BERLIN

Mr. Reynolds S. Hitt, First Secretary at the American Embassy, is leaving (on April 20) for a few days' visit to Paris, where he will join Mrs. Hitt. Mr. and Mrs. Hitt will attend the forthcoming wedding in Paris of Miss White, the daughter of the American Ambassador to France.

Mr. Gustave Scholle, the new Third Secretary at the American Embassy, and Mrs. Scholle will retain their apartments at the Hotel Adlon until next June, when they will go into residence at Kaiserin Augusta Strasse 77.

Mr. and Mrs. Scholle are already becoming very popular in the local American Colony.

Mr. Elmer Roberts, head of the Berlin staff of the Associated Press, left Berlin on Saturday morning for Constantinople, where he will represent the interests of the Associated Press during the present revolutionary period.

Mr. Geo. Christopher Riggs, of New York, husband of Kate Douglas Wiggin, the celebrated author of *Mrs. Wiggs and her Cabbage Patch*, spent a day or two in Berlin last week in the course of travel in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are taking their usual summer trip abroad, Mrs. Riggs being at present in London.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Webb have returned to Berlin from their recent trip to Italy and with their daughter Miss Charlotte Webb are in temporary residence at Bayrischer Platz 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hessin, of Gross-Lichterfelde, are away on a brief trip to Holland in search of an attractive spot for summer residence. They are expected to return to Berlin tomorrow (Wednesday).

Mrs. Henry Bell, of Aschaffener Strasse 23, has been keeping house in Mr. and Mrs. Hessin's apartment during their absence. Mrs. Bell expects to extend her stay in Berlin until July.

Mrs. H. H. Lemmel, recently a well known member of the local American Colony, writes to Berlin friends from Rochdale, near Liverpool, England. Mrs. Lemmel is making some concert appearances in England, prior to entering upon her first American engagement, in New York on May 2.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mackey and Miss Mackey, of Denver, Colorado, have come up to Berlin from Constantinople and are at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39/40 for a stay of several days.

Professor and Mrs. F. C. Southworth, of Meadville, Penn., who came up recently from Dresden and have been stopping at Frau Professor Naumann's, left on Saturday for further travel.

Mrs. Charles Whitacre, of Kalkreuth Strasse 5, who has taken an active part in the social life of the American Colony during the past two winters, has taken an apartment at Zehlendorf for the summer months, where she will go into residence at the beginning of May with her mother, Mrs. S. M. Harlow, and two daughters.

The American Church Library has been presented with a volume of *St. George for Merrie England* by Margaret H. Bulley, being the gift of the author, who is now in Berlin.

WARNING FROM ENGLAND.

London, April 19.

Mr. Asquith's reference to the Turkish crisis, contained in his speech at Glasgow on Saturday night, is considered here to be very significant. The Premier said that the British Government had been assured by the Turkish Government of the latter's intention to strongly uphold the constitution. Great Britain had accepted this assurance in all sincerity and on the strength of it had promised Turkey her fullest sympathy. If, however, Turkey should in any way turn aside from her policy of reform and equitable administration, she would completely lose the sympathy of England.

A FRESH PERIL FROM BULGARIA.

Sofia, April 19.

The Bulgarian newspapers, supported by the people, are vigorously advocating an attack on Turkey at the present favourable juncture. It is argued that such an opportunity may never occur again, and that if the Bulgarian army invaded Turkey it would meet with little resistance. The Government continues to turn a deaf ear to these wicked councils, but the public sentiment is strongly inclined to follow them.

LATER REPORTS.

Constantinople, April 19.

The recognition of the critical state of affairs and the fear of coming events are beginning to arouse the wrath of the population against the instigators of the disturbances, especially against the Mohammedan priesthood. Some of the Ulemas appear also to be coming to see that the revolution of Tuesday was a great mistake, and are trying to throw off

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Volkmann's *Träumereien am französischen Kamine*, annotated by Anne T. Weeden, of Providence, Rhode Island, and by J. B. E. Jonas, of Brown University, R. I., has also been presented to the Library.

Mr. Jonas, who is Professor of Germanics at Brown University, is spending his Sabbatical year in Germany, and is at present in Berlin, at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Strasse 11. From here he goes to Jena. Professor Jonas has annotated several German books for use in American schools.

Rev. Gordon Russell when last heard from was at Rome. He expects to return to Berlin about April 25, travelling via Florence and Basle.

The new organ of the American Church, which is now being rapidly put into place, will be dedicated in a special recital on the evening of May 10, by the Church organist, Mr. Jason Moore. There will also be a special dedicatory musical service on the morning of May 10.

