

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
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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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TURKEY'S NEW ERA.

The long campaign waged between Abdul Hamid—representing the remnants of bloody misrule, archaic despotism, and government by backsheesh and bowstring—and the Young Turks—representing the spirit of liberty, constitutional reform, and the emancipation of the Ottoman subject—has been brought to a close by the decisive victory of Saturday and the final overthrow of Abdul. Providence has this time been on the side of the strongest battalions, and incidentally with the purer cause. Defeated, reprobated, and shunned, the deposed monarch has left Constantinople, drummed out by his disgusted subjects. His place is taken by his brother Mohammed Reshad, about whom little is known save that throughout his life he has abstained from the policy of sordid intrigue which directly brought about the ruin of his predecessor. Mohammed the Fifth ascends the throne at a moment charged with uncertainty. It will be his policy to justify by deeds the spontaneous ovation with which the people hailed his proclamation on Tuesday. It is certain that the least false step on his part will bring about a popular reaction. He can afford to take no risks in the present state of affairs, because the people know their strength, and will utilise it to see that they are no longer trodden into the dust at the whim of a tyrant.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and it is not surprising that people are everywhere taking credit to themselves for prophesying the deposition of Abdul Hamid. But has the expected happened? We think not? There was a general belief that he would weather the latest tempest and emerge triumphant in the end. No one who has followed the stormy narrative of Turkish history since the late Sultan's accession can deny that he was a worthy follower of the sanguinary tyrants who exploited the Empire for their own selfish ends. He had the gift of out-manoeuvring the ablest diplomats of his time, of ferociously crushing with one hand his enemies, and with the other calmly placating his subjects by honeyed speech and gracious gesture. The magnificent courtesy of the East was embodied in his personality, and so skilful was his handling of men that a keen-eyed American diplomatist was misled to the extent of publishing his belief that Abdul Hamid's every motive was good! His reign was a long series of crises, any one of which would have been sufficient to unseat a less wily monarch. When all Europe was screaming threats and imprecations at him during the Armenian massacres, he remained placid, denying all responsibility and casting the blame upon his unruly officials. His apparently helpless attitude soon won him many apologists, who were willing to believe him an unfortunate and maligned though well-intentioned monarch. For long years he vigorously fought the spread of liberal ideas among his subjects by every repressive means at his command. But these medieval methods proved in the long run impotent against the spread of reform. The Young Turks borrowed a leaf from the tyrant's book and conducted their campaign by equally devious methods. The end has justified the means. The tyrant has gone for ever, and he will indeed be fortunate if he is allowed to retain his life. A new page is turned in Turkish history, and the new ruler, if he is actuated by lofty motives, will have the sympathetic support of the civilised world behind him in his labours for the rejuvenation of the Ottoman Empire. The ultimate fate of Abdul Hamid is grimly forecasted by a prominent Young Turk, whose opinions we reproduce on page 4.

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MOHAMMED THE FIFTH.

THE DEPOSITION OF ABDUL HAMID.

As reported in the *Daily Record* of yesterday, Abdul Hamid was deposed at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and his brother proclaimed as Sultan of Turkey under the title of Mohammed V. A salute of 101 guns fired from the Tophane Arsenal acquainted the city with the tidings, which were everywhere received with an enthusiasm that was significant of the disrepute into which the deposed monarch has fallen. An hour later the new Sultan, Reshad Effendi, who was born in November 1844 and is thus two years younger than Abdul Hamid, drove along the sea front towards Stamboul, accompanied by the triumphant discharge of guns and remarkable exhibitions of joy on the part of the military and the populace.

The proceedings in connection with the change of monarchs is described by Wolff's private correspondent in the following manner:—

Constantinople, April 28.

