

Office:
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Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE AMERICAN INVASION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 12.

There is every indication of a bumper year in tourist traffic towards Europe this season, and the steamship companies are consequently making extraordinary arrangements. I learn that practically all the big fast liners have their first and second cabin accommodation booked right up to June, and berths are consequently at a premium. All over the country people are preparing to spend their summer vacation in Europe. In the majority of cases the trip had to be postponed last year owing to the monetary stringency resultant upon the panic; but since then business has been improving by leaps and bounds, and money is now exceedingly plentiful. Californian and Southern tourist agencies are complaining that the prospects of tourist traffic in those districts look very poor for this season, as everybody seems bent upon getting across the herring pond as rapidly as possible. There are a good many factors which are contributing to swell the westward tide this year, not least among them being that the Presidential election is safely over, thus releasing a vast army of politicians and their families who deemed it advisable to remain in the United States until the burning question of Mr. Roosevelt's successorship had been finally settled. Then, again, the wheat farmers of Kansas and other States stand to make a pile over the phenomenal rise in the price of cereals which is taking place, partly on account of the present wheat corner at Chicago, and partly because the crops are likely to be much less extensive this year than last, when there was something in the nature of a slump in prices.

Last year Europeans who benefit from the Transatlantic invasion were complaining of bad trade, but it is probable that during the coming summer they will reap a golden harvest that will completely recompense them for last year's disappointments. The steamship companies also suffered badly from the panic, but they stand in a fair way to net huge sums from the enormous passenger traffic which is forecasted for the next few months. As the most prominent lines, such as the Cunard, White Star, North German Lloyd, and Hamburg-American will be taxed to their utmost to cope with the first rush, the minor companies will doubtless come in for a lucrative share of the general exodus. All things considered, it may be safely prophesied that this year's American invasion of Europe will be on a scale unparalleled in former years, and European tradesmen of all descriptions have therefore cause to bless their stars.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA.

Belgrade, April 21.

King Peter has issued a manifesto concerning the future duties of the new Crown Prince Alexander. According to this document the Crown Prince will remain at Belgrade until the autumn of this year, but will proceed in September to the German university of Bonn to take up his studies.

TREASURE TROVE AT CHILLON.

Geneva, April 20.

Workmen employed in rebuilding the tower of the Castle of Chillon have discovered a collection of 56 large silver coins of the time of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1363-1404); all of them fine specimens of mintage.

DRESDEN CHINA

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MOVEMENTS OF MONARCHS.

Porto Empedocle (Sicily), April 21.

The Royal English yacht "Victoria and Albert," with King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Dowager Empress of Russia on board, left the harbour this morning en route for Malta.

Paris, April 21.

With regard to the report that the Tsar of Russia will possibly visit the French arsenal at Brest on the occasion of the launch of the ironclad "Danton" on May 2, the journal *Gauleois* is informed from a trustworthy quarter that this report is now a practical certainty. Subsequent to his Brest visit the Tsar will pay visits to King Edward, the King of Italy, and President Fallières. In Brest itself no word has yet been received of an impending visit by the Tsar.

GUARDING PRESIDENT TAFT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 20.

Telegrams received here this morning from America indicate anxiety on the part of the New York police authorities concerning the safety of President Taft during his week-end visit to New York. It is said that detectives literally swarmed about him while he drove around the town and visited the theatre in the evening. Guards were stationed all around the Presidential box, and in all parts of the house Secret Service agents were stationed in plain clothes. After the curtain fell these agents stood at every exit and refused the audience egress until President Taft and his party had left the building. Their action caused a good deal of angry comment, and it is suggested that the over-zeal of the Secret Service men tends to introduce European methods into free America. When he arrived back in the capitol on Saturday morning a host of newspaper men besieged Mr. Taft and tried to get his opinion of these elaborate precautions, but he refused to say a word. Police Commissioner Bingham of New York disclaims responsibility for the action of the Secret Service Department, but it is believed that the authorities were advised of a plot against the President's life and accordingly took the above steps. The New York visit, however, passed off without untoward incident.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

London, April 21.