The new organ is certain to prove a great acquisition to the Church. It has been planned not only as a fine, smooth organ for religious services, but is also especially well adapted for organ-recitals. Now that the old organ is safely out of office it may be admitted that it was never entirely satisfactory—being too shrill in *Tonfarbe*, and not practically constructed, either for recitals or Church services: The rebuilding of the organ, which originally came from Frankfort on Oder, has been entrusted to a Dresden firm.

Mr. Jason Moore, who has been organist of the American Church for the past three years, expects to leave for America shortly after the dedication of the new organ.

the responsibility for it. Most of the troops regret what has happened. Only in the Navy are religious zeal, discipline, and complete anarchy prevalent. Some Hodschas who were sent to Tshakaldsha were beaten and driven away. The troops advancing from Saloniki and Adrianople maintain good discipline. The Russian Embassy here states positively that the report of the despatch of the Russian-Black Sea fleet to Turkish waters is unfounded.

THE GREAT WHEAT GAMBLE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 18.

Bread is going up in England as a result of Mr. Jim Patten's wheat operations in the Chicago market, and distress among the poorer classes is already deplorably evident. It is reported from Washington that the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, has been interviewed on the subject, and that he said there was sufficient wheat at normal prices in the United States to feed the entire population until the new crops are harvested. The greater part remains in the hands of the farmers. Mr. Wilson drew attention to a report of his Department that after the 1st of March the farmers held 143 million bushels of wheat. Public indignation against the unscrupulous American gambling in such a necessity as wheat is intense. Tomorrow each loaf will cost one halfpenny more throughout England, which means corresponding distress amongst the poor. Just what the present "corner" at Chicago means is shown by the fact that Europe's consumption of wheat is 1,100,000 quarters per week, while the shipments of wheat from all parts of the world

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11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Figaro's Hochzeit	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Quittzows	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von uns	8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle	8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubspiel	8
Schiller Theatre O	Die Welt, in der man sich langweilt	8
" Charlottenburg	Macbeth	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Othello	8
Luisen Theatre	Il Trovatore	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kyritz-Pyritz	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas	8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeklub	8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello!	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Der Verschwander	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 Säger	8

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to Europe this week are estimated at only 700,000 quarters. That a single man should possess the power to inflict incalculable suffering upon millions of poor people is regarded here as one of the most preposterous facts of the age.

Mr. Patten must indeed be a humane and genial creature. Asked at Chicago on Friday how he regarded the strong British demand, Mr. Patten said: "It seems to me there is to be an actual famine, and before many months England, France, and Germany will have to cope with 'bread lines.' There does not appear to be any enormous surplus packet of grain held up anywhere this time." It should be explained that "bread line" in this case means a queue of famine-stricken people to whom the public authorities are compelled to distribute relief. Mr. Patten has had to engage a bodyguard of detectives and strong men to surround him during the day and watch his house at night.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

Genoa, April 18.

The King and Queen of England arrived here yesterday afternoon and at once embarked on the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Towards evening the Dowager-Empress of Russia also arrived and went on board, and shortly afterwards the vessel got under weigh.

THE MOLTKE-HARDEN TRIAL.

We are informed from Berlin that the case between Count Kuno Moltke and Herr Maximilian Harden will be resumed today, and that the Count, who has recovered from his severe illness, will appear in person at the court.

DRESDEN

On Friday last Mr. William Washington Brunswick, the newly appointed United States Vice-Consul at Chemnitz, was presented by Consul Dr. Thomas H. Norton to the municipal authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Consular Corps at Chemnitz.

Mr. Brunswick was formerly American Consular representative at Barmen, and previous to that acted as secretary to the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin. Last November he passed an examination at the State Department at Washington, thus qualifying for a future Consulate of his own.

The first lecture of this season's Oxford University Extension Lectures will be delivered by Mr. J. C. Powys, M.A., in the large hall of the Technische Hochschule, Bismarck Platz, at 8 o'clock this evening. The subject of this initial lecture will be Shakespeare's "As you like it." Tickets should be secured at once from the office of *The Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5.

Herr Raoul von Koczalski has given a fifth piano-forte recital at the Palmengarten. The hall was again full; and the artist had arranged a copious programme which afforded the audience an opportunity of admiring his powerful memory and his versatility in adapting himself to the styles of different masters. Herr Koczalski is certainly to be numbered among the perfect pianoforte-players of today, and there is hardly anything to take exception to in his faultless, smooth, and pearly execution, which aims altogether at beauty of tone and finish. That to me individually, after hearing his performances repeatedly, they seem to lack inner warmth and the sharp outlines of a great and important personality, may be due to impressions that can only be felt and hardly, if at all, demonstrated.

