

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.

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AMERICA'S NEW ART ERA. ONE EFFECT OF TARIFF REVISION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 13.

According to the new Tariff Bill now before Congress works of art, such as paintings and sculptures, that are more than twenty years old will be put on the free list; whereas those works, under the Dingley tariff, are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 20%. It is reckoned that, if this duty is abolished as proposed in the Bill, the valuable collections of pictures purchased by Americans abroad will be brought to America. A number of American millionaires are in possession of extensive collections which they keep abroad because they are unwilling to pay the present high duty. In the opinion of lovers of art here, the free importation of works of art would mean for America the beginning of a new art-epoch. The artistically and materially valuable collections would be accessible to the American public in museums, as it is the intention of their owners to make them; the interests of art in this country would be promoted, and the understanding of art by the great mass of the people would expand. The works of art collected in Europe by American millionaire art-lovers might rank with those of any one of the famous European picture galleries. At the head of those art-lovers stands Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose collection is valued at 5,500,000 dollars. The value of his collection in his London home is put at 2,595,000 dollars; the most valuable works contained in it being: Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire" (150,000 dollars); Rubens' "Portrait of the great Duke" (125,000 dollars); a Raphael "Madonna" (500,000 dollars); and Fragonard's "Du Barry Paneele" (1,000,000 dollars). Sir Purdon Clarke, the Director of the Metropolitan Art Museum here, put the value of the Morgan collection in London three years ago at from three to four million dollars. Some years ago Mr. Morgan purposed bringing his collections to America, but it was calculated that the duty on them would amount to two million dollars. He has always cherished the intention to bring his pictures to the Metropolitan Museum, of which he is the soul and greatest patron, and thus to give New York one of the most valuable of art collections without, however, renouncing his right of ownership. Mr. P. A. Widener, the Philadelphia art patron, estimates the value of the collections of Americans whom he knows personally, and who leave their works of art in their residences in Europe because of the duty, at 30,000,000 dollars. The duty-free introduction of famous pictures would have a purely economic importance for young American painters, apart from the artistic stimulus which they might derive from the works. They would be able to study the old masters in museums at home without having to make journeys to foreign lands. It is believed that the work of American painters will be adequately protected by the provision that only paintings more than twenty years old are to admitted duty-free.

CARUSO'S VOICE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Signor Caruso, interviewed on his arrival at Liverpool on the Cunard liner "Mauretania," on Tuesday, indignantly denied the stories which have been published in the American press with regard to his voice. "There is," he declared, "no truth in them. My voice is as good as ever. Some foolish man wrote those stories. It was professional jealousy." Caruso intends taking a holiday, chiefly in London, until August, when he will begin a concert tour of the provinces.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. ENGLAND AND THE BALKAN DISPUTE.

London, April 22.

Mr. Hazleton (Nationalist) asked if the Government had recognised the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina; if that recognition implied and included the assent of the Government to the violation of Article XXV. of the treaty of Berlin; and why the demand for an international Conference had been given up.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replied that the British Ambassador at Vienna had handed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 17th instant a Note informing him that the British Government consented to the abolition of Article XXV. of the treaty of Berlin. That proceeding did not include the consent of the British Government to the violation of the said article; it was adopted because the two treaty Powers most directly interested had come to an understanding on the matter. All the Powers signatory to the treaty had agreed to make the desired alteration in the treaty; the conditions which Great Britain as one of the signatory Powers considered essential had been maintained.

In reply to a question as to the loan for the Canton-Hankow railway, Mr. Wood said the conditions offered by the German group had been refused by the British and Chinese Corporation.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, then brought in the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the contents of which are the same as those of the Bill introduced by the Liberal Government in 1895. It provides for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales; removes the Welsh bishops from the House of Lords; and places the gifts made to the Church since the year 1662 for hospital, educational, and similar purposes under the administration of the County Councils. The Bill will be opposed by the Unionists; and doubts are expressed as to whether the Government will attempt to carry the measure through the House of Commons this Session.