A meeting was held on Monday evening at Bournemouth to urge the national demand for an adequate naval programme. At the commencement of the proceedings a letter from Lord Charles Beresford was read, congratulating the meeting on their effort to bring home to the people the danger involved in the insufficiency of England's naval preparedness for war, and asserting that a panic would arise in the country if the whole truth were known.

THE OTTOMAN MYSTERY.

NO ABDICATION YET IN SIGHT.

Once again the stars in their course have proved favourable to Sultan Abdul Hamid; the miracle that we stated yesterday would be necessary to keep him on his tottering throne has apparently happened, though public curiosity as to its exact nature remains unsatisfied. To strikingly illustrate the remarkable change which has taken place in the course of a few hours we print below in parallel telegrams despatched at the hours stated:

Constantinople, Tuesday night. The abdication of Sultan Hamid and the accession of Reshad Effendi may be officially announced between now and tomorrow. The Sultan has asked the British and French Embassies to hinder the prospective change and to take measures for his protection.

Constantinople, Wednesday morning. The situation appears completely changed, and the abdication of the Sultan is no longer considered probable. Prominent Young Turk leaders declare that an abdication was never in question. All the troops express themselves still loyal to Abdul Hamid.

The fact is that the Young Turks, in the first flush of this their latest victory, reckoned without the hereditary allegiance to the person of the monarch which is strongly ingrained in the Turkish soldier. The troops were ready enough to threaten all sorts of things to save the Constitution, but they were not prepared to unseat the ruler who has guided their destinies for more than thirty years.

The following telegram indicates, however, that the latest revolt may result in a still further curtailment of Abdul Hamid's power:

Constantinople, April 21.

In Parliament and the immediate neighbourhood great excitement prevails. All sorts of rumours are afloat, probable and improbable. It is said, for example, that the Sultan has already abdicated, and that his suite has fled from the Yildiz. Most of these wild stories are circulated by the cosmopolitan press here, the native newspapers maintaining a strict reserve. The commander-in-chief of the Young Turk army is busily negotiating with the Constantinople authorities. These negotiations have become more conciliatory since yesterday, and it is evident that all parties are hesitating to take action which might precipitate a terrible massacre in the capital, thereby giving the foreign Powers an excuse to actively intervene. For this reason it is practically certain that no armed entry into Constantinople will take place, and the Young Turk troops will doubtless content themselves with an imposing demonstration before the capital. Sultan Abdul Hamid will probably continue to retain the Throne, but the events of the past few days have considerably shaken his position and limited his influence. In future his every action will be swayed by the Young Turk Committee and their adherent troops at Salonika and Adrianople.

Further despatches are to the following effect: Reuter reports from Constantinople that at least five thousand people fell victims to the massacre in the villayet of Adana last week, brought about by religious differences between the Mahomedans and Armenians. Panic prevailed on the Bourse at Constantinople on Tuesday owing to anonymous letters received by several members in which threats were made to blow up the building during the course of the day. The police believe the communications to be a hoax. The Turkish warship squadron lying off Smyrna has declared itself loyal to the Young Turks. The governors of Salonika, Uskub,

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

Sir Joseph Dimsdale, a former Lord Mayor of London, who as already announced has been making a short stay in Berlin, left yesterday (Wednesday) evening for Brunswick accompanied by his daughter, Miss Dimsdale, who is to enter a Brunswick school. Sir Joseph and Miss Dimsdale spent Tuesday inspecting the sights of Potsdam. They devoted themselves almost entirely to sightseeing during their short stay in Berlin.

