

Office:
Struve Str. 5, 1.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 979.

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ABDUL HAMID PLEADS FOR LIFE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 28.

The special correspondents of the London newspapers in Constantinople this morning send thrilling accounts of the scene which took place in the Yildiz palace when the Parliamentary deputation attended to inform Abdul Hamid of the people's decision. The great halls were at once cleared of all eunuchs, servants, women, and officials, and shortly afterwards Niuzzi Bey and another officer, accompanied by a dozen fierce-looking soldiers with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, besides two Senators and two Deputies, forced their way into the Sultan's private apartments. The soldiers roughly laid hands upon the Sultan and brought him out to where the officers were waiting. When he set eyes upon the officials and Deputies standing impassively before him, Abdul Hamid's face assumed a pallid hue, perspiration stood upon his brow, and this man who for long years had been the all-powerful head of the Ottoman race, trembled as if seized with palsy. In a shaking voice he cried: "Why do you seek my life?" to which no answer was returned. Trembling in every limb, and searching each stern face for a sign of sympathy, he pleaded with his captors, evidently believing himself faced with imminent death. "Did I not bring about the war with Greece? Why do you now demand my life?" Still the same ominous silence from the officers and Deputies. "I have reigned for three and thirty years," stammered the wretched monarch, "and during that time I have never committed wrong; why, therefore, do you clamour for my blood?"

The bearers of the nation's message evidently thought the time had not arrived for an explanation, and they listened unmoved to the pleading of their lawful ruler. The Sultan's fearing eyes seemingly read in their solemn mien his impending fate, for, raising his hands in an attitude of supplication, he cried: "Only give me my life, and I will do everything you demand!" The representatives of the people remained silent and pitiless before the fallen tyrant. No longer able to stand, his trembling body sank upon a divan, he covered his face with his hands. Suddenly, springing to his feet in desperation, he cried: "Carry me and my family to the palace of Tcherigan; there was I born and there will I die!" The carriage stood waiting at the palace portal, and a few moments later the Sultan was bundled unceremoniously into the vehicle and was on his way to the palace, the people's prisoner,—so lately their despotic tyrant. On the way he continued to protest against his treatment, but finally sank into apathy. Arrived at the palace he was confined in a suite of apartments, over which a strong military guard was at once placed. The latest account says that Abdul Hamid is extremely depressed.

NATIVE OUTBREAK NEAR ADEN.

Aden, April 28.

A party of the Warsangli tribe under the leadership of the Sultan's son has plundered twenty villages and killed many natives who were friendly to Great Britain.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

Sofia, April 29.

The report published by the Belgrade journal *Zwono* of a pending meeting between the Kings of Servia and Bulgaria on the Servian frontier is a complete invention.

THE NEW SULTAN'S MESSAGE. AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST'S FEAT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 29.

Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in Constantinople, has succeeded in interviewing the new Sultan Mohammed V. in the palace where for 33 years he was kept virtually a prisoner by his deposed brother. The correspondent is thus the first European to have held speech with the new monarch, and he forwards the following interesting account of the event to his journal.

Upon his commencing to address Mohammed V. as "Your Majesty," Reshad raised his hand and laughingly interposed with the words: "Not yet! As yet I am still only a Royal Highness!" He then clasped Mr. Donohoe cordially by the hand, and delivered the following statement: "I am delighted to see you. The English have always been my friends. They are the first Europeans to whom I have granted audience since being in this place, now more than 33 years. You are, moreover, the first correspondent whom I have ever received, and I thank you for your timely appearance. The moment is one of extreme importance for the whole Turkish nation. My enemies calumniated me; they said I was foolish, and kept me captive for many years. But in His grace and goodness Allah has decreed that I shall ultimately fulfil my destiny and reign over Islam. The press of the world has a high mission to carry out, particularly the English press. The man who carries a sword is mighty, but the man who wields the pen is mightiest of all."

MOHAMMED'S FUTURE POLICY.