Herr Koczalski played first Schumann's passionate Sonata in F-sharp minor, which destroys the classic Sonata form, and which Liszt once analysed so masterfully. Mozart, Schubert, and Chopin Herr Koczalski again played with a clearness that enabled one to see into the very heart of the structure of the little works. Then followed a number of pieces by Rubinstein, Tchaikowsky, Marek, Liszt, and Koczalski, closed by a brilliant performance of the Strauss-Tausig "Valse caprice." It was these small pieces in particular that showed the phenomenal technical skill of the artist in its full brilliancy. Herr von Koczalski was very much applauded.

The "Elbier," a group of young Dresden artists, chiefly former pupils of Gotthardt Kühl, have arranged an exhibition at the Emil Richter gallery, in Prager Strasse. Good work done by this group of artists has been seen in other exhibitions from about four years ago. This time it looks as if the members represented here are already specialising overmuch, and as if their individual development threatens to stiffen. In almost all the pictures there is a hardness and want of technique which might become serious, and with the exclusiveness of the subjects chosen create an impression of one-sidedness. An inclination to pettiness and minuteness in the working out of details, which is noticeable in some of the artists represented, corresponds with the Saxon character. There is much that is cramped and narrow in these pictures and their clean conscientious work. Herr Friederici, in scenes from old parks and Schloss-gardens, goes with sharp-pointed pencil into details of foliage and hedges, but does not succeed in giving the right feeling of the subject as a whole nor in throwing any convincing light upon it. Whence comes that yellow light on the little Wagner-house and on the snow in front of it? That is an insoluble problem.—Herr Bendrat is in danger of becoming hard and chalky in his Baltic subjects; a coldness in the colouring makes the ship pictures stiff and prosaic. In this artist's

pictures also there are faults of lighting; as in the stems of fir trees, painted red after the manner of Leistikow, which do not correspond to the prevailing light in the picture.—Herr Beckert paints scenes from small Saxon towns, with his old love for moonlight effects.—Herr Dorsch has, in point of colour, a close affinity with the young Munich school. He looks for genuinely picturesque problems in double light, and solves them, as in the "Lampionfest," with much taste and abundant capacity; though a few unpleasant details must not be overlooked, such as the red faces of the ladies. But Herr Dorsch has more movement than the others, and seeks out new picturesque problems, as in the "Kurgarten."—Herr Krause's works are always respectable and honest in the style of the Kühl school, and endeavour to combine ethnographical with picturesque interest.—The most independent manner is shown by Herr Otto Altenkirch, who goes spiritedly to work with a spatula, and in his pictures of various subjects found in the neighbourhood of Dresden employs a sound, progressive, and self-invented technique. No one would easily guess him to be a pupil of Bracht. He does not harp only on one string, but endeavours to come at each subject from its peculiar side; as a comparison of the smooth, brown picture "Spätherbst" with the buoyant sketch "An der Mulde" teaches. When he has studied open sunlight still more, his pallet will be the richer.—Of plastic works there are some well executed and characteristic small plaques by Herr Pfeifer (formerly of Leipzig); graceful statuettes by Herr Sintenis; and excellent animal studies by Herr Pilz. There is no denying that the "Elbier" work diligently and earnestly; but for that very reason a wider outlook and a stronger accession of genius are to be desired for them, to tide them over this danger of becoming one-sided and petty.

Felix Zimmermann.

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

FOOTBALL.

WIN FOR THE LONDON TEAM.

Last Saturday's football match between "The Pirates," of London, and the Dresdner Sport Club was proof positive of the immense strides being made by the Dresden enthusiasts. Formerly an English team visiting these parts was fairly certain of a "walk-over," but Saturday's game showed that this state of affairs is ceasing to exist.

The fine weather enabled some two thousand spectators to assemble at the ground near the Nossener Bridge, and by the kick-off at 5.30 o'clock there was no reason to complain of the "gate." From the outset the English team exhibited a high standard of play individually, coupled with masterly discipline and co-operation. Some pretty sprinting was witnessed, and in this respect the Dresden team was not far behindhand. But the attack of the brilliant English forwards was too strong for the home players, and at half-time the score stood: England 2, Dresden 0. The second half of the game was more exciting, as the Dresdners seemed to gather fresh energy and encouragement. After repeated attempts, their forwards got away and sped down the field, and in spite of the able defence of the English goalkeeper, the ball found the goal eleven minutes before the whistle sounded. The result thus stood as follows: England 3, Dresden 1.