Mr. George S. Atwood, Secretary of the Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, suffered for seven days during his crossing on the "Cleveland" with an acute attack of pharyngitis and laryngitis, but pulled through well, thanks to the medical attention of a Berlin friend and fellow-passenger, Dr. Geo. Bush (formerly of the Parke Davis Co., of Detroit). Mr. Atwood has been paying a series of visits to well known American ex-residents of Berlin, including Mr. Wm. Griscom, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

When writing the Secretary was making final preparations for his campaign in Washington to compel the German Government to reduce the duty on American cereals and fruits, particularly shredded wheat, Californian peaches, pears, and apricots, Franco-American soups and ketchups and similar American articles, now selling well in Germany.

Mr. Atwood's permanent address in America, from which letters will always be forwarded immediately, is 57 Broadway, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Guild Wyckoff, of Ithaca, N.Y., have returned from their trip to the South and are again at Pension van Heuckelum, Keith Strasse 16.

The Berlin Lyceum Club holds its annual general meeting for the election of officers next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlando A. Robertson, and family, of St. Paul, Minn., are making a short stay in Berlin, at the Hotel Esplanade.

Other American guests lately registered at the Esplanade include:—

Mr. Louis Dreyfus, of New York; Mr. Sidney H. Nordlinger, and wife, of Providence, R.I.; Mr. A. H. Kraus, of Florida; Mr. and Mrs. M. Shaw; Mr. George Tappel; Mr. Robert Croke, and Mr. Bradford Howe.

Dr. W. S. McFarland, Motz Strasse 38, left on Monday night on a brief trip to Copenhagen. Dr. McFarland expects to terminate his three years' residence in Berlin this autumn, having now practically completed the medical course which brought him to Berlin. Mrs. McFarland will also leave permanently with her son next autumn.

Mrs. F. C. Tolman, of Tucson, Arizona, who has been making a short stay in Berlin at Luitpold Strasse 31, left on Monday morning with her children for Copenhagen and other cities. Miss Gweneth Cliff, who for a few days was Mrs. Tolman's guest in Berlin, has returned to Dresden. Miss Cliff is leaving shortly for England.

Mr. Archibald Mumma, of Dayton, Ohio, has arrived in Berlin for a course of piano study, and is at Nachod Strasse 6. He will enter the class of Mr. Vernon Spencer.

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Englishwoman

desires rent furnished room in private flat 25 .K
Apply: Nicholls, Rosenheimer Strasse 32.

Mrs. Ellen M. Nicholl, of Rochester, N.Y., who with her daughter Miss Mary Nicholl left recently on a tour to Munich, Nuremberg and neighbouring cities, was suddenly called back to Berlin last week by the arrival of her brother from Japan. Mrs. Nicholl will now remain in Berlin, at Eisenacher Strasse 10, until her departure for America early in May.

Miss Marie Sloss, the talented young pianist, from Nebraska, Kansas, who has frequently been heard in Berlin drawing-rooms lately, has been engaged to play with orchestra at the Wiesbaden Kurhaus the first week in May. The Rubinstein concerto will be her chief number.

Miss Katherine Heald and her cousin, Miss J. Heald, of Washington, D.C., are expected to arrive in Berlin early in May, stopping at Frau Professor Naumann's, Kalkreuth Strasse 5. Miss Katherine Heald formerly made a twelve months' stay at Kalkreuth Strasse 5, and has since been back in Berlin several times. Her father and mother will join her later in the summer.

Mrs. Mary Hayden and her daughter Mrs. Enrica Hayden-Bowen and child, of Washington, D.C., who have been stopping during the past winter at Frau Professor Naumann's, have taken a flat until October 1 at Schiller Strasse 15/16, Charlottenburg.

Americans recently registered at the American Embassy include:—

Samuel Henry, of Oskalvasa (Marien Strasse 49);
Mamie Clemens, of Chicago, Illinois (Marien Str. 29);
Chas. H. Chivers, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Am Circus 4);
Louise Stevens, Chicago, Ill.; Birdie Jackson, of Baltimore, Md.; Matthew Colbert, of Washington, D.C. (Zimmer Strasse 97); Jas. H. Chapman and Eva Chapman, of Philadelphia (Borsig Strasse 11).