The following details are obtained from a trustworthy quarter. At Monday's secret sitting of Parliament it was decided that the assembly was unanimously agreed as to the necessity of deposing Abdul Hamid. The same night a deputation, including Major Enver Bey and several other prominent Young Turk officers, paid a visit to the Yildiz and acquainted the Sultan with the desire of the people, which they exhorted him to conform with. This the Sultan declared himself ready to do, providing that his personal safety was guaranteed. Presumably the guarantee was given, for shortly afterwards he left the palace and, accompanied by several of his suite, embarked on a torpedo-boat and was conveyed to Tchiragan,—not, as reported, to the Beyler Bey palace. He will temporarily take up his residence at Tchiragan. His departure was effected with absolute secrecy, and thus the city knew nothing of it until the following day. On Tuesday morning Parliament held another secret sitting, in the course of which it was decided to request the Sheikh-ul-Islam to undertake the religious formalities inseparable from a change of monarchy. Sheikh-ul-Islam, in conformity with this request, with the aid of Fetwa Emini and several Deputies, at once set about the preparation of a proclamation to the people, couched in the following terms:—

THE NATION'S INDICTMENT.

"As the Caliph has sent true believers and faithful subjects into exile, as he has countenanced murder and assassination, instigated disturbance and mutiny among the people, and committed perjury, and since the people have earnestly declared their intention of no longer recognising his authority, the representatives of the people have accordingly to decide whether they will dethrone the Sultan, or whether he be recommended to voluntarily abdicate." Meanwhile a Parliamentary deputation waited on Prince Reshad Effendi and begged him to listen to the call of the people. To this he answered that he felt himself happy to fulfil the desire of the populace. During a second secret sitting the proclamation cited above was read, and the assembly unanimously decided upon the dethronement of the Sultan and the proclamation of Reshad Effendi in his stead. Thereupon a Parliamentary deputation, headed by the

Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Grand Vizier, and other high dignitaries, waited on Reshad Effendi and escorted him to the Ministry of War, whither he arrived at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was awaited by the assembled Senators, Deputies, the military officers, with Shevket Pasha, the military dictator, at their head, the leading clericals, members of the Cabinet, and other personages. Arrived in the Throne room the Sheikh-ul-Islam offered up a prayer, and the new Sultan was administered the oath of loyalty to the Constitution. This done, orders were given to the gunners at Tophane Arsenal, and the repeated firing of artillery announced the news to the people, who received it with glad enthusiasm. The notabilities filed past the new Sultan and assured him of their loyal devotion and obedience, and subsequently his Majesty returned to the Dolmabahatch palace. A Ministerial Council was immediately held to formulate a proclamation to all the vilayets of the Empire and to the foreign diplomatic representatives. This proclamation was afterwards telegraphed far and wide.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

Constantinople, April 28.

The change of monarchs is hailed by the army, a majority of the officials, the Young Turks, and the Christians with jubilation, and the people vented their joy by holding innumerable mass meetings to the accompaniment of artillery salutes and fireworks. The National Assembly, which pending the official enthronement of Mohammed V. is the highest administrative authority in the land, has entrusted Achmed Riza with the formation of a new Cabinet. So far as can be ascertained, the new Cabinet will consist of the following:

Hilmi Pasha, Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Hussein Dschahid, Minister of Education.
Dchavid Pasha, Minister of Finance.
Rifaat Pasha, Minister of the Exterior.
Vitalis (a Christian), Minister of Marine.
Noradunghian, Minister of Public Works.

All the soldiers of the garrison and the Macedonian army collected before the palace yesterday afternoon and paraded before the new Sultan, marching from the palace to the Porte and thence to the War Ministry, where the commander-in-chief, Mahmoud Shevket, with his entire staff, inspected them. An enormous crowd was present at this ceremony, and at every triumphant discharge of cannon the soldiers brandished their weapons and cheered with vigour, their cries being echoed by the crowd.

RUMOURED MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

Constantinople, April 28.

A despatch has been received here reporting that troops sent from Dedeagatch to Adana have taken part in a general massacre of the Christian population at that place. This report, which is creating great excitement, still lacks confirmation.

Rome, April 28.

The *Agencia Stefani* publishes the following report from Constantinople: "Consular telegrams state that burning and destruction has been going on for the last four days at Cassab. A French cruiser has left for Latakieh. The Guardian of the Holy Land has asked that an Italian ship may be sent to that place, to take on board the Franciscans belonging to the neighbouring Missions. Eight thousand Armenians have taken refuge at Beirut, where refugees continue to arrive, so that the supply of provisions is falling short. The disturbances at Adana and the neighbourhood have not ceased. A hundred Protestant missionaries are said to have been burnt in a church. The Consuls have appealed to the Vali in vain."

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

A general meeting of the British residents of Berlin is announced for the evening of May 8, with a view to considering and eventually making arrangements for the proposed celebration of Empire Day on May 24. Hour and place of the meeting will be duly announced in *The Daily Record*. The long-postponed general discussion of ways and means towards the consolidation of the British Colony in Berlin will be included in the business of this meeting.

The Committee formed to organise the general meeting of the Colony met at the British Consulate on Monday night. In attendance were British Pro-Consul Steffen, Mr. J. A. Ford, Dr. Roman, Mr. L. Hamilton, Mr. J. W. Blackburn, and Mr. R. P. Ward. A letter was read from Mr. Horace Twiss announcing his resignation as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Twiss stated that he was obliged to leave Berlin that evening, and would be absent from the city so much within the near future that he would be prevented from properly discharging the duties of the office.

In the course of the meeting it was decided that, since the lists of British residents in course of preparation by the police are still wanting, and as there is no prospect of their arrival within the immediate future, it would be advisable to delay no longer, but to call the general meeting of the Colony at once. At the meeting of May 8 the members of the British Colony will therefore be called upon not only to voice their wishes regarding the celebration of Empire Day, but to make suggestions, and consider the practicability of suggestions already made, as to the best means of centralising and consolidating the community. A British Club; a reading-room for the British Colony; a periodical meeting of the Colony in some centrally-located restaurant, are among the most popular projects so far mooted.

The police-lists of British residents not yet forthcoming are those of Berlin, Wilmersdorf, and Schöneberg.

It should be understood that the above-mentioned committee dissolves immediately upon having submitted its report to the general meeting of the Colony on May 8. It will then be left to the members of the Colony themselves to elect a new committee for further action.

Mrs. J. F. Dickie receives today (Thursday) from 4 to 6.

Major-General R. G. Broadwood, of London, arrived on Tuesday morning at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Francis Seeber, of Buenos Aires, a general in the Argentine Army, has also arrived at Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Gerald Coventry, of London, well known for his theatre enterprise in Australia, left the Hotel Adlon on Monday night.

Mr. Cyrus Curtis, of Philadelphia, proprietor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, etc., sails from Hamburg with his party by the S.S. "America" today.

Mr. Cord Meyer, a well known New York banker and politician, left on Saturday for Hamburg to spend about a week there prior to sailing for America.

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Pleasant, five-roomed apartment, Luitpold Str. 31, to let furnished during the summer. Rent reasonable. Apply: Mrs. Phipps Miller, above address.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Honan leave this evening to take up residence for the summer at Bad Nauheim. It is probable that they will not return in the autumn, but will extend their absence from Berlin to at least a year. Dr. Walter Swift and his wife, Dr. Edith Hale Swift, will occupy Dr. and Mrs. Honan's apartment for the next twelve months, taking possession this week.

Mrs. Honan's farewell reception on Monday afternoon, which was at the same time a reception of welcome to Dr. Edith Swift, was a delightful social function, attended by about ninety guests, notwithstanding the short notice given by the invitations. Mrs. Geo. H. Watson and Mrs. Bell assisted the hostess. Yellow flowers—jonquils, marguerites, and buttercups—gave a charming Spring-like air to the rooms. The guests included Mrs. J. P. Wisser, wife of the American military attaché; Mrs. Reginald Belknap, wife of the naval attaché; Mme. d'Artsimovitch, wife of the Russian Consul-General; Mrs. Edward Guild Wyckoff, of Ithaca; and Dr. Walter Swift. Mrs. David Jayne Hill, who had expected to be present, was prevented owing to a long series of engagements on the same day.

Everyone was greatly interested in meeting Dr. Edith Hale Swift, the guest of honour, who, with her husband, will practise in Berlin throughout the coming year. Dr. Edith Swift is a graduate of Radcliffe College and of Johns Hopkins University, and has spent the past two years assisting in Berlin hospitals, specialising in gynecology and in children's diseases. She will now practise in these branches. Dr. Walter Swift undertaking the general cases. Dr. Walter Swift is a graduate of Harvard. As already announced, he has just been elected President of the Anglo-American Medical Association in Berlin.

Mr. William Klein, a New York lawyer who has been stopping in Berlin, left on Tuesday to sail today (Thursday) by the "America" for New York.

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.

PRICE ON THE HEADS OF RATS.

According to an American Consular report the Japanese Government is offering a penny for every rat killed, and has ordered a wholesale importation of cats.

THE STORM AGAINST ABDUL HAMID.

Constantinople, April 28.

The feeling of hatred against Abdul Hamid which has been growing during the past thirty-three years is now finding vent in word and writing. Language of the most violent kind is employed by the newspapers and street orators in condemnation of the late Sultan. All the papers publish special numbers containing an official communication, which gives a brief resumé of Turkish history since the times of Murad and concludes by expressing the firm conviction that Heaven will take vengeance upon Abdul Hamid for his diabolical crimes. The accession to the throne of Mohammed V. is also officially announced. The new Sultan is described as a man of kind heart, under whose rule better things may be hoped for the Empire which has suffered so terribly beneath the despotic heel of Abdul Hamid.

FEELING IN AMERICA.

The triumph of the Constitutional party in Turkey over the attempted reaction (telegraphs the *Globe's* correspondent) has given considerable satisfaction at Washington. The State Department has been kept fully informed of the progress of events by Mr. Leishman, the American Ambassador in Constantinople, who is understood to have had a somewhat trying time owing to the unusual number of American tourists who are just now in the Turkish capital, and to the fact that there is no American warship at present in Turkish waters. The Turkish Embassy at Washington has been without telegraphic news from Constantinople for nearly a week, which is taken as a proof of administrative disorganisation at headquarters.

REJOICING IN THE CAPITAL.

Constantinople, April 28.

Today is an official holiday in honour of the accession of the new Sultan. All the public offices are closed. The streets will be illuminated at night. The Sultan has received many messages of congratulation since yesterday; as have also the National Assembly, the Commander-in-Chief of the Macedonian army, and the Porte. The *feu de joie* fired today caused something of a panic in Stamboul, but no one was seriously hurt. The deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid, will be taken to Salonika by special train tonight.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

London, April 28.

Mr. Charles Craig, Conservative member for South Antrim, asked in Parliament yesterday whether, in reckoning the number of ships required to maintain the two-Power standard, the fleet of the United States was taken into account.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, replied that that was an academic question, since, under present conditions the United States would not be taken into account for the practical purposes of the two-Power standard, as the Prime Minister had stated in a speech on the Navy Estimates.

London, April 27.

The sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee held its first sitting today, with the Prime Minister in the chair. The work before the sub-committee is to enquire into the preparedness of the Home fleet. Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord, were present.

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.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Die Fledermaus	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Maria Stuart	" 7
Deutsches Theatre	Medea	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Arsene Lupin	" 8
Comic Opera	Carmen	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubessel	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Dr. Klaus	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Der schwarze Kavalier	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Siebzehnjährigen	" 8
Luisen Theatre	closed.	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Spreewald Kate	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	" 8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub	" 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Renaissance	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld	" 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Folles Caprice	Insolvent	" 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 Theater	Der Kompagnieball	" 8

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ARMIES AS PEACE GUARANTEES.

AUSTRIAN'S PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO STRENGTH.
Vienna, April 28.
The Austrian Prime Minister, Baron von Bienenrth, in the course of a long speech delivered yesterday in the Lower House, said the Dual Monarchy had become a necessity for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe. The Bosnian question had been settled, thanks to the wisdom and love of peace of the Emperor Franz Josef (Enthusiastic applause). The justice of the Monarchy's cause and the modesty of its demands had contributed to that happy result. A policy of the straight road and of justice, such as had been pursued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, could only be followed by a State strong enough to carry its good cause through under any circumstances. Austria-Hungary's consciousness of power rested on the strength of her own army and on her confidence in her allies. Germany had stood by her with inviolable loyalty. The German-Austro-Hungarian alliance had proved itself a specially brilliant instrument in the European concert, and would continue to play that part in future as it had been for thirty years the effectual guarantee of peace. The allied Mid-European armies were the best guarantors of peace. Austria-Hungary felt hearty sympathy for Serbia, and he hoped the negotiations with Serbia for a commercial treaty would lead to results favourable to both parties. The Monarchy desired to live in peace and friendship with the Balkan States. In his allusion to Turkey, the Baron said Austria-Hungary had no reason to interfere; she wished to see the Turkish Empire strong and independent.

DRESDEN

The third Shakespearian lecture by Mr. J. C. Powys, M.A., was delivered at the Technische Hochschule on Tuesday evening before a large audience, which again included Prince and Princess Johann Georg. The great historical drama of Richard III. was the subject, and again the lecturer swayed the audience by his masterly elocution, his dramatic power, and his marvellously keen insight into the motives of the great master whose works form the subject of the present course. Under the influence of Mr. Powys' magic art the cold, dim shadows of the departed dead materialise into warm, human flesh and blood. Richard the Hunchback was shown to us in his earthly guise, the usurper's regal purple and ermine covering the seething villainy of the man, his ruthless deeds, his sardonic "hilarity"—as the lecturer termed it—and his bold defiance of power temporal and spiritual. If there were those among us who could not follow Mr. Powys in his ingenious emphasis of Richard's diabolical wit, nevertheless, his splendidly skilful presentment of the argument held us entranced. For our own part we confess to having overlooked King Richard in his rôle of satanic comedian, and we venture to question whether Shakespeare ever designed his character with that intention.

But that is only another evidence of the lecturer's unconventional charm. He has no sympathy with the pedant's bloodless, dry-as-dust exposition of Shakespearian men and women; he labours with loving care to infuse into them his own warm vitality, he invests them with new, entrancing characteristics consistent with their creator's intention, he cleaves a path through the encumbering mesh of abstruse verbiage spun around each individuality by painstaking savants, and hews out for us the clear, sparkling crystal phrases straight from Shakespeare's own inexhaustible fund of golden speech. There is just that sufficient use of gesture to drive home the lecturer's points. His style is a display of artistic temperament, earnest study, and histrionic talent blended ideally. With a connoisseur's unerring instinct he fixes upon those passages in the work under discussion which are unique by reason of their efflorescent beauty. What a wealth of undiluted poetry he put into his recitation of those gorgeous opening lines in act I, scene IV.

O Lord! methought, what pain it was to drown!
What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!
What ugly sights of death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon!
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unval'd jewels,
All scatter'd in the bottom of the sea.
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and, in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept—
As 'twere in scorn of eyes—reflecting gems,
That woo'd the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.

Mr. Powys has the true orator's gift of personal magnetism. His mellifluous flow of sparkling English, his ready wit, and shrewd deductions entrance every hearer. His concluding words arouse us to the unwelcome fact that an hour of pure artistic and intellectual pleasure has flown by on wings of light, and we leave the hall under the firm conviction that as an exponent of Shakespeare's works the lecturer approaches the perfect as near as may be. We particularly request the notice of readers to the fact that a slight change has been made in the

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11. 187, Daily Record office.

fifth lecture. The fourth ("King Henry IV.") will be delivered tomorrow (Friday) as originally arranged, but the fifth lecture ("Julius Caesar") will be held on Wednesday next, May 5, at 8 p.m.—not on Tuesday, as originally announced. Tickets are still obtainable at the office of the *Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5.

The guards in the city today are furnished by 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, 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.

The losses sustained year by year by owners of house property in large towns, among them Dresden, through failure to let their property wholly or in part, are very considerable. That fact led the house-owners in Christiania a few years ago to found a mutual insurance society against losses through non-letting, and it has been very successful. Copenhagen promptly followed the example thus set; and in many other cities a disposition to adopt similar protective measures has been evinced, though a difficulty presents itself as to the form of the mutual insurance, which involves insurers in the risk of an undefined liability, and binds them to make after-payments to an unlimited extent. For that reason an insurance company with shares has been founded by Herr Victor Brenner, a former Director, of Dresden; Herr Albert Langer, an Insurance Director; Dr. Mende, a solicitor and notary, of Riesa; and Herr Hermann Wendschuh, factory owner, of Dresden, in the interests of landed and house property owners, and in the general interest which requires that the conditions of landed property shall be firm. This enables a house-owner to protect himself against such losses by the payment of a fixed and moderate premium; at the same time that he avoids the obligation to make after-payments, and may reckon on a definite and moderate amount of costs. This insurance company is to extend to all the larger towns of Germany, under the title of the *Sächsische Mietertrags-Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft*. An experienced expert has been engaged to conduct the undertaking. Permission to carry on business has been granted by the Imperial *Aufsichtsamt* in Berlin, and the articles of association, conditions of insurance, forms of application, etc. will soon be approved. The capital of the Company will be one million marks, in one thousand shares of a thousand marks each, of which 25% will be payable on application in cash, as is usual in insurance societies, the remaining 75% in sole bills of exchange. An additional sum amounting to 10% of the capital of the Company will be raised to form an organisation fund. As the insurance extends to almost all the larger towns of Germany, and the risk will thus be distributed among a great number of people interested in various places, favourable results for the undertaking may safely be predicted.