Many English experts who watched the game expressed their surprise at the knowledge and speed of the Dresden team, who are to be heartily congratulated on having put up such a good fight.

On the following day (Sunday) the Dresdner Sport Club journeyed to Leipzig and played a match against the Leipzig Sport Club. In spite of their obvious fatigue, the Dresden team won by 1-0, and thus have won a place in the final for the championship of Mid-Germany, which is to be decided on May 2nd.

THE DRESDEN ROYAL OPERA REPERTOIRE.

To the Editor of *The Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:— It has been my good fortune to witness a great many performances at the Dresden Royal Opera House, and to enjoy the completeness with which the different operas are given, the attention to detail and the general excellence of the various productions.

It has, however, been a source of great regret, not only to myself, but to a great many opera-goers in Dresden, that certain modern operas are not included in the repertoire of the Dresden Royal Opera. For instance, Puccini's "La Tosca" and "Madame Butterfly," and "La Bohème" (the latter is given but rarely).

The above are but three examples of many operas that should be in the repertoire of an Opera House of the first rank,—such as the Royal Opera House of Dresden certainly is.

Sincerely yours,
AN AMERICAN OPERA ENTHUSIAST.

Dresden, April 18.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45

Rigoletto.

Opera in four acts. Music by Giuseppe Verdi.

Cast:

The Duke of Mantua	Herr Soot.
Rigoletto, his court fool	Herr Scheidemantel.
Gilda, Rigoletto's daughter	Frau. Siems.
Sparafucile, a bandit	Herr Puttitz.
Maddalena, his sister	Frau. Tervani.
Count Monterone	Herr Schmalnauer.
Count Ceprano	Herr Trede.
Countess Ceprano	Frau. Sachse.
Marullo, Cavalier	Herr Nebuschka.
Borsa, courtier	Herr Büssel.
Giovanna, Gilda's companion	Frau. Elbenschtz.
An usher	Herr Lischke.
A page of the Duchess	Frau Wenzel.

PLOT. The Duke of Mantua, a libertine, assisted by his jester, the hump-backed Rigoletto, is trying to seduce the wife of Count Monterone, who curses them with such vigour that Rigoletto is frightened. The latter's one good point is his love for his daughter Gilda, whom he keeps in seclusion; but the Duke discovers her and courts her under the assumed name of Maddé. Count Ceprano abducts her, aided by Rigoletto, who believes they are taking away Ceprano's wife. When he finds out his mistake he swears vengeance and engages Sparafucile to kill the Duke. The former deceives the Duke to his inn, where Sparafucile's sister Maddalena falls in love with him and begs her brother for his life. He promises to spare his life if another victim is found before midnight. Gilda, brought by Rigoletto to assure herself of her lover's unfaithfulness, overhears the conversation between Sparafucile and his sister, and determines to save her lover. She enters the inn, is half-killed and put in a sack, which Rigoletto carries away, believing it to contain the Duke's corpse; but suddenly he hears the Duke singing. He hears open the sack, finds his daughter at the point of death, and when she expires he falls prostrate on her corpse.

Wednesday night	Il Demonio	at 7.30
Thursday night	Elektra	" 7.30
Friday night	VI. Symphony Concert. B Series	" 7
Saturday night	Die Fledermaus	" 7
Sunday night	Zar und Zimmermann	" 7.30
Monday night	Lohengrin	" 6.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Brand	at 7
Wednesday night	Mrs. Dot	" 7.30
Thursday night	Julius Caesar	" 7
Friday night	Fuhrmann Hanschel	" 7.30
Saturday night	Hamlet	" 6.30
Sunday night	Mrs. Dot	" 7.30
Monday night	König Richard III.	" 7

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

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THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

Corfu, April 18.

The German Emperor and Empress with Prince Oscar and attended by the Imperial suite took a walk this afternoon to the village of Gastari, where a number of women and girls in handsome costumes performed national dances on the village green.

THE SUICIDES ON THE "LUCANIA."

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 18.

The Liverpool police are not making much progress in their efforts to solve the mystery surrounding the death of the two American ladies, Miss Clarke and Miss Miller, on board the Cunard liner "Lucania" while at sea. Advices received from New York last night threw a new, though doubtful, light on the tragedy. It is said that the death compact was the result of the drawing of lots in an American suicide club, of which both ladies are reported to

have been members. This story receives colour from the fact that both ladies possessed revolvers of the same pattern and each weapon bore a curious secret cypher, which enquiry has shown not to be an official trade mark. This mark is believed to represent the symbol of the suicide club mentioned, and both ladies probably left New York simply for the purpose of obeying the rule of the club, which demands the death of its members at certain periods.

TRIBUTE TO A PEACEFUL MONARCH.

Vienna, April 19.

A great demonstration arranged by the municipal authorities took place yesterday afternoon before the Schönbrunn palace in splendid Spring weather, the object being to testify the thanks of the people to the Emperor Franz Josef for maintaining peace. In an address to the Emperor, Dr. Lueger, the Burgomaster, while praising the readiness of the army and of all the peoples of the Empire to make sacrifices for the defence of the Fatherland, thank-

ed his Majesty for the wisdom and patience with which he had warded off the danger of war.

The Emperor expressed his hearty thanks for the demonstration, and said: "Anxious times have passed over us. It fills me with pride and pleasure that the patriotism of the whole population of the Monarchy and the preparedness of my brave army have made it possible to preserve peace; since even an unavoidable war demands many sacrifices, and peace maintained in honour brings richer blessings to the peoples."

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Bucharest, April 19.

The German Crown Prince arrived here this morning and was met by members of the Rumanian Royal family. King Charles was unable to personally meet the Prince as his Majesty is suffering from a severe chill, but the monarch appeared as the Crown Prince's carriage entered the courtyard of the palace. The weather is delightful.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE.

SOUND ADVICE FROM PROF. OSLER.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 8.

The current number of the Yale University newspaper, the *Yale Daily News*, contains an article from the pen of Dr. William Osler, the well-known American educationalist who is at present filling the chair of Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, England. He gives some highly valuable advice to American students studying abroad, and speaking of the Rhodes scholarships says in part:—

"The Americans who will get the greatest help from the scholarship are—(a) those who look forward to an academic career; (b) research students in science, literature, or history; (c) professional students in law, medicine, or theology. The Rhodes scholar should come prepared to get an education neither Oxonian nor Anglican, but European; and this I consider one of the greatest advantages offered to the men who come to England under this trust. The Oxford terms are short, only three of eight weeks each. Let me outline the academic life of a young fellow who means business.

"He gets settled in Oxford the middle of October, and his first term is one of bewilderment, sometimes of discouragement. The day after the term closes sees him in a pension in Paris—and alone—no other student with him, or he will not learn to speak French. As there is practically no Christmas vacation at the Sorbonne, he will have six weeks during which he can hear three or four lectures on any study he may have selected, and he can begin to get interested in its French literature. After the winter term in Oxford, April sees him again in Paris for a second period of six weeks. The summer term in Oxford will open his eyes to the possibilities of English life, but early in June he is back again in Paris with two clear months ahead, in which he should get a good reading and speaking knowledge of French, hear the lectures of the best men on his speciality, and he will have become familiar with its French literature.

From the middle of August to October 10 is spent at the seaside in a French family, looking after his health, and studying four or five hours a day. Returning to Oxford the second year, he begins to feel that he understands a little of English and French life. The short eight weeks' term passes, and December 7 sees our scholar with a ticket to Berlin or Leipzig, prepared to spend his vacation in mastering the German language and getting in touch with the German side of his work. He will go back to the same place in April for another period of six weeks, and in these two visits he should have a fair knowledge of the language—enough, at any rate, to be able to understand lectures.

"Back to Oxford for the delightful summer term, during which there is so much to do that nobody can do any work. The middle of June, Leipzig or Berlin again for the long summer semester. From the middle of August to the middle of September he will be in a German family part of the time, and for a few weeks he will join some of his fellow-students in a walking tour in Switzerland. The last Christmas vacation? Yes, Paris again, a few more lectures and the Sorbonne. The Easter vacation will puzzle him—where? Let him find the man who is making the greatest stir in his subject in Europe, and put in the last Continental visit with him. Then for the saddest of all the Oxford terms—the one before graduation. But the Western light will be in his eyes, and the longing for home, which (if he be sensible) he has not seen for two years and nine months. Of this period, he will have spent seventy-two weeks in England, and about sixty-four abroad. Perhaps, if there is any money left, he should see Scotland before he sails."

DANGEROUS SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Tabriz, April 19.

The situation here becomes daily more critical. There is only sufficient bread in the town for three more days, and all the bakeries are closed. The negotiations of the peace party with the revolutionists have been fruitless. Foreigners in Tabriz have not been permitted by the provisional administration to leave the threatened city. The Consulates are unable to send despatches to their various Governments owing to the dearth of post-horses.

THE BEATIFICATION OF JOAN OF ARC.

Rome, April 19.

Yesterday morning the ceremony connected with the beatification of Joan of Arc was solemnised at St. Peter's by the Bishop of Orleans, assisted by thirteen Cardinals, three of whom were French. Others present were sixty French Bishops and several Italian and other dignitaries, including the Duc d'Alençon. Thirty thousand French pilgrims and several thousands of other nationalities attended the ceremony.

|| DRESDEN ||

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

Bad Sachsa a. Harz

Home for young ladies who need rest and air-cure in the beautiful mountains of the Harz. If wanted, first rate German lessons, conversation, music and painting. Moderate prices. M. v. Fehrenthell und S. Malling.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Woollen 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.

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

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preparatory for Schools and Universities.

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

Boarders received.

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Bonbons and Biscuits, first quality.

Large stock of Bonbonnières.

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English cooking. English conversation.

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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).

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable winds, mostly light, changeable skies, thunder probable, temperature but little altered.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.*

Towards the close of the last century a pronounced feature of novel literature was the creation of genial detectives, malefactors, and other entrancing personages. Conan Doyle led the way with his inimitable *Sherlock Holmes* as an unconventional supporter of law and order, and in Mr. E. W. Hornung's *Raffles* we have his counter-type in criminality. *Raffles*, the amateur crackman, at once compels our sympathy by his brazen rascality, his imperturbable impudence, and his engaging personality. The series of burglaries and allied crimes which he perpetrates by most ingenious methods is recounted in racy style by his boon companion, and we are led breathless through a whirl of entrancing romance in which this unique rascal time after time wins hands down in his exciting tussle with the police of many countries. As an example of daring literature *Raffles* is an undoubted masterpiece, and the publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise in bringing out this work at a popular price.

The study of an English girl's life abroad is always fascinating, and this little volume dealing with Cynthia and her surroundings in Germany is particularly so. The work shows an extensive knowledge of German provincial life, and the foreign characters are delineated with a sympathy and perception rarely met with in this type of romance, for too often the foreign element is attained by dumping English people in the midst of foreign scenery labelled with outlandish names. Here, however, it is not so; the author has managed to envelop her characters and environment with the true foreign atmosphere. There are one or two discrepancies visible, and one of the characters is overdrawn; but otherwise the narrative is exceptionally well evolved and written in a pretty, natural manner which will appeal to all. There is amusement to be found in it, too. Frau Klopps, an industrious, thrifty housewife busy from morning to night, suddenly confronted by a girl brought up in idleness, who cannot even darn, is particularly humorous, and the "naughtiest boys in Germany" are equally comical.

* *Raffles*, by E. W. Hornung. 1 Vol. Nelson's Library.
Cynthia's Wav. by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. Nelson's Library.
Books of the above series are obtainable at the local bookstores.

GERMAN HOSPITALITY TO ENGLISHMEN.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 18.

The party of eighty Englishmen who are now visiting Germany in connection with the Town Planning Bill before Parliament send enthusiastic accounts home of the splendid hospitality with which they are meeting in Germany. Last week they were the guests of the Cologne municipality. The visitors greatly admire the old Rhenish town, and say that England has a lot to learn from Germany in the matter of planning out cities on practical and artistic lines. Mr. Culpin, one of the members of the party, writing from Cologne, says:

"The burgomeisters have given us civic welcomes, the citizens have striven to outdo one another in their efforts to make the visit pleasant and memorable, and kindness has been experienced everywhere. The Automobile Club organised a tour of the principal of the extraordinary roads, and for several hours took the party to a succession of new sights; a special steamer was chartered for a trip on the Rhine, which enabled the river front to be seen." There is no doubt that the visit will do much to inspire friendly feelings towards Germany in the minds of the influential gentlemen who compose the party.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

April 24.—Mauretania, from Liverpool to New York, mails due in New York April 30. Letters for this steamer must be marked "via Colon-Queenstown per Cunard Line," and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

April 24.—Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, mails due in New York May 1. Letters for this steamer to be marked "via France or England," and mailed as per above.

April 24.—La Lorraine, Havre to New York, mails due in New York May 1. Letters for this steamer to be marked "via Havre per Co. gén. transatl." and mailed as per above.

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-pfennig 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 Wednesday, the 21st inst., by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York April 13.

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