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.

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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.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Fledermaus at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Mrs. Dot " 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust " 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege " 8
Lessing Theatre	Orselda " 7.30
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut. " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Pech-Schulze " 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral. " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Arsene Lupin " 8
Comic-Opera	Die verkaufte Braut " 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie " 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Welt, in der man sich lang-wellt " 8
" Charlottenburg	Macbeth " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Lumpacivagabundus " 8
Luisen Theatre	Marie, die Tochter des Regiments " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Graf Essex " 8
Trion Theatre	Liebeswetter. " 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn? " 8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas " 8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub " 8
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau " 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	closed.
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin at 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Der Verschwender " 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Wallhalla 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
Oebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Meine-Deine Tochter. Der selige Niemann " 8
Casino Theatre	Ackermann " 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger " 8

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MESSAGES TO MARS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 20.

This morning's newspapers contain particulars of the herculean effort which American astronomers are about to make with the object of getting into touch with the inhabitants of Mars. Mr. W. H. Pickering, assistant director of Harvard Observatory, Mass., has given details of the enormous astronomical apparatus designed to flash messages to the planet. The apparatus will, it is estimated, cost no less a sum than \$10,000. Mr. Pickering has issued the following statement:—

"A series of mirrors covering a quarter of a square mile will be arranged to present a single reflecting surface toward Mars. The mirrors will be all attached to a single axis parallel to the earth's axis, and will be run by motors to make a complete revolution in twenty-four hours. The light thus reflected could not be distinguished by the naked eye from Mars, but the Martians by using telescopes, could discern them as a small point of light on the earth's surface. Supposing with such a signal operating we began a series of flashes, cutting off the sun's rays for an instant, and then throwing on the reflection, and repeating at irregular intervals following the telegraph code of dots and dashes. I do not doubt that if there are intelligent people on Mars the light would immediately attract their attention, and would lead eventually to an answering signal. Once we received such an answer, it would be comparatively easy to establish a code and transmit messages."

LONDON SCORNS "THE DEVIL."

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 20.

Mr. Fritz Molnar, the hitherto successful Hungarian playwright, is discouraged at the unanimous chorus of condemnation which has greeted the production of his play, "The Devil," at the Adelphi Theatre. The reception this piece had in America caused the London public to anticipate great things, but the play as produced here certainly presents no claims to popular approbation. It is nothing more or less than lurid melodrama, and the plot is—to use the words of one newspaper critic—suggestive, vulgar, ignoble. A good deal of surprise was caused when the censor permitted the production of the play, which is much less free from discreditable features than many of the works which have been banned in the past. There is, however, a possibility that the license will shortly be withdrawn. The Examiner of Plays telegraphed to the manager of the Adelphi Theatre this morning that he recommends a careful revision and modification of the play in future performances. The manager replies that there is certainly no indecency in either dress or the stage performance, and he invites the Examiner either to personally attend a performance or to send a representative. So far as London is concerned, "The Devil" has met with a very discouraging reception, and will doubtless vanish to his sulphurous shades after running for a week or two longer.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN RUMANIA.

Bucharest, April 21.

King Charles, surrounded by the Royal family, yesterday received the German Crown Prince and his suite. The Crown Prince advised the monarch of his appointment as an Honorary Prussian Field Marshal, and handed him an autograph letter of congratulation from the Kaiser on the occasion of his 70th birthday. King Charles, greatly moved, thanked the Prince and expressed the most cordial friendship for the Kaiser and his people.

LATEST NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, April 21.