At the evening sitting, the Labour party moved a resolution in favour of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war. In the course of the debate that followed Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said that it was a powerful weapon in the hands of Great Britain that, so long as she held the supremacy at sea, she could cripple the commerce of a foreign country. Mr. McKenna then referred to the instructions given to the British plenipotentiaries at the Hague Conference and said he hoped the resolution would be rejected. The matter was then allowed to drop.

THE TARIFF BILL AMENDED IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 21.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has adopted an amendment to the Tariff Bill which provides for the establishment of a Customs Court, to which appeals may be made against the decisions of the Customs officials.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD OCTOPUS.

Washington, April 22.

President Taft has promised to institute an enquiry into the complaints made by the commercial societies of Utah that they are charged special and exorbitant rates for railway freight.

THE SULTAN'S FATE.

QUIETER TIMES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The storm at Constantinople is dying away as suddenly as it arose, and will probably vanish leaving Sultan Abdul Hamid still on the throne in spite of the vigorous efforts made in many quarters to unseat him for good. The danger of a terrible civil war which appeared imminent a few days ago has now been averted by the skilful management of the Young Turk leaders, who have succeeded in quite winning over to their cause the troops comprising the garrison of the capital. The following telegrams outline the situation since Wednesday:—

Constantinople, April 22.

An official manifesto issued this morning denies the reports of conflicts between the Young Turk army and the troops garrisoning Constantinople. It is further stated that there is no cause for unrest either among the soldiers or the populace, as the Government is taking every measure to maintain order and security. The people are therefore advised not to take seriously the various disturbing rumours which are only circulated with a view to creating fresh trouble. The press is reminded of its patriotic duty, and warned not to publish any news of a disquieting nature.

The Sultan's son, Prince Mehmed Burhaneddin Effendi, who was accused of having been implicated in the late reactionary movement, has sent a note to several newspapers describing this report as false, and denying that he was concerned in the demonstration made before the Yildiz by mutinous artillerymen. No fewer than 262 Young Turk officers were murdered in the course of the revolt last week, eight of them being done to death before the eyes of the Sultan at the Yildiz. Up to now the Young Turk Committee have arrested 200 suspects, who are believed to have been stirring up sedition among the Committee's troops.

Constantinople, April 22.

An agreement has finally been reached between the Young Turk Committee and the Yildiz, on the following basis: The idea of an abdication on the part of the Sultan is to be abandoned. The greater part of the local garrison will be disbanded and replaced by Salonika troops who are loyal to the Young Turks. Further, 600 Salonika gendarmes will be entrusted with the maintenance of order in the capital. The Salonika troops, whose advance guard is already lying before Constantinople, will not enter the city. The Government will issue a calming proclamation to the people. All soldiers will have to take a new oath. The Government guarantees to ensure the submission of the Constantinople garrison, with the exception of a small part of the Yildiz bodyguard.

(FROM WOLFF'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, April 22.

The concentration of the Macedonian army around the capital is completed. Every day reinforcements arrive in the shape of deserters from the Constantinople garrison, but every new arrival is closely examined because it is believed that many reactionaries are thus seeking to ensure their safety. There is little chance of the garrison offering any resistance in case an advance on the capital is ordered. The populace is decidedly more tranquil.

Aleppo, April 22.

A terrible panic has broken out here. A large number of criminals imprisoned in the local gaol

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Professor Henry van Dyke's recent visit to this city, when he preached to a crowded congregation in the American Church and addressed a distinguished audience at the American Embassy on the subject of "Fair Play and Democracy," brought him into the forefront of interest among Americans in Berlin. The following appreciation from the *Journal des Débats*, written at the close of Professor van Dyke's course of lectures in Paris, shows the nature of the impression made by the Princeton professor upon his hearers at the Sorbonne.

"This delightful master of simple and precise eloquence," says the *Journal des Débats*, "won his audience at the very first lecture. His French hearers were grateful for the pains he took to make himself understood. He placed his words and ideas well within the reach of his foreign audience with a tact and an art that were perfect. Even those who were not familiar with American literature or whose knowledge of the English language was imperfect, followed his course with interest and profit. We shall preserve a delightful recollection of this American professor and poet."

The following is Mr. van Dyke's view of present-day Paris, as expressed to a representative of the same paper:—

"I have learned that Paris is not the city of ease and perpetual frolic that it is so often imagined abroad. I have met men as busy as possible in industry, commerce, and finance, as well as in art, literature, and teaching. Work, hard work, is done in Paris, and the amount is enormous, although unseen. And that fact comes as a surprise to people whose notion of Paris is the legendary one. I was surprised at it myself."

Professor van Dyke is still lecturing in France, repeating his course at the Sorbonne at Universities in other parts of France. With Mrs. van Dyke, he will remain in Europe until the Autumn.

Consul General St. John Gaffney, of Dresden, is spoken of as a probable successor to Mr. C. P. Bryan, now American Minister to Portugal, in the course of diplomatic changes to be effected under the new administration. See Dresden column.

American Consul-General Edward D. Winslow, of Stockholm, arrived in Berlin on Wednesday, registering at Hotel Kaiserhof.

Mr. Geo. Westinghouse, head of the Westinghouse Electric Company, and Mr. W. T. P. Hollingsworth, manager of the Paris branch, left Berlin on Monday for Paris, accompanied by Mr. Robert Mather, of New York. Mr. Mather is President of the Rock Island Railroad Company.

Messrs. J. A. Sharwood and W. H. Collinson, of the Offley Works, London, S.W., left Berlin on Wednesday after a stay of several days at the Hospiz am Brandenburger Tor, Königgrätzer Strasse.

Mr. George Williams, of Ireland, also left on Wednesday after a brief stay in Berlin, at the Hospiz am Brandenburger Tor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Shephard, of Columbus, Ohio, have arrived in Berlin, registering at the Esplanade Hotel.

have broken out, and are murdering, looting, and burning in the town and neighbouring villages. There are no troops to maintain order as every soldier is with the army before Constantinople. It is rumoured that similar disturbances have broken out at Damascus.

A NEW YORK BREAD TRUST?

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 14.

The Bread Trust so often foreshadowed and feared in this country is about to come into actual existence, and unless the pernicious undertaking is nipped in the bud by repressive legislation, there will be great distress among the poorer classes of New York very soon. The Ward Bread Company, of Camden, N.J., with an original capital of eight million dollars, has been turned into a corporation, and the Ward brothers, who founded the firm, already have absolute control over the bread supply of Pittsburg, Pa. An attempt will now be made to impose their goods on the population of New York, and with this object in view the company is adding enormously to its capital. Already a large number of the smaller New York bakeries have been absorbed by the firm, and the larger establishments are beginning to feel the effect of the cut rates by means of which the Trust hopes to undermine their resistance and make them amalgamate. The Trust is certain to win in the end, as it is said that the promoters have 25 million dollars at their disposal.

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Mr. Chas. H. Kelby and Mr. William P. Maloney, two New York lawyers, who have been stopping at the Hotel Adlon making a short intermediate visit to Elbing, left Berlin on Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Whitney, of Deseret, U.S.A., have been making a short stay in Berlin, leaving on Wednesday for Dresden. Mr. Whitney, who is business manager of the Deseret *Evening News*, is an old friend of Miss Lucy Gates, the young American opera-singer who has lately so emphatically "arrived." Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will return from Dresden at the end of this week to attend Sunday's performance of "Mignon" with Miss Gates in the rôle of *Philene*. They then proceed immediately to Vienna.

A charity concert in which Americans are taking interest is being given today, Friday, at 8 p.m., in the Evangelical Church at Wilmersdorf, Wilhelmsaue. The orchestra, consisting of 40 musicians, will be conducted by Kapellmeister Fritz Lindemann, the accompanist of Lilli Lehmann. Five soloists, and the "Harmonie" choir of singers will take part.

The following programme is announced:—

1. Busslied (with orchestra) Beethoven
 LEO GOLLANIN (tenor)
2. Nun beut die Flur (with orchestra), Recitative and Aria from "Die Schöpfung" Haydn
 FRÜLEIN WILMA VILLANI (soprano)
3. Die Allmacht (with orchestra) Schubert
 FRAU ANGELICA RUMMEL (alto)
4. Messe in Es-dur (for soloists, choir, and orchestra) Schubert.

Tickets, at 3 M., 2 M., 1 M., and 50 pf. may be obtained at Uhlend Strasse 149 (Herr Max Meyer) and at the Church doors.

The American Boys' Club wishes through the *Daily Record* to thank the donor or donors (who apparently desire to remain unknown) for the beautiful silver medals awarded to the five members of the winning basket-ball team in the Club's recent annual contest. The medals bear on one side the Club initials, on the reverse the initials of the owner. The boys appreciate them greatly, and take this means of thanking the unknown giver.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN
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MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany
 Americans welcome.
 Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary

MR. ELIHU ROOT AS PEACE APOSTLE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 14.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has donated 200,000 dollars to Hamilton College at Ithaca, New York, to institute a fund to be known as the "Elihu Root Peace Fund." Mr. Carnegie has taken this generous step as a public recognition of Mr. Root's services to the cause of international peace during his period of office as Secretary of State. Mr. Root is a graduate of Hamilton College.

NEWS FROM MOROCCO.

THE SULTAN'S TROOPS DEFEATED.

Cologne, April 21.

A report from Tangier published by the *Kölnische Zeitung* tells of a serious defeat of the Sultan's troops by the Berbers. The fighting took place twelve hours' journey from Fez; the combined three armies of the Sultan were almost annihilated, and the survivors returned to Fez, having lost all their guns and stores. The leader of the united Berber tribes is the son of the great Berber Kaid Hammer of Seyan, who was the principal supporter of Hafid after his proclamation. The son took the field against Hafid because of the latter's behaviour. Fez is in no danger. Before the bad news arrived, Hafid had condemned the Sherif Khittani to receive a thousand blows of the bastinado for an alleged conspiracy. Khittani can hardly survive the punishment.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Elektra	at 8
Royal Theatre	Hamlet	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Wolkenkuckukshelm	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut	7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Weh' dem, der lügt	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Arsene Lupin	8
Comic Opera	Carmen	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel	8
Schiller Theatre O	Die Welt, in der man sich langweilt	8
" "	Charlottenburg	
" "	Macbeth	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Dorftrann	8
Luisen Theatre	Faust	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kyritz-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.	

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	closed.	
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	at 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Das Himmelbett	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folles 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 selbige Niemann	8
Casino Theatre	Ackermann	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	8

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.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

St. Petersburg, April 22.

During yesterday's sitting of the Duma, the President, M. Chomjakov, informed the House that he had received a proposal signed by more than a hundred members of the Duma, that a telegram should be sent to the Bulgarian Sobranje, congratulating that Parliament on the recognition of the independence of Bulgaria. Hereupon the extreme and moderate Right raised a protest, pointing out that such a telegram could not be sent in the name of the Duma because the Duma was not competent to deal with foreign policy. This objection was received with applause by the Right and indignant cries from the Left. During the commotion that ensued the President recalled the fact that the question was that a message of congratulation should be sent to liberated Bulgaria, and said he could not permit that question to be disturbed by such cries as met his ears. He would therefore send the telegram in his own name without allowing a vote to be taken on the subject. As the noise continued, M. Chomjakov closed the sitting and left the Chair. The members, however, kept up their disputations until the lights were turned off.

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM IN AFRICA.

Suez, April 21.

An oil-field has been discovered at Jemshah on the African coast of the Red Sea. Oil was found at one spot at a depth of 1,290 feet. The possible production is estimated at three tons a day. The work of prospecting is being continued in other places, and signs of oil at slight depths have been found.

DRESDEN

We are in a position to state that Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General in Dresden, will probably be appointed American Minister to Portugal in the near future, to succeed Mr. C. P. Bryan. Mr. Gaffney is at present in America, but is expected to return here shortly. Enquiry at the local American Consulate-General yesterday morning elicited no actual confirmation of Mr. Gaffney's pending appointment, but we hear from American sources that it is highly probable. The question of his successorship in Dresden has not yet been raised.

Mr. Taft is believed to be planning extensive changes in the American Diplomatic Service. Mr. Bacon, ex-Secretary of State, may go as Ambassador to France in place of Mr. Henry White. Some months are expected to elapse before this change is effected. It is stated in Washington that ex-Vice President Fairbanks is not anxious for the post of Ambassador to Great Britain. It is said that he does not feel he could afford to maintain the position and that, in view of his Indiana and other interests, he is unwilling to go abroad.

All who were present at the Technische Hochschule on Tuesday evening agreed that Mr. J. C. Powys' lucid discourse on the Shakespeare play "As you like it" was a pure artistic treat. The lecturer spoke with his accustomed power, and again exhibited that minute grasp of his subject which elicited such pleasurable interest last year. The present course of Oxford University Extension Lectures gives the Dresden public a too rare opportunity of listening to scholarly interpretations of England's great literary masters, and as such should be taken the fullest advantage of. The second lecture will be delivered tonight in the Technische Hochschule, commencing punctually at 8 o'clock. Those who have not yet provided themselves with tickets for the course or single lectures should apply immediately to the office of *The Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5.

The grounds of the Exhibition palace are daily improving in appearance. The buildings are approaching completion. One hall after another is being filled with interesting pictures and apparatus. The various places in which performances are to be given are receiving their last touches. The observatory with its large telescope, the Korn tele-photograph apparatus, and many other instruments and machines, are being set up. The carrier-pigeon station is making preliminary trials to obtain bird's-eye photographs. In short, in all directions active preparations are being made for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May. The sale of season tickets has begun at the following places: at the entrances to the Exhibition; at the Kgl. Sächs. Adresscomptoir in Altstadt and Neustadt; at the office of the *Dresdner Nachrichten*; at the Dresdner Bank, König Johann Strasse 13; at the art stores Emil Richter, Prager Strasse 13, and Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse; at the office of the *Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs*; at the offices of the photographers Oskar Bohr, Ringstrasse 14, Carl Plaul, Wall Strasse 25, and Emil Wünsche Nachf. Louis Lang, Moritz Strasse. Holders of season tickets will pay reduced prices for admission to the observatory, Exhibition theatre, and Panorama.

The guards in the city today are furnished by Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

German conversation lessons by young German lady. **English is spoken** should take in and advertise in **The Daily Record** Struve Strasse 5, 1.

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

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ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST
DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10.

AMERICAN SINGERS IN EUROPE.

To the Editor of *The Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:—
With reference to the correspondence on this subject appearing in your journal, I do not think there can be any doubt of the great triumphs which American vocalists of both sexes are achieving in Europe. Your Berlin news very often contains items respecting the appointment of this or that American singer to one or other of the great German and Scandinavian opera houses, and whenever American artists give "star" performances either in this country or England they invariably receive unmeasured praise from the critics.

Their clear understanding of the rôles they are called upon to fill may—as one of your correspondents has suggested—account in some part for their uninterrupted success, but I am personally inclined to attribute it equally to the natural vocal gifts which they enjoy and the skilful preliminary cultivation of those gifts by the teachers from whom they take their first instruction in America. Whatever polish an American singer's voice may subsequently receive from pedagogues in this country, it cannot be denied that its fine quality was first discovered and trained by teachers at home, to whom all honour is due.

There is too great a tendency to attribute every success gained by young American artists in this country to European training, and while no one will contest the splendid position held by German and other European vocal instructors, for the sake of fair play a full measure of praise should not be withheld from the American teachers whose judgment and primary cultivation of the native voice has invariably been justified by the successes their pupils attain on this side of the Atlantic.

Yours faithfully,

DOWNEASTER.

Dresden, April 21.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Herr Raoul v. Kochalski will give his sixth pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten this evening, at 7.30.

Prince Johann Georg honoured the landscape painter Herr Adolf Thamm and the portrait painter Herr Johannes Mogk yesterday by visits to their studios and close inspection of the works on which they are engaged.

Prince and Princess Johann Georg again visited the exhibition of the "Elbier" group of Dresden artists at the Emil Richter gallery, Prager Strasse, yesterday and appeared much pleased with the pictures and sculptures.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse
Sunday, April 25th. *S. Mark, Evang. and Mart.* 2nd Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong, and Litany.
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 25th. 2nd 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.
Friday, April 30th. Litany 4.0 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann 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.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending at 8.45

VI. Symphony Concert. B Series.

Soloist: M. JEAN GÉRARDY.
In commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Joseph Haydn's death (died May 31st 1809).
(1) Symphony in G, No. 13 of the Breitkopf and Härtel score edition Joseph Haydn.
(2) Concerto for violoncello with orchestra (A-minor) in one movement C. Saint-Saëns.
M. GÉRARDY.
(3) Fourth Symphony, op. 60 Beethoven.

Public rehearsal of the concert will take place at 10.30 a.m.

Saturday night . . . Die Fledermaus at 7
Sunday night . . . Zar und Zimmermann 7.30
Monday night . . . Lohengrin 6.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . Fuhrmann Henschel at 7.30
Saturday night . . . Hamlet 6.30
Sunday night . . . Mrs. Dot 7.30
Monday night . . . King Richard III. 7

Dresden Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8. 0.50. Mondays 9—1. 1.50.
Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineral, geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.
Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays 9—2. 0.50, Saturdays 9—2. 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 0.25.
Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, 1. (Cosej-Palais) in the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

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MR. ROOSEVELT ARRIVES IN AFRICA.

Mombasa, April 22.
The steamer "Admiral," having on board ex-President Roosevelt, his son Kermit, and the other members of his shooting party, arrived here last night. The distinguished visitors were heartily welcomed by the British Minister Resident and other prominent personages.

AMERICAN FISHING SCHOONER SEIZED.

New York, April 21.
A telegram from Vancouver reports the arrival there of the Canadian cruiser, "Kestrel" with the American schooner "Charles Levi," which had been found fishing in Canadian waters. The "Kestrel" had fired at the schooner, and damaged her main-sail and mast.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Amsterdam, April 21.
Queen Wilhelmina's health continues to be good. Professor Kauwer remains at the Palace day and night. The accouchement is expected to take place in two or three days' time. The Queen walked in the garden yesterday morning for twenty minutes.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

Ottawa, April 21.
In the Senate today the Minister of Commerce said that no formal negotiations with official representatives of Germany had as yet been carried on concerning the mutual commercial relations of Canada and Germany.

COATS OF MANY COLOURS.

The King of Sweden has just given a Court ball at Stockholm. His Majesty made an innovation. The orthodox evening dress for men was superseded by coats of various colours, the choice being left to the wearer. The Court gentlemen appeared in coats of every hue, blue, red, green, and orange. A leading journal of Stockholm commenting upon this "fête carnavalesque" saw in it a manifestation of the evil spirit, an invention of the devil. The event has created such a sensation that the leaders of the Opposition propose addressing questions on the subject in Parliament.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate easterly winds, sunny and dry, warmer.

WORLD PROGRESS IN AERONAUTICS.

GERMANY FIRST, ENGLAND LAST.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 21.

Some illuminative facts and figures are contained in a White Paper just published by the British War Office on the subject of aeronautics and the progress made therein by the Powers. We learn without surprise that Germany is spending eighty times as much in research as England, and that England figures insignificantly in the great race now in progress for the mastery of the air. Four Powers are cited in the report, and the figures relating to their expenditure are as follows:—

Germany	£398,731
France	47,700
Austria-Hungary	5,500
Great Britain	5,270

The totals are sub-divided as follows:—

FRANCE.	
Upkeep of ballooning establishments, training of balloonists, and experiments	£7,200
New material and constructions	12,000
Upkeep of ballooning units	29,500
GERMANY.	
Home Office vote for the Zeppelin airship	£107,500
Expenditure on balloon battalion—pay	26,231
Collected by the National Zeppelin Airship Fund	265,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	
Cost and upkeep of the balloon establishment at Vienna, including the training of field balloon detachments	£3,000
Providing balloon equipment and organising field balloon detachments	2,500
GREAT BRITAIN.	
Dirigible balloons	£1,980
Aeroplanes	3,290

MORE WIRELESS WONDERS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 14.

Mr. Leo Stevens, a well-known New York aeronaut, will shortly commence a series of exhaustive experiments with a new wireless telephonic apparatus, by means of which it is hoped to render possible permanent communication between airships and land stations up to a distance of 250 miles. This apparatus, whose importance as a factor in aeronautic progress if it proves practicable cannot be underestimated, is the invention of Mr. Frederick Collins, a Newark (N.J.) electrician, who for many years has been devoting himself to the perfection of wireless telephony. The apparatus weighs 19½ lbs., and is carried in the car of the balloon. Mr. Stevens is preparing to commence the experiments with his new balloon "Columbia," which replaces his former balloon "Conqueror," that exploded while taking part in the Gordon Bennett race at Berlin last year. The aeronaut states that wireless telephone stations are to be erected on the roofs of high buildings at New York and Boston. The first experimental ascents will take place within a day or two at Springfield, Mass., and an attempt will be made to get into and maintain communication with both cities simultaneously by means of the wireless telephone. The result of these experiments is awaited with the greatest interest.

The enormous progress made in every branch of wireless communication is strikingly illustrated by an announcement just issued by the Buffalo Evening News, to the effect that it has established an elaborate receiving and transmitting station for wireless telegraphy and telephony, and that in future the bulk of its news and reports will be furnished by correspondents utilising the wireless telegraph and telephone. The enterprising Buffalo journal is thus the first newspaper to demonstrate on the broadest basis the practicability of this means of communication. The experience gained as a result of this innovation will enable other newspapers to decide whether they shall also install similar systems. Until now only one New York newspaper has been publishing regular daily wireless dispatches, though the London Times has for more than a year past been receiving messages from its New York correspondent by wireless.

AMAZING INCIDENT AT VIENNA.

Vienna, April 22.

A school teacher, who had been dismissed for ill-treating the boys under his charge and fallen into extreme poverty in consequence, resolved to starve himself to death, and, choosing a place of concealment on the Prater, lay down to await his end. He had been there twelve days and nights before he was discovered last night by a policeman, and conveyed in a helpless condition to hospital.

FATAL HURRICANE IN OHIO.

Cleveland, April 22.

Great damage has been done by a hurricane which raged here yesterday and destroyed a number of dwelling-houses and a church, and cost many people their lives.

DRESDEN

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

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Pension Kosmos DRESDEN-A. Schnorr Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbahnhof. Elegantly furnished rooms with exc. board 4. Mk a day. English cooking. English conversation.

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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).

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Bonbons and Biscuits, first quality.

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AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

SOME CRITICISMS OF THE NEW LAW.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 12.

Looked at from a purely superficial point of view, the new Tariff Bill drawn up and presented to Congress by the Tariff Committee, appears to be a revision on a falling scale of the Dingley tariff now in force, and so may be regarded from the American standpoint as a first serious attempt to fulfil the election promises of the Republican party that a real and earnest revision of the tariff should be made without leaving protectionist principles out of sight. Expected reductions under various heads, above all in steel and iron and in leather goods, have surpassed even the expectations of optimists by their extent. The increase of the duties on articles of luxury, coal tar, aniline dyes, gloves, cocoa, coffee substitutes, glazed paper, lithographs, is founded on the need, either of more protection for the article, or of more revenue for the Government. The Tariff Committee was instructed to create new sources of revenue in order to cover the deficit in the State finances. The Bill therefore contains proposals for the levying of a graduated legacy duty and for the issue of Panama Canal bonds to the amount of forty millions of dollars, as well as a recommendation that the regulation authorising the issue of Treasury certificates to the extent of 250,000,000 dollars should again be brought into operation.

GERMAN EXPORTERS HARD HIT.

The chief impression made by the Bill at first sight is that the number of reductions much exceeds the number of increases; but a closer study of the provisions for the application of the minimum and maximum rates not only reveals the reductions in quite another light but creates the impression that the Bill was drawn without any regard for politico-economic or politico-commercial principles. Having regard to its regulations for the carrying out of the proposed tariffs, the Bill appears to be an impossibility. In view of the minimum and maximum tariffs, a comparison of the proposed rates with the corresponding rates of the Dingley tariff is quite impossible. The rates set down in the several categories form the minimum tariff; the maximum tariff will be an increase on those rates of from twenty to forty per cent. on a great number of articles. Half the articles specified in the free list will be subject under the maximum tariff to an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. In that way the maximum tariff charge on those articles will be higher than the present rates; above all on wines and spirits, on which a maximum duty of forty per cent. may be levied. In many cases in which the minimum rate is a specific one, it will be difficult to fix the maximum *ad valorem* duty. Special difficulty will be found in carrying out the following clause: "The actual market value or wholesale price of an imported article consigned to the United States for sale shall in no case be set down as less than the wholesale price at which such or similar wares are actually sold in the United States and offered for sale in the usual wholesale quantities." Here however, the costs of transport, insurance, and other necessary expenses, as well as a commission of not more than ten per cent., will be deducted. American buyers who purchase their goods direct from abroad will not be affected by this clause, but only the branches or agents of foreign manufacturers or exporters who here seek a chance market for their goods. But the local wholesale prices of most articles vary very much indeed. The clause hits German exports to America hard; doing away with the statement of the export price that has hitherto been accepted, and that was expressly recognised in the existing commercial agreement between the United States and Germany.

A DIFFICULT STIPULATION.

The Bill further provides that notice of the conclusion of all existing commercial agreements shall be given within ten days after the passing of the Bill; but the various treaties will continue in force until their respective terms run out. The conclusion of new commercial treaties will be almost impossible, chiefly in view of the provisions with regard to the application of the minimum and maximum tariffs. In order to enjoy the minimum tariff, a country must grant to the United States all the concessions which it is bound by treaty to make to any other country; otherwise, the maximum tariff is applied in its full scope. The question is, will any country grant such privileges to America?

It is already certain that the Payne Tariff Bill will acquire a very different complexion in the Federal Council. In many parts of the country a lively opposition against the reductions is being got up by the groups whose interests are touched. In the House of Representatives the Bill will probably be carried with the help of Republican party discipline. The way to that end was made smooth by the re-election of Mr. Speaker Cannon. The rules of procedure in the Lower House, which vest far-reaching authority in the Speaker for the conduct of business and constitute him a parliamentary dictator, have again been adopted with few alterations, in spite of an attempt by refractory Republicans and Democrats to alter them radically. It was indeed a Democrat who came to the rescue of the Speaker with a compromise proposal, when it looked as if the anti-Cannonites would gain their point.

The real fight will begin in the Federal Senate. Just because the Bill will undergo so many changes, it is at present quite impossible to foresee how it will look when passed. The many economical and other contradictions which it now contains will certainly be eliminated.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

April 27.—**Kronprinz Wilhelm**, from Bremen to New York, mails due in New York May 4. Letters for this steamer must be marked "über Bremen," and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 26th 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.

Today (Friday) by the S.S. **La Provence**, left New York April 15. On Monday, the 26th inst., by the S.S. **St. Paul**, left New York April 17.