"I beg you to be the medium through which I may send a message to Europe and to the whole world, the first which I have sent from these walls. Say that I have always been a convinced and ardent believer in freedom and progress. If it is the will of Allah that I shall ascend the Ottoman throne, I will enter into this important office with a full sense of my duties and my responsibilities, and will endeavour to loyally carry the precious burden which has been placed upon my shoulders. By the help of Allah, the Almighty One, I will tread unbiassed the path of duty, seeking to rule with right and honour, and doing my duty to all, whether they be Giaours or true believers. My voice has been silenced for 33 years, but never the voice of my conscience. You ask me what I think of the situation of modern Turkey, after viewing it for the first time since my virtual captivity. To that I will answer: Although mewed up within these walls I have nevertheless managed to some extent to keep in touch with the progressive movements in the outer world. Some few adherents, who during the darkest hours stood loyally by me, will bear me out when I assert that, while I have strictly held to the letter and word of the Koran, I have from the first been an advocate of a Constitutional charter and of parliamentary institutions. These views I have never abandoned, and they are strengthened by the experience of Western civilisation and Western methods which I gained as a young man. I am unable to believe that complete political freedom is incompatible with the sacred Mahomedan laws."

TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD.

After making this significant announcement, the new Sultan turned to other affairs, and questioned his interviewer about England and her "mighty Caliph" (King Edward) who did so much honour

to his Mohammedan subjects, and whose photograph he had never seen. He asked whether King Edward would visit Turkey, and concluded the interview with the following words: "I go to the Yildiz as an energetic defender of the national liberty and inviolability. I will work for the cause of peace and friendship among all men. May Allah protect your land, which has ever been a powerful friend of Turkey. I beseech your good offices in winning the good will and support of England on my behalf, who stand trembling on the steps of the Throne." As Mr. Donohoe left the Palace he met the Parliamentary deputation on its way to announce to Reshad Effendi his election as Sultan. Commenting on the impressions he received of the new monarch, the correspondent adds: "Mohammed V. at first appeared somewhat dull-witted and hesitating, and presented exactly the picture one would expect of a poor prisoner suddenly confronted with light and liberty after long years of solitary confinement. But he soon cast off this manner, and the tenor of his speech struck me as being that of a man gifted with keenly penetrative and logical faculties."

THE SITUATION IN STAMBOUL.

Constantinople, April 29.

Yesterday passed off completely without incident. In the evening the Embassies, public buildings, many private houses, and the ships lying in harbour were all illuminated. In spite of the state of siege proclaimed and still hanging over the city, the streets were packed with animated crowds of people, but there was no sign of disorder. The salutes and firework exhibitions have been suspended. On Saturday the new Sultan will pay an official visit to Parliament. Further details of the departure of Abdul Hamid are as follow: The deposed Sultan appeared in civilian garb, and did not seem so depressed as formerly. With him there went eleven women from his seraglio, Prince Abdur Rahim, his youngest son Prince Mohammed Ali, and two eunuchs of the Palace. Their luggage consisted of only a few bundles collected and packed in all haste, and probably held money and jewels. Hussein Husani, the commandant of the victorious army, and Colonel Galib supervised the departure from the Yildiz. The cortege was guarded by two officers, and 16 gendarmes carrying loaded rifles. The coronation and investiture of the new Sultan will take place in the Mosque of Ejub some 40 days hence. It is reported that Mohammed V. has given the fullest guarantees that the life of his deposed brother will be respected.—Some of the imprisoned mutineers have confessed they were indirectly plied with money from the Sultan. A sergeant of the 4th Rifle-battalion received a sum of 15,000 pounds sterling for distribution, and the title of Colonel.

AMERICA'S GOOD WISHES.

Constantinople, April 29.

The new Sultan issued a proclamation yesterday to the effect that it is his desire to feign strictly according to the Sheriat laws and the Constitution. He was proud to be the first real "freedom Padi-shah." The Turkish press acclaims the new Sultan and hopes for the dawn of a new era. The Cabinet has tendered its resignation, but is temporarily remaining in office; the Sultan has entrusted Tewfik Pasha with the formation of a new Cabinet.—Telegrams of congratulation from all over the world continue to reach Mohammed V. President Fallières of France has sent a lengthy message of congratulation. President Taft sends a long message assuring the new monarch of the friendship of the Government and people of the United States, and appending his (the President's) personal good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the new régime. (Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

It is impossible to verify in official circles the accuracy of the report regarding a forthcoming meeting of King Edward and the Emperor William, but in well-informed quarters nothing is known of such an intention. It may be pointed out, however, that rumours to the same effect which were current recently in the German press were officially characterised as mere surmise.

Ismail Hakki Tewfik Bey and Ali Nouri Tewfik Bey, the two sons of the Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha, have just arrived in Berlin for the purpose of studying for a time in the German Army. They will enter the 2nd Dragoon Guards with the rank of second lieutenant, and will serve three years with that crack regiment. Both of Tewfik Pasha's sons have been educated in Germany, for they attended a Berlin High School while their father was Ambassador at the Berlin Court.

The general meeting of British residents in Berlin, to decide regarding the celebration of Empire Day on May 24 and to discuss ways and means towards the consolidation of the British Colony in Berlin, will be held in the Kaiser Saal of the Rheingold Restaurant, corner of Potsdamer and Bellevue Strasse, on Saturday evening, May 8, at 8.30.

A friend of the Berlin Lyceum Club has presented it with a gift of 1,000 marks. The sum is to be used for the improvement and development of the beautiful park-like garden behind the Club.

Lieutenant Commander Belknap, the American naval attaché, will possibly return to Berlin on or about July 1. There seems little prospect of his work at Messina being completed before that date.

Mrs. Belknap, with her children, will probably spend the summer on the Baltic.

Miss Belle Forbes, of Chicago, a soprano singer in whom Madame Sembrich is particularly interested, predicting a brilliant future for her, has arrived in Berlin and is doing preparatory coaching work prior to taking up regular preparation for the opera stage with Sembrich in the early autumn.

Dr. Mary M. Cutler, an American missionary from Corea, has been making a few days' stay in Berlin, stopping at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Strasse 11. She is on her way back to the United States.

Dr. Cutler, who is a graduate of Ann Arbor University, is in charge of the Po Ku Nyo Koan hospital at Seoul, Corea, an institution built by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in America. She reports much good work being done by the American mission in Corea. The hospital under her charge is at present making a "specialty" of converting the native women of Corea into trained nurses, and is doing it thoroughly, too. Diplomas are awarded in the regulation manner after a serious course of training has been passed through.

Dr. Cutler's overland journey from Seoul to Berlin, via Siberia, occupied eighteen days. From Berlin she goes South to take the Rhine trip and will later sail from Liverpool for home.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Shakman, the parents of Mrs. F. W. Wile, who are now in Vienna, will return in about a week's time to spend another fortnight in Berlin with Mr. and Mrs. Wile. Later they go to London, Paris, and other Continental cities, sailing for America in June.

Mrs. Will Morrison, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Mrs. Walter Brown, so long resident at Kleist Strasse 11, has come to spend several months with her mother, arriving on Tuesday by the "Cleveland." Mrs. Morrison is well known as a writer of short stories in the *Outlook*, *Harper's*, and other American magazines. Her husband is a member of the State legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Scott and party, American tourists who arrived last Sunday, left Berlin on Wednesday for Paris.

KING EDWARD'S CRUISE.

Palermo, April 28.

The King and Queen of England, with the Empress Dowager of Russia, arrived here this morning and, after landing and seeing some of the sights ashore, continued their cruise, their next objective being Baja, where they will be met tomorrow by the King and Queen of Italy.

ENGLAND'S DEPRESSING BUDGET.

London, April 29.

It is officially stated that the financial year 1908-1909 closed with a deficit of £714,000. The revenue was £1,500,000 less than the amount estimated. The budget for 1909-1910 shows an increase of expenditure as compared with that of last year of £11,860,000, owing to the larger demands for the fleet and for old age pensions. The falling off of revenue, estimated on the basis of existing taxation,

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BERLIN.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, accompanied by Miss H. M. Taylor and Miss Mary Littell, all of New York, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday, being members of the large boat-load of Americans brought to Europe by the "Cuxhaven." They are in quarters at Hotel Bristol.

J. Fletcher Jr., the Misses Fletcher and Miss E. McDrowne make up another New York party which arrived by the "Cuxhaven." They are stopping at the Adlon.

Miss Isabel Moore, of Brookline, Mass., who has been a frequent visitor to Berlin, is expected to return on May 4 and will again be at Frau Professor Naumann's, Kalkreuth Strasse 5.

Mrs. E. W. Chapin and the Misses Chapin, of Holyoke, Mass., who have been taking the cure at Carlsbad, spent a day at Hotel Adlon this week from Tuesday to Wednesday, prior to sailing yesterday by the "America" for home.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French Senate, delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening in the Kaisersaal of the Herrenhaus at the invitation of the central committee for a rapprochement between Germany and France. The title of the lecture was "The Franco-German rapprochement as a basis of the peace of the world." The President of the Herrenhaus, the President and the Vice-President of the Reichstag, and Herr von Flotow, representing the Foreign Office, were among the audience. The lecturer said, amid hearty applause, that a rapprochement between Germany and France was not only necessary but quite inevitable, and that it must be realised sincerely and without any arrière pensée. Geheimrat Paasche thanked the Baron for his excellent lecture, and proposed that it should be translated into German. The proposal was adopted.

At a time when the "stork" is so much in the minds of people, especially of the Dutch, the following details concerning the structure and contents of a stork's nest investigated on the summit of the cathedral of Colmar in Upper Alsace may be of interest. The city architect (according to a contemporary) has just delivered a public lecture there on "Storks and their Ways." He described a stork's nest, which was about 30 years old; it measured six feet across and was five feet in height; it weighed 16 hundredweights, or over three-quarters of a ton, and it was such a solid mass that it had to be broken up by using a pick-axe. The nest was made of twigs of wood and clay, and the materials filled 24 sacks. The walls of the nest were found to contain 17 ladies' black stockings, five fur caps, the sleeve of a white silk blouse, three old shoes, a large piece of leather, and four buttons that had belonged to a railway porter's uniform.

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will be £3,188,000; so that a total deficit for the coming year of £15,762,000 has to be faced. The official memorandum states that apparently serious depression prevails. An immediate recovery cannot be predicted, although the export trade is beginning to improve.

TROUBLE ON A LINER.

New York, April 28.

The captain of the North-German Lloyd liner "Kaiser Wilhelm the Second," has sent a wireless message asking for detectives to be in waiting at Quarantine Island. It is generally understood that there has been trouble during the voyage with gamblers.

LINERS COLLIDE NEAR NEW YORK.

New York, April 29.

The liner "Kaiser Wilhelm II." has collided with the liner "Prince Friedrich Wilhelm" in the Narrows.

The Jaffé Collection of Pictures and Antiquities

Margareten Strasse 8.

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Will be opened on May 1 and closed on May 12. Admission, 2 marks.
On May 4, at 5 p.m. only:

Literary and Musical Tea (M.5).
Ticket for the 12 days, incl. literary and musical tea, 20 marks.
Tickets from Wertheim, Leipziger Strasse; or at the offices of the above Society, Froben Strasse 26 & Margareten Strasse 8b (porter).

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11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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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. Thachara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Siegfried at 7
Royal Theatre	Mrs. Dot " 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust " 7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Wolkenkuckshausheim " 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Wildente " 7.30
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmäntel " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé " 8
Kleines Theater	Moral " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Arsene Lupin " 8
Comic Opera	Die Pflerdmäus " 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie " 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Dr. Klaus " 8
" Charlottenburg	Das Erbe " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Siebzehnjährigen " 8
Luisen Theatre	Krone und Fessel " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Graf Essex " 8
Trion Theatre	Liebesgewitter " 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn? " 8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas " 8
Theatre des Westens	Der Jokeyklub " 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
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau 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

Both vessels were damaged, but no loss of life has yet been reported.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE STRIKE.

Paris, April 29.

In view of the threatened fresh Post Office strike, the *Gaulois* says the Government is in the hands of the Post and Telegraph employés, whom it cannot replace at a moment's notice when it pleases them to strike work. If M. Clémenceau does nothing before the 1st of May to cope with the situation, it will mean a second and probably final abdication of the Government. M. Jaurès, in the *Humanité*, reproaches the Government with not having kept its word. In the opinion of the *Lanterne*, the misunderstanding between the Government and a small minority of the officials is not to be bridged over.

DRESDEN

A Dresden reader who says she has just been shown over the Royal Opera House, including the stage-mechanism, scenery, etc., is now lamenting her lack of foresight. She writes: "I am more than sorry that I was persuaded to join the party, for I am quite sure that what I saw will detract from the pleasure of future opera-going. It is true that everything we saw was admirably arranged and ingenious, but our knowledge is bound to spoil the purely artistic effect of the next opera we attend. For example, we shall know all about the manner in which a demon suddenly makes his appearance, through just which trap-door he has come, and down which one he will make his dramatic exit. We shall not be able to help thinking of these things. Behind the scenes the glamour of the stage practically disappears, artistic susceptibilities are jarred by close contact with the material soul of things. I am very sorry that I ever went with the party, and perhaps others among your readers are suffering from the same experience."

Apropos of the suggestion for the formation of a Dresden Fresh Air Society put forward in this column on Wednesday, the following epistolical bombshell burst upon our editorial table yesterday:—

"Say, your correspondent has hit the bull's-eye this trip, sure. Why don't you get busy right away with the Society he talks about and give the giddy microbe fits? Your readers would cotton on to the proposition like flies on molasses, and your organ would sell like hot cakes if you could do a bit towards wiping up those silly guys who see a bogey in every breath of fresh air. I guess you've never travelled on one of these railroads and been slowly grilled for hours in an atmosphere specially made for the gentlemen in Roosevelt's Ananias club, or you'd hustle in and get the Saxon Government to make a law fining every nabby-pamby who shut the car window on a hot day a million marks. At present, if I am fool enough to try and keep a window open with the temperature a hundred in the shade, I get the icy stare and everybody looks as though I've just slipped out of a bug-house. I did think one time of starting a syndicate in this locality for cornering all the fresh air, but dropped it, because I found out that the folks wouldn't have fresh air as a gift: ~~ran away from it, threw it out of the window, called the police and had it ejected,—fact!~~ For the land's sake! can't your mighty organ of public opinion start in and do something?"

In reply to which we can only inform our correspondent that, after much sad experience of our own, we have gotten cold feet on the proposition.

Since the International Esperanto Congress held in Dresden last August, the Esperanto movement has received an immense impetus here, and its enthusiasts are now numbered in hundreds. The members of the Gesellschaft Esperanto Dresden already number 417. Since the beginning of the present year new branches of the Society have been founded in the suburbs of Pieschen, Laubegast, Plauenscher Grund, Striessen, and Klotzsche. The Saxon Esperanto Institute, which is favourably regarded by the Ministry of the Interior, has recently instituted special courses for public officials. One hundred and thirty-five members of the local police force are now qualifying as Esperanto interpreters; while the Saxon-Bohemian Steamship Company has shown its enterprise by entering 60 officials of its staff on the membership roll of the Institute. These Esperanto-speaking officials will be distributed over the Company's fleet, and will no doubt prove a great convenience to the many passengers who, though ignorant of German, have at least a working acquaintance with Esperanto. We are informed by the above-mentioned Society that in all 1,400 delegates attended the Congress last autumn, and from the same source we have obtained the following interesting statistics showing the great spread of Esperanto throughout the world:—

1,311 Esperanto societies have now come into existence. Of these America has 246, Europe 1,045, and other parts of the world 45. In its zenith of fame the late lamented Volapuk could only create 300 societies to carry on its propaganda. Branches of the chief Esperanto societies have now been established at Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Morocco, the Congo Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Melbourne, Victoria, Sydney, Shanghai, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, Java, Ceylon, Jerusalem, Smyrna,

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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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Aden, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. Esperanto periodicals are now appearing in Japan, Calcutta, Portugal, Cuba, Hornsby (Australia), and every European country now possesses its Esperanto journals.

The London Chamber of Commerce and Oxford University now officially countenance Esperanto, and the National Union of English Teachers has instituted a series of examinations for its members in the new language. Moscow students of Esperanto number 130. The Commercial Academy at Cracow has included Esperanto in its curriculum. Educational institutions in Denmark, Switzerland, Greece, and the Sudan have followed suit. The Chinese Government has despatched two Chinese students, Dr. S. G. Ling and Dr. S. W. Lai, to Berlin to study Esperanto. These gentlemen hope to visit Dresden shortly, to become acquainted with the local leaders of the movement.

The guards in the city today are furnished by 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys etc.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkies, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

We have received the following statement from Wittddin:—At the end of last month the railway on the island of Wittddin was handed over by a Government Commission, who arrived from Schleswig for the purpose, to the *Düsseldorfer Elektrizitätswerke, G. m. b. H.*, which has purchased the railway and will work it by electricity. The firm Velten, Guillaume, Lahmeyerwerke has undertaken to carry out the necessary alterations and additions, and have begun operations. A hundred men under an engineer are erecting the standards for the overhead current. The railway will be extended northwards nearly a mile, and the present landing stage will be fixed at the railway starting point, so as to improve the communication between steamer and railway. In this way a better connection will be made with the island of Syt, and visitors to Amrum who come via Hamburg will find more speedy and convenient access to their

lodgings. Not only former visitors to Wittddin, but all who think of trying its fine air and sea bathing for the first time, will be glad to hear that Kneipsand and its splendid surf will now be accessible by electric tram. The firm of Gertz and Struve, of Husum, has this line in hand, and it will be opened at the beginning of the season. Building operations have also been commenced. A new bath-house is to be built in the centre of Wittddin, which will provide electric light and steam baths in the most approved modern style, besides warm sea-water and medicinal baths and an "inhalatorium." In connection with this bath-house there will be a steam laundry, designed to supply a want often felt during the season. As a result of these important improvements, Wittddin, always a favourite and much frequented resort, may confidently expect this year a large accession of visitors.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Saturday, May 1st. *S. Philip and S. James, Ap. and M.* 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, May 2nd. *3rd 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
Friday, April 30th. Litany 4.0 p.m.
Sunday, May 2nd. *3rd Sunday after Easter.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m. This Sunday, May 2nd, will be the eighth Anniversary of the present Pastorate.
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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: *Mansfeld de Cardonnell Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.O.*
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: *H. Palmé, Esq.*
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10.30
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:		Herr Scheidemantel.
		Herr Piaschke.
		Herr Grosch.
		Herr Büssel.
		Herr v. Scheidt (guest).
		Herr Trede.
		Herr Soot.
		Herr Löschcke.
		Herr Quide.
		Herr Piehler.
		Herr Puttlitz.
		Herr Ernst.
		Herr Burrian.
		Herr Rüdiger.
		Frau Seebe.
		Frau v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Walther von Stolzing, a young knight, is in love with Eva, the daughter of Master Pogner, a jeweller of Nürnberg. Eva tells him her hand is promised to the winner of the prize for a master-song. David, the apprentice of Hans Sachs, a cobbler, tries to explain to Walther what he must do to comply with the rules of the Guild of Meistersingers; but the rules are so complicated that he resolves to sing in his own way. Beckmesser, a clerk, is confident that he will win the contest and marry Eva. When Walther sings his trial song Beckmesser is made master, and he gives so many bad marks that Walther fails to obtain entrance into the guild, though Sachs perceives the merit of his song. Walther meets Eva at night outside Sachs' shop. Beckmesser comes to serenade Eva, but Sachs sings so loudly, that the other cannot be heard. He implores Sachs to be quiet, and he consents on condition that he be allowed to tap on a shoe whenever Beckmesser makes a mistake in rhythm. The lady at the window whom Beckmesser believes to be Eva is really Magdalena, Eva's nurse, the betrothed of David, and the latter, believing his betrothed is being serenaded, sets on Beckmesser with a cudgel. A general uproar ensues, the apprentices joining in the fight. Sachs pacifies Walther into the shop and pushes Eva into her father's house. The next morning Walther sings to Sachs a song which he has dreamed, and which delights the old man; he leaves it on the table, where Beckmesser, who has come in, sees it, and puts it in his pocket. But Sachs discovering this, allows him to keep it, telling him he can sing it if he likes. The singing contest takes place in the afternoon in a meadow, and after the solemn entry of the master-singers, Beckmesser excites universal derision by his performance of the song, in which he gets the words and tune confused with his own serenade of the evening before. Walther then sings the real song, as it should be sung, and is acclaimed victor and rewarded by Eva's hand, while the crowd cheer Hans Sachs.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Saturday night	Marie, die Tochter des Regiments	at 7.30
Sunday night	Tannhäuser	" 7
Monday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Mrs. Dot at 7.30
Saturday night Hasemanns Töchter " 7.30
Sunday night Die Liebe wacht " 7.30
Monday night Fuhrmann Henschel " 7.30

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		English and American newspapers.	

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(Continued from page 1.)

The U.S. Department at Washington has communicated to the Turkish Embassy its recognition of Mohammed V.

SUSPECTS RELEASED.*Constantinople, April 29.*

Marshal Jakkı Pasha, formerly commanding the 4th Army Corps, and Councillor of State Mukhtar Pasha, both of whom were arrested on Tuesday, have been released. The report of the *Courier d'Orient* that Prince Sabah Eddin had been arrested is untrue, and was founded on a misconception. Eighteen reactionaries have been arrested in Smyrna, together with many clericals who had disguised themselves while attempting to spread reactionary propaganda. Bombs were found on several of the suspects. A rumour is circulating that the former Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has been arrested, but this has not yet been confirmed. (Later.) A Salonika telegram announces that ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, accompanied by eleven women, two princes, and a few servants, arrived there last night by special train. At the station, which was guarded by soldiers, he was received by several high officials and Robilant Fasha, and conveyed under cavalry escort to the Villa Allatini, where he was imprisoned and strictly guarded.

30,000 ARMENIANS SLAUGHTERED.*London, April 29.*

The morning papers report from Mersina, under date of April 26, that two Turkish regiments marched into Adana on Saturday night and on the following evening commenced ruthlessly butchering the Armenian populace, the carnage continuing until Monday. Hundreds of dwellings were set on fire, and it is estimated that at least 1,000 wretched Armenians were literally roasted to death, as their escape from the flames was cut off by the bayonets of the soldiers. The few that did manage to flee from the blaze were riddled with bullets. The soldiers displayed the greatest cruelty,—shooting, stabbing, and burning men, women and children indiscriminately. At least 30,000 people were slaughtered in and around Adana. European property has been damaged to an enormous extent.

AMERICA AND THE CRISIS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 28.

According to advices received here from America, the Navy Department has officially admitted that there is not a single United States warship in Turkish waters, and simultaneously the State Department announces that the American Government has requested the British and Russian Governments to protect American life and property, if either should be menaced during the present crisis. This fact is unfavourably commented on by the New York papers, which complain that the vast sums spent on American naval expansion have apparently not been sufficient to provide warships to look after the national interests in far countries. Orders have been cabled to the gunboat "Scorpion" at Naples, where she is now undergoing repairs but should really be in the Golden Horn, to rush the work regardless of cost and proceed to Constantinople. An armoured cruiser is now crossing the Atlantic and will shortly arrive at Smyrna to be at the disposal of Mr. Leishman, the able American Ambassador, whose recent despatches have kept the United States Government fully informed as to the trend of affairs.

A MADMAN AT THE VATICAN.

An inoffensive individual, says a Rome message, who presented himself at the doors of the Vatican, carrying a bloodstained sack over his shoulder, and asking, with a pleasant smile, to be introduced as speedily as possible to the presence of the Pope, was removed by the police after giving his name as Silvio Storletti, aged 26. He was sadly disappointed at the non-achievement of his object, and expressed the belief that when his Holiness came to hear of the matter he would be very sorry that his visitor had been turned away. "For," said he, "I have killed the Holy Father's enemies, and I have their bodies here," pointing to his gory burden. Forth from the sack he hauled a dead rooster. "Here is Clémenceau," he said gleefully, "and here," as another dead fowl was brandished in the faces of the astonished soldiers, "is Briand!" There were other corpses in the sack, but Storletti, who is a demented schoolmaster, was led away before he could display them.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.*Cologne, April 28.*

The *Kölnische Zeitung* states that, according to official information received in Berlin, the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy officially informed the Bulgarian Government of the recognition by their Governments of the independence of Bulgaria, after they had received satisfactory assurances respecting the Orient Railway. It may be confidently expected that the railway question will soon be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

|| DRESDEN ||

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WORSE SITUATION IN PERSIA.*Tabriz, April 29.*