The revulsion of feeling in authoritative Turkish quarters which was reported yesterday evening has led to an understanding between the Government and the leaders of the Macedonian troops. The following is the basis of that understanding. The abdication of the Sultan will not take place. The greater part of the troops in garrison at Constantinople will be discharged and their places will be filled by Saloniki troops. Six hundred Saloniki gendarmes will remain to keep order in the capital. The Saloniki troops, whose advanced guard is close to Constantinople, will not enter the city as yet. The Government will issue a proclamation to the people. All the troops will take a new oath. The Government will be answerable for the submission of the whole garrison, excepting a small portion of the Yildiz guard. The fleet will leave the harbour to carry out manoeuvres.

DRESDEN

During the last day or two we have published letters from Dresden readers complaining of the scarcity of really modern operas in the repertoire of the Dresden Royal Opera House, and suggesting several works which, in the opinion of the writers, might with advantage be occasionally staged here. We are inclined to think, however, that the consensus of local musical opinion is against the inclusion of more modern operas in the Dresden repertoire, which has been compiled as the result of lengthy experience on the part of the management with regard to the popular taste. Glancing through the long list of operas produced here every season, it will at once be seen that due regard has been paid to almost every conceivable taste. Few works of real merit have not figured more or less frequently, and the list includes the premières of several operas whose subsequent success speaks volumes for the prescience of the local management. We are convinced that if there was a sufficient weight of opinion in favour of modern additions to the repertoire as it now stands, the management would not hesitate to take cognisance of the fact and act accordingly. So far there have been few complaints, and there is thus little prospect of an alteration in the immediate future.

Earthquakes have again been experienced not very far from Dresden, and again they have been felt particularly in Vogtland, where the earth's crust is obviously somewhat thin. It is sincerely to be hoped that exaggerated reports of the disturbances will not be cabled over to America and England, as happened on former occasions. We personally know of instances last autumn when prospective visitors to Dresden gave up their trip simply because the London newspapers published reports telling of "violent earthquakes throughout Saxony." Dresden, like every other city where tourists are welcomed, is always glad of advertisement in the outer world, but we think there is just cause for complaint in this kind of thing. Again, during the floods this winter Dresden was described in more than one foreign paper as "inundated," and this mythical report doubtless kept away a good many people from fear of rheumatism, if not of actual drowning.

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

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND ITS RELATION TO CIVILISATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

III.

The botanical department of the large scientific group will show us that we should regard the photographic camera as a refining, lengthening, and perfecting of our eyes; for here we shall actually see the grass growing, we shall be able to observe the smallest and finest processes in the life of plants, such as only the microscope shows and only the combination of separate photographs taken at different times in rapid succession can make clear to our sight and apprehension.

That is true also of zoology. What photography has done, in the representation of details seldom seen by human eye, has become known in part in the last few years. But the Exhibition will produce very much that is new, and every exhibitor will give of his best; since zoological research, like the newer mineralogical and geological knowledge, has to thank photography for unsuspected help and unlooked for advances.

Anthropology also has received wonderful elucidation through photography. Many comparisons of human races with one another have been made with much more certainty and correctness by means of the photographer's art than by the draughtsman's handiwork, which was always subject to errors and unconscious deficiencies and variations. This is especially the case in racial researches, and in this department the Exhibition will contain important and remarkable collections never before made public.

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That physics, chemistry, and technical sciences have derived and are deriving their share of the enlargement and deepening of knowledge through photography, will be made evident in special departments of the Dresden Exhibition.

The effect that photography has had on pathology, the science of the diseases of the human body, is very great and of the highest importance for the existence of every one. Theraputists first came to understand many of the processes of disease through photography, particularly microscopic photography; and what they have gained for the treatment of many morbid conditions of the body that are dangerous to human life is not to be estimated. Of the importance of Röntgen photography for curative science something is known; but the far-reaching effects which the passing of those rays through the body, and the fixing of the picture so obtained have had for the treatment of the digestive organs by operations, and for the knowledge of the heart and artery diseases which are so much feared today and to which about one quarter of all the registered deaths are to be attributed, will be for the first time made known to the public at this Exhibition.

The physiographical and ethnological Section has been kept separate from the scientific departments of the Exhibition because of its special importance. In this section photography has assumed almost unlimited sway. According to the programme of the Exhibition all the greater civilised countries of the world will present in artistic photographs, their characteristic beauties of nature and art, or the peculiarities of their land and people. Here will also be seen the most recent pictures taken by Dr. Sven von Hedin of the high mountains of Thibet.

(The End.)

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Central Theatre, the operetta "Dollprinzessin" will remain on the programme all this week. On Monday next the 26th instant, at 7.30 p.m., a gala performance will take place for the benefit of the *Königin Carola-Stiftung* and the *Sammelverband für arme Kinder* under the patronage of her Royal Highness Princess Johann Georg. "Der tapfere Soldat" will be the piece performed.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 9.15

Electra.

Tragedy in one Act by Hugo von Hofmannsthal.
Music by Richard Strauss.

Cast:

Clytemnestra	.....	Frau v. Chavanne.
Electra	.....	Frau Krull.
Chrysothemis,	her daughters	Frau Siems.
Aegisthus	.....	Herr Trostorf (as guest).
Orestes	.....	Herr Perron.
Orestes' guardian	.....	Herr Pattitz.
The Confidante	.....	Frau Sachse.
The Train-bearer	.....	Frau Tervani.
A young servant	.....	Herr Soot.
An old servant	.....	Herr Nebuschka.
The Head Maid	.....	Frau Eibenschütz.
		Frau Bender-Schäfer.
		Frau Tervani.
Five Maids	.....	Frau Seebe.
		Frau Zoder.
		Frau Nast.

PLOT. Electra's father (Agamemnon) has been murdered by her mother's (Clytemnestra's) lover (Aegisthus). She broods over her sole aim in life, viz. that her brother (Orestes), whose whereabouts are unknown, should revenge their father by killing his murderers. In the opening scene five maids discuss Electra's misery; only one takes her mistress's part, and she is being chastised for her allegiance when Electra enters. She is joined by her sister (Chrysothemis), who exhorts her to abandon her revengeful bearing, which is causing Clytemnestra to keep both her daughters in captivity. The mother appears with her followers in a threatening mood. Dismissing her suite, she endeavours to persuade Electra to tell her what sacrifice is necessary in order to banish the apparitions with which she is incessantly haunted. Electra declares that a woman must be sacrificed, and that woman must be Clytemnestra herself. The mother's alarm at such a probability is appeased by the entrance of her confidante, who whispers to her that Orestes, her son, is dead. Electra vainly implores her sister to join her in accomplishing the destruction of their mother and her lover. The attempt is abortive, whereupon Electra, in despair, resolves to carry out the deed herself. With her own hands she unseals the axe with which her father was slain, and while engaged in this act is surprised by a stranger, whom she eventually recognises as her brother, Orestes. Entering the house he kills his mother and her lover, Aegisthus. While the domestic retainers are giving vent to their joy at the return of Orestes, Electra, who has been instrumental in bringing about the destruction of the sinful usurpers, falls to the ground, lifeless.

Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.

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

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	.....	Julius Cäsar	at 7
Friday night	.....	Fuhrmann Händsel	" 7.30
Saturday night	Hamlet	" 6.30
Sunday night	Mrs. Dot	" 7.30
Monday night	King Richard III.	" 7

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and Monastir telegraph to Constantinople that they will not recognise the new Cabinet. Troops from Salonika still continue to advance on Constantinople, and the Young Turk camp before the capital now contains some 40,000 infantry, cavalry, and guns. In all the European vilayets the Young Turk Committee has instituted a strict censorship over telegrams and postal matter. The Constantinople papers on Tuesday evening hailed the advancing troops as liberators, and counselled the people to remain quiet. The evening express train for Europe did not leave on Tuesday. All the Powers have despatched warships to Turkish waters, and at the moment the British, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Grecian flags are represented in the international flotilla. A Washington telegram states that the United States Government has ordered two cruisers to leave at once for the Mediterranean to defend American interests. With reference to the report that the Prince of Samos has been murdered, the Turkish Government denies having any news on the subject.

THREATENING SITUATION IN PERSIA.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY KILLED.

Tabriz, April 21.

The Christian population is arming in self-defence. The British subjects have telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey, begging him to take measures for their protection. Owing to the critical situation, the Russians assembled at their Consulate. The bazaars, and the British and Russian banks, are closed. Yesterday the Fidais made a sortie to get possession of the bread stores. There is sharp fighting going on at Karamlik. The American missionary, Mr. Baskerville, who headed a detachment of the Fidais, was killed. There is no bread in Tabriz. Sanguinary disturbances are impending.

Teheran, April 21.

In compliance with the earnest representations of the British and Russian Envoys, the Shah has ordered a six days truce at Tabriz, to allow of the provisioning of the town and so to prevent an attack on the Consulates by the starving population.

St. Petersburg, April 21.

During the last 24 hours new and extremely disquieting intelligence has been received here from the Russian Consulate at Tabriz; among the alarming details being the report that the starving populace had resolved to attack the British and Russian Consulates. Similar news has been received by the British Government, which has suggested to the Russian Government that it would be desirable to send a detachment of troops to Tabriz, in order to enable foreigners who wished to leave the city to do so. In pursuance of that plan, the Governor of the Caucasus has been authorised, with the Czar's consent, to send a military force of sufficient strength to Tabriz, charged with the duty of protecting the Russian and other foreign subjects and establishments there, of arranging for a supply of provisions, and of keeping up safe communication between Tabriz and Dshulfa.

St. Petersburg, April 21.

Further particulars that have been made public of the news received from the Russian Consulate in Tabriz are as follow. The population, driven to despair by hunger, intends to plunder the Armenian quarter of the city and the Russian and British Consulates therein situated, in order to obtain bread. The leaders of the movement reckon on thus forcing the Russian Government to interfere, in order to delay the surrender of the town to the Shah's troops and to give the revolutionaries time to hide themselves. To attain this object, the people would even murder a Consul, in case of extreme necessity. In view of this state of things, the Russian Government has instructed its representative at Teheran to demand from the Shah that he shall give immediate orders for a sufficient quantity of provisions for the foreign Consulates, establishments, and subjects, as well as for the peaceful population in Tabriz being allowed to pass into the town. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires was further instructed to inform the Persian Government that if that demand on the part of Russia was not complied with, decisive measures would at once be taken to keep the roads to Tabriz open, in order to ensure a supply of provisions to the town, and to protect the Russian and other foreign Consulates and subjects and their property.

Tabriz, April 21.

A Reuter report states that fierce fighting has been going on since daybreak in the suburb of Shamgazan between the Nationalists and the Shah's troops, in which the former have lost 60 killed and 100 wounded. The losses on the other side are not known. The Russians, fearing disturbances, have taken refuge at their Consulate, bringing their portable property with them. The British and Russian Consuls personally informed the Endshumen that the Shah had ordered a six days' truce. The truce, which will expire at noon on Monday, does not give rise to any great hopes here; as, in consequence of the want of means of transport and of good roads, there will be great difficulty in obtaining adequate food supplies.

:: DRESDEN ::

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THE LABOUR UNREST IN FRANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, April 21.

This morning's papers contain further news of strikes and riots among the labouring classes in the provinces. At Mazamet, in the Department of Tarn, the spinners have gone out on strike and are besieging one of the factories in an effort to prevent the despatch of goods. Troops have been called out to protect the building, and are pelted with stones by the crowd. Although the strike of the button-makers at Méru has been apparently ended, there are reports of pending disturbances there. It is stated that the metal workers of the neighbouring towns have decided to throw in their lot with the Méru malcontents and proclaim a general strike. The *Petit Journal* is informed that the General Union of Post and Telegraph employés is sending a deputation to the Minister of Public Works asking that May 1st be proclaimed as a general holiday throughout the country. In the event of refusal, it is not improbable that a recrudescence of the late postal trouble may take place here.

DRAMATIC TRAGEDY IN SAXONY.

A Chemnitz telegram states that the murderer of the maid-servant Elfriede Menzel, who was found dead in her room at the village of Frankenberg on Tuesday morning, on the same evening was proved by police dogs from Chemnitz to be a young man named Baldauf, a baker's assistant. The dogs led the police straight to the baker's shop where the young man was employed, and his body was found behind the baking oven. He had committed suicide by suffocation.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, gradually clearing, mostly dry, colder and perhaps frost at night.

THE REVOLT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

STORY OF AN EXCITING ESCAPE.

The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger's* correspondent at Athens has interviewed Mukhtar Pasha, who has arrived there in flight from Constantinople, on board the German steamer "Bayern." The Pasha said: "The disturbances, which have been expected for months past, might easily have been suppressed in time. They were started by the Liberal, but at heart Reactionary Party. With a party cry of more respect for the Sheriat laws and the religious rights of Islam, they succeeded in winning over the common soldiers and the lower classes of the people, and with the support of the softies they fanned the flames of fanaticism to a fierce conflagration. Moreover, all those whose expectations from the Constitutional laws have not been fulfilled, or who lost their positions as a result of the changes, are concerned in the revolution, as well as a host of spies, and all the disreputable elements in the capital, who for a long time past have been helpless.

"The signal for the revolution was purposely given at a moment when I was detained on duty on the Asia Minor side of the Straits. Had the Minister of War taken the necessary measures in time, the revolt could easily have been mastered without bloodshed. I was informed too late, and when I reached the headquarters at daybreak, they were surrounded by a wildly excited mob numbering thousands. I immediately collected the troops who were not carried away by the people's example, and dispersed the crowd, after repeated cavalry charges. It would have been child's play for me to nip the revolt in the bud, had I had full powers to act, and had a state of siege been proclaimed, but the Ministry and Parliament were too cowardly for that.

"I was expressly impeded from taking energetic action, and so the avalanche moved irresistibly. I could no longer trust my own troops. When the Sultan issued an amnesty I resigned my command, as I wished to lead soldiers, not rabble. I only escaped the death which had been prepared for me by returning to headquarters circuitously. When the next morning I chanced to look out of my study window, I saw a rifle levelled at me from the street, so I fled from the house, which was completely surrounded by soldiers, by climbing over the garden wall, and then, by passing from the neighbouring house to the next, all of which had hoisted foreign flags, I managed to get on board the "Bayern." Only a few battalions of the Constantinople garrison were engaged in the revolt, and only such officers as I had cashiered. Europeans have nothing to fear. The most prominent leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress have fled. The new régime will only last as long as it has money."

THE UNITED STATES AND LIBERIA.

London, April 20.

Reuter learns that a squadron of three American cruisers will start on Friday for Monrovia (Liberia). On board the ships will be the members of the Commission appointed some time ago by the United States Government to study the political, financial, and economical conditions of Liberia and to propose improvements in the civil and military administration of that Republic. The British and Spanish Governments are in sympathy with the object of the Commission and will give it all the support in their power.

WEALTHY ENGLISH LADY KILLED IN PARIS.

Paris, April 21.

Mrs. Cecilia Garnett Aulas, the young wife of a wealthy English manufacturer, was travelling through the suburb of Choisy in an automobile yesterday afternoon when the vehicle suddenly skidded and turned over. The lady was thrown out on to the roadway and run over by a passing street car, being killed instantly. The accident is attributed to carelessness on the part of the chauffeur.

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. today, (Thursday).

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.

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 today (Thursday), by the S.S. **Mauretania**, left New York April 14.

In Berlin and Dresden tomorrow (Friday), by S.S. **La Provence**, left New York April 15.