

Office:  
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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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## WHALE AND ELEPHANT. THE RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IN PERSIA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 3.

With the best intentions in the world, it is impossible to refrain from viewing with some trepidation, not unmixed with amusement, the latest phase in the Anglo-Russian entente. During the long years that the two nations were more or less at daggers drawn, Persia was one of the chief bones of contention. It was general knowledge that Russia cast longing eyes on the Persian Gulf, and that Russian agents were particularly active all over the Shah's dominions, endeavouring to find a pretext for gaining predominant political influence which would eventually open a way to the Gulf. But years passed, and the Muscovite was baffled. Persia remained fairly tranquil and offered no excuse for intervention. Then came the much-belauded Anglo-Russian agreement, according to which Russia pledged herself to make no further advances in the direction of the Persian Gulf. The celerity with which she agreed to this hampering clause is only explainable on the grounds that she despaired of the long hoped-for opportunity coming her way. But no sooner had the agreement been signed and countersigned in an atmosphere of spontaneous cordiality than disturbances broke out in Persia. We can imagine the St. Petersburg statesmen biting their lips with chagrin, and we can also imagine the contented smile of the British Foreign Office at its prescience in thus rendering innocuous the Russian peril in Persia. Civil war very soon came to Persia; the Shah demonstrated his utter inability to keep order within his dominions, and the commercial interests of every country represented in Persia suffered grievous detriment. It is admitted on all hands that, had the Anglo-Russian agreement not been concluded anterior to this outbreak, the two nations might well have found a *casus belli* in the Persian imbroglio. As it was they contented themselves with peacefully exchanging amicable notes on the subject and making representations to the Shah, who received them with suave politeness but did absolutely nothing to restore order. Finally, with the siege of Tabriz, Russia awoke to the fact that the lives of her nationals and the safety of their property was actually threatened, and she forthwith sounded the British Foreign Office as to its attitude in the event of a Russian occupation of Northern Persia. Wonder of wonders, they would raise no opposition; they would, in fact, welcome such a move. Forthwith Russian troops crossed the frontier and are now duly installed at Tabriz. It is confidently expected that they will withdraw in the Greek Kalends. Once having set her foot in Persia, it is practically certain that Russia will make of it a second Egypt. This probability is now recognised by the English press, which is manifestly perturbed thereby. However, there is one way out of the difficulty. There is talk of peril threatening British interests in the South, talk that may or may not be inspired by official quarters. In any case, it is quite on the cards that the elephant will not be allowed to peacefully repose on the Persian carpet to the total exclusion of the Whale. The Whale, though an amphibious creature, has often proved his complete ability to come ashore when necessary; and if the straw does not err he will shortly prepare for a cruise to the Persian Gulf. He may, it is true, find himself in rather hot water there, but in this respect he is known to be pachydermatous.

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### BRITISH COLONIAL NAVIES.

London, May 4.

During question time in the House of Commons yesterday, the Prime Minister, replying to an enquiry, said the Government had taken steps to ascertain the views of the self-governing Colonies as to the early assembling of a Conference to discuss the subject of the defence of the Empire by sea and land. Special consideration would be given, if such a Conference met, to the proposals for maritime defence which had lately been made by Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The Government were awaiting the answers to their communications to the Colonies.

### CHEAP "DREADNOUGHTS."

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 3.