The occurrences at Constantinople have all at once rendered the situation here worse than it was. The members of the Endshumen have rejected the Shah's offer of a Constitution based on the Schera. The revolutionaries talk of continuing the struggle, and are increasing their stores of corn from that admitted to the town by the Shah's order. Otherwise the supplies coming in are small. The mass of the people are still starving, and famine typhus is raging. The Europeans are in dread of what may arise out of the agitation and the anarchy prevailing. Alarming rumours have been received from Urmia, where it is said that no Consular mails have been received for the last three weeks.

St. Petersburg, April 28.

The following report has been received from Dshulfa: "On the 26th and 27th instant the main body of General Snarski's force entered Persian territory. On the 26th instant a Cossack patrol was fired upon by Persian troops at the Daradis pass, 23 versts (15 miles) from Dshulfa. The Persian troops declared that they had no aggressive intentions but that they would not let the Cossacks through the pass. The Cossacks returned to camp, 20 versts from Dshulfa. One Cossack, who had been taken prisoner by the Persians, was released by them and sent to the camp as the bearer of a letter saying they had fired on the Cossacks by mistake, thinking they were revolutionaries."

Teheran, April 28.

It is said that the Shah, in consequence of the events that have taken place in Constantinople, has promised the inhabitants of Tabriz an amnesty for political offences; but to the demand of the people for a constitution his Majesty sent only an indefinite reply. The price of provisions is falling. The Governor of Naran has, at the instance of Rakhim Khan, notified the Russian advanced guard to delay their further advance until instructions have been received from Ain ed Dauleh.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN WAR FOODS.

According to the Chicago correspondent of the *Globe*, German officers representing the Army and Navy Departments have arrived from Berlin in order to inspect and report on the packing of Army foods at the stockyards, in anticipation of a proposed new tariff arrangement between Germany and the United States. The Army officers will watch the manufacture of foods for the British, American, and Japanese Armies at the Libby works for 15 days, and will then proceed to South America at the invitation of the packing firms there. It is stated that should Germany ultimately agree to admit American preserved foods, the whole meat industry of Chicago will be revolutionised.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.*Columbus, Ohio, April 29.*

The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual dinner today. In responding to a short speech from the President of the Chamber, Mr. Perry, cordially welcoming the Ambassador, his Excellency referred in eloquent language to the socio-political legislation of the German Empire introduced by the Kaiser's Message in 1881. At the end of his speech Count Bernstorff quoted the imposing figures of the insurance returns for 1906, in connection with the socio-political achievements of some of the large industrial firms, and concluded by thanking the Chamber for the brilliant and friendly reception accorded to him.

THE MURDER BY A GERMAN DIPLOMATIST.

We are informed from Berlin that the Chilean authorities have decided to hand over to the German Government Herr Beckert, former secretary to the German Ministry at Santiago, who is accused of having murdered the messenger of the Ministry and subsequently setting the building on fire.

MUTINOUS FRENCH BLUEJACKETS.*Toulon, April 29.*

The crew of the battleship "St. Louis" yesterday refused to eat their rations, as they alleged that the meat was bad. Three men were placed under arrest for refusing to clear the tables, but they were later set at liberty.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CLAIM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 20.

It is reported from Washington that a Bill has been brought before Congress, instructing the Federal Government to pay 305,100 dollars to the heirs of George Washington, first President of the United States. Some 112 years ago George Washington received from the then Government a grant of about three thousand acres of land in north-west Ohio; but the land was nevertheless sold afterwards under another administration to some one else. Hence the motion to compensate the heirs.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

May 4.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen to New York, mails due in New York May 11. 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 Wednesday, May 5.

TO CANADA.

May 7.—Empress of Britain, from Liverpool to Montreal, mails due in Quebec and Montreal May 14. Letters for this steamer should be marked "über England" and with the name of the steamer, and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, May 5th.

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 (Friday), by the S.S. *Campania*, left New York April 21, and also by the S.S. *Teutonic*, left New York April 21.

Tomorrow (Saturday), 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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly winds, changeable skies, occasional light rain, temperature but little altered.