DRESDEN. CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Der Freischütz.

Romantic opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind.
Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Trede.
Kuno, head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Annenchen, her cousin	Frau Nast.
Kaspar, first huntsman's boy	Herr Puttlitz.
Max, second	Herr Grosch.
Samiel, the black hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Hummel.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Ert.
Princely foresters	Herr Lösckke. Herr Selter. Herr Markgraf.
Bridesmaid	Fräul. Sachse.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul was forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max's life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar. Samiel having power over its direction, Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil One, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1776, died 1826.

Friday night	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	at 6
Saturday night	Il Trovatore	7.30
Sunday night	Tannhäuser	7
Monday night	Eugen Onegin	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Faust	at 6
Friday night	Mrs. Dot	7.30
Saturday night	Hasemanns Töchter	7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Monday night	Fuhrmann Henschel	7.30

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The title of Royal Professor of Music has been conferred on Herr Albert Kluge, one of the senior teachers in the Royal Conservatorium.

A dramatic performance will be given by the Royal Conservatorium in the hall of the institution on Saturday next, May 1, at 7 p.m., before the members of the Patrons' Society. The piece performed will be Lessing's "Emilia Galotti."

I want immediately several lots of worn gentlemen's and ladies' clothing, uniforms, shoes, bed linen. I pay the best prices. **Rosenbaum, Töpfer Strasse 14, III.**

Every shop where **English is spoken** should take in and advertise in **The Daily Record** Struve Strasse 5, I.

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Sofia, April 27.

The notifications of the recognition of the independence of Bulgaria by Austria-Hungary and Italy were received by the Bulgarian Government today.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 27.

The evening papers publish reports of the beginnings of an anti-Russian movement in North Persia. A detachment of Cossacks had been fired upon by Persian horsemen near Dshulfa; and in several towns large meetings, assembled to protest against Russian interference, had passed resolutions to resist it to the last drop of their blood. The question of a holy war had also been mooted. A strong and well-armed body of Bakhtiari was marching from Ispahan to Teheran to attack the Shah's troops.

Tiflis, April 27.

According to intelligence received here, the detachments from Alexandropol and Eriwan detailed

for the expedition to Persia have crossed the frontier and reached a point about twelve miles from it, there to await the arrival of other troops. The expedition has established a postal service of its own.

The roads are being gradually opened for the supply of provisions to the town, but bread is still scarce. A charitable Committee has been formed by Mussulmans and Armenians, who immediately provided large sums of money to buy bread for the poor. The negotiations between the Endshumen and the Shah continue. The Shah has promised an amnesty, but his promises are not trusted. The situation is still dangerous for Europeans, for no one can say that complications will not arise.

CONSCRIPTION FOR ENGLAND?

Reports received from London yesterday state that within the next few days Lord Roberts, England's veteran soldier, will introduce into the House of Lords a proposal, according to which compulsory military service will be introduced into Great Britain. His Lordship's scheme makes it obligatory on every

British youth between the age of 18 and 21 to undergo four months' military training, and for the following three years he would have to do 14 days' training and musketry drill every year. Thence till the age of 30 he would be in the reserve, to be called upon in cases of national emergency. Lord Roberts estimates the cost of such a scheme at four millions sterling per annum, and for this sum Great Britain would have at her disposal 650,000 active troops and 600,000 reservists, exclusive of the regular army.

KING EDWARD'S CRUISE.

Catania, April 27.

The King and Queen of England, with the Empress Dowager of Russia, have left for Palermo.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD A SUBMARINE.

Naples, April 27.

Eleven men were killed and twelve injured by the explosion on board the submarine "Foca." One man is missing.

NOTES FROM THE GAY CAPITAL.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, April 26.

LE PRINTEMPS.

Probably there is no city in the world in which Nature is made to combine with Art with so much harmony as in Paris, and probably, also, in no other city is the annual miracle of springtime so noticeable. The classically-severe, winter outlines of the buildings on the squares and boulevards, with their frontages of tall and naked trees, have now melted and changed marvellously, almost in a day, as the rich masses of green leapt suddenly forth on the gaunt branches below to soften the harsh contours of the surrounding brick and stone. Convinced that the cut-throat winter is actually over, the optimistic café-proprietor has flung wide his doors and windows whilst a sort of eruption of chairs and small tables has broken out along the line of the main thoroughfares. The boulevardier has already assumed that nonchalant summer gait,—product of a tenderly-nourished digestive system and well-satisfied soul,—which the exigencies of climate caused him to part with last autumn. The uniform heights of grey stone, the splendid clusters of vivid green on the blossoming chestnut-trees, and the long-sighted-for blue sky, make of the streets many a pretty vista. One wonders why English and American cities, also, are not laid out in so attractive a fashion.

The Parisian takes it as a matter of course. "Naturally," he says, "we like to flank the streets with trees. It makes them more gay and picturesque." But what is natural on the Continent does not seem to be quite so obvious elsewhere, a remark which applies to other things than trees! The animation of "les grands boulevards," especially at nighttime, never fails to rouse the surprise of the visitor from sadder climes. A remark made by a young English lady, as she watched the endless stream of fiacres and automobiles, cyclists, and foot-passengers, sweeping rapidly or ambling gently past her, struck me as peculiarly appropriate. "Why," she said, "they seem as if they were simply trying to keep the pot boiling!"

BEE-LINES.

To "make a bee-line" is one of the most common metaphors in use, but few people are acquainted with the precise nature of the wonderful "homing" instinct possessed by that insect. M. Gaston Bonnier, the distinguished Sorbonne professor, recently made some new and interesting observations on the subject. It has been assumed, for instance, either that the "directive" faculty is situated in the peculiarly complex eye-system of the bee, or that there is in the antennae of the insect an extraordinarily keen perception of smell, but Professor Bonnier has shown that bees deprived of both eyesight and antennae nevertheless return unerringly to their hives; also that bees enclosed in bottles and liberated at a considerable distance from their hives have no hesitation in returning there in a perfectly direct line. Professor Bonnier's experiments have been designed to show that bees possess a special "sense of direction," more or less analogous to that of homing pigeons. He accustomed certain bees to take syrup of sugar at a determined spot some two hundred metres distant from their hive. Immediately the insects formed a regular service of carriers between the hive and the syrup. These bees he marked with brightly coloured powder.

Subsequently, at a little distance from the first resort, he deposited a second store of sweetness amidst surroundings as closely as possible resembling the first. The bees at once discovered the new source of supply and again instituted a service of carriers between it and the hive, but the powdered bees kept religiously to the first post and left the second entirely to their unpowdered comrades, despite the fact that the two lines converged narrowly upon the hive. Professor Bonnier considers that the seat of this special "sense of direction" is in the cerebral nerve-ganglions in the head of the bee.—G.E.A.

THE FRENCH NAVAL SCANDALS.

Brest, April 28.

It is reported from Brest that the members of the naval Committee of Enquiry who had expressed themselves in favour of piece-work were the object of hostile demonstrations on the part of the workmen while making an inspection of the arsenal. The workmen's syndicate is opposed to piece-work. The *Matin* says that the facts ascertained by the Committee of Enquiry are very unpleasant. Rear Admiral Adam stated that the ships of the reserve are enormously costly and of no fighting value. A Captain complained that the torpedo flotilla is stationed in commercial harbours without sufficient protection. The evidence of the Director General of naval hospitals was to the effect that the number of hospital attendants and the supply of medical stores are inadequate. The sanitary conditions in the arsenal were found by the Committee to be unsatisfactory.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
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Friday, April 30th. Litany 4.0 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

May 1.—**La Provence**, from Havre to New York, mails due in New York May 7. Letters for this steamer must be marked "via Havre per Co. gen. transatl." and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Thursday).

May 1.—**St. Paul**, from Southampton to New York, mails due in New York May 8. Letters for this steamer to be marked "über England" and with the name of the vessel, and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden as for above steamer.

May 2.—**Campania**, from Liverpool to New York, mails due in New York May 8. Letters for this steamer must be marked "über England" and with the name of the vessel, and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden as for above steamer.

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-pfeennig 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.

Tomorrow (Friday), by the S.S. **Campania**, left New York April 21, and on the same day by the S.S. **Teutonic**, left New York April 21.

On Saturday, the 1st prox., by the S.S. **La Savoie**, left New York April 22.

On Monday, the 3rd prox., by the S.S. **Kaiserin Auguste Victoria** and the S.S. **New York**, both left New York April 24.

ABDUL THE DAMNED.

A SCATHING INDICTMENT OF HIS RULE.

Strong language respecting the ex-Sultan was used by a Young Turk official who passed through Berlin a day or two ago on his way to Paris, where he is to execute an important political mission. To the representative of a Berlin journal he said:—"The wonderful thing is, not that Constantinople is now in our hands, for no one could seriously doubt that this would happen. No, the reason we must regard the course affairs have followed as a very fortunate one is the circumstance that we can now settle up with the Sultan. Formerly we always had to respect the person of the Padishah. It was painful enough for us, and there was not one among us leading men who did not feel it as a disgrace to have to have dealings with Abdul Hamid as a ruler during these nine months. In spite of the grant of a Constitution, and in spite of his sacred promises, we felt ourselves compromised by having to deal with this man. Every investigation as to persons who had disappeared, as to confiscated property, as to millions found in the hands of Ministers or favourites had to stop, not because the traces became uncertain, but because they pointed plainly at the Sultan. A great part of the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the nation with Young Turks is to be ascribed to our inability to draw the last inferences from the accusations that had been made, became Abdul Hamid's person always appeared in the centre of the scandal. This nightmare has been removed today. There will be no more drawing the line at the person of the Sultan, and he will be called to account."

HIS CRIMES RECOUNTED.

After explaining that Shevket Pasha's statement that the army had not come to depose the Sultan, the National Assembly's address of homage, and Ahmed Riza's assurance that the Sultan would be left out of the question, if he had not violated the Constitution, were quite compatible with a strict investigation of his Majesty's conduct and the holding of him responsible for its consequences, the informant continued: "A tribunal will be constituted, and Abdul Hamid will be called to account. It is possible that the National Assembly will shrink from the last conclusion, and spare this man's life. But if so, it will not be from fear of a rescue by the Great Powers. For when we place Abdul Hamid before a court we will formulate an indictment, the details of which will so horrify the civilised world that no Government would dare to make the slightest attempt to defend this man.

"We shall prove that he has stolen millions, and besides these, he calls his own the richest mines, the finest streets in the big towns, and the best of everything in the whole empire, while the Turkish nation, in consequence of chronic financial straits, has been degraded to the laughing-stock of the world. We can show that some 80,000 human beings have been robbed by him of their life, their freedom, their property, their family happiness. And if, in the last revolt, 260 officers could be murdered by their troops, we need not look far for the guilty, for the guilty can only be the man who promised the mutinous soldiers pardon without even imposing on them the condition that they should thenceforth maintain order and discipline. Each one of these points would suffice to silence all word of defence, and if the National Assembly should demand the death of Abdul Hamid we will deliver him over to the hangman."

MULAI HAFID IN DIFFICULTIES.

Paris, April 27.

Reports received from Fez, dated the 23rd instant, say that Mulai Hafid's position is worse. All the tribes are in a state of great excitement. Many of them have formed a combination and declared for El Rhegi. Their Kaid who wished to remain loyal to Mulai Hafid have been superseded by El Rhegi. A few of the smaller tribes are moving into Fez with all their goods and chattels, for protection.

SUFFRAGETTE TRICKS IN LONDON.

London, April 28.

Four Suffragettes, who on Tuesday succeeded in forcing an entrance into the House of Commons, chained themselves to the statues of famous statesmen, and the services of locksmiths had to be requisitioned before the women could be released. During the process some of the statues were badly damaged.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, sky less cloudy and showers less frequent, temperature but little altered.