Mr. Lucien Wolf, the well known essayist on foreign affairs, writes an interesting letter to the press on the subject of financial provision for "Dreadnoughts." He says:  
"The new Budget invests with actuality an ingenious idea mentioned to me a little time ago by one of the most eminent financiers in Europe. We had been chatting about the naval crisis and I had expressed the opinion that, in view of the complete breakdown of the European equilibrium as construed in terms of armaments, we should not be safe in 1912 unless we had at least 30 'Dreadnoughts.' My friend agreed with me, but said he was inclined to go very much further. If we are to be absolutely secure (he said) and at the same time to deter all competition, we shall want—not, perhaps, in 1912, but a little later—quite 60 'Dreadnoughts.' It would be a tremendous relief to the country and a mercy to our rivals, who are being tempted to bankruptcy by our hesitations, if we were to provide for these ships at once by a fixed naval programme. You will, of course, say that the cost would stagger Parliament. But why should it? Sixty 'Dreadnoughts' would cost, roughly, £120,000,000—in other words, a little less than £4,000,000 a year. Now this money can be found without imposing a penny of fresh taxation. All you have to do is to take £4,000,000 out of the £9,000,000 to be appropriated for old-age pensions and make the employers and employed supply that sum on a contributory system similar to that which prevails in Germany. Even then our pensions would be given on a far more liberal scale than in Germany, seeing that seven-eighths of the money raised in that country are contributed by masters and men."

### THE AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

Chicago, May 3.

The second Peace Congress met today for the first time, when a letter was read from President Taft accepting the honorary Presidency of the Congress and saying that he would always exercise his legitimate influence in the cause of peace. The Federal Government is represented by Mr. Ballinger, Secretary of Interior. In addition to the diplomatic representatives of Mexico, China, and Sweden, the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has promised to address the Congress on the 5th instant, the last day of the proceedings.

## EVENTS IN TURKEY. ABDUL HAMID TO BE TRIED?

Constantinople, May 4.

There are persistent rumours here that the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid was conveyed to Salonika for the purpose of being put on trial for his life. In spite of official denials, the report is credited in many authoritative sources. It is argued that his presence, even as a strict prisoner of State, would be a constant source of peril to the new régime, and it is known that a majority of the Young Turk leaders view his continued existence unfavourably. In the event of his trial, there is little doubt that sentence of death would be passed upon him. The report spread in the foreign press that another change in the monarchy is about to take place in favour of Mohammed's son, Zia'eddin, is imminent, is completely unfounded.

A large number of chests and sacks containing gold coins and English five-pound notes have been found in the Yildiz Kiosk. The treasure was opened before a special commission, and subsequently handed over to the Imperial Treasury.

Constantinople, May 4.

A State Council was held yesterday, when the following regulations were formulated: Immediately after his coronation Sultan Mohammed will take the oath of loyalty to the Constitution and the Sheriat laws. He will appoint only the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Grand Vizier will be entrusted with the formation of the Cabinet, which must resign immediately the Chamber expresses its mistrust. In the event of the Chamber being dissolved, new elections must take place within three months. The censorship will be abolished. Societies having as their object hostility to the Constitution or national unity are prohibited. If the Chamber twice rejects a Government proposal, the assembly will be dissolved; but should the new Chamber also reject the proposal, its rejection will be regarded as final. Each session is to last six months. The Senate will consist of 45 members, a third of whom will be appointed by the Sultan, the others by the Chamber, and these will retain office for nine years. All sittings of the Senate must be public. The prerogative of the Sultan to banish persons inimical to the State is finally abolished.

Constantinople, May 4.

Tewfik Pasha tendered the resignation of the whole Cabinet to the Sultan this morning, at the Palace. The appointment of Hilmi Pasha as Grand Vizier is hourly expected.

### BRITISH CONSULS IN GERMANY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 3.

In the House of Commons today, Sir E. Sassoon will put the following question to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey: Whether he will state the names and nationality of British Consular representatives at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and other important shipbuilding centres in Germany; if paid or unpaid; and if they are German citizens whether they can be relied upon, in view of the stringency of the requirements of German naval laws, to keep the British Foreign Office in touch with naval developments and occurrences in Germany.

It is said to be stated on good authority that the British Consular representatives in these shipbuilding centres are all Germans.

# BERLIN

Mrs. Willekes Macdonald, Kurfürstendamm 38/39, entertained at her final reception for the season on Saturday afternoon, May 1. Properly speaking, the affair was in the nature of a high-class *Thé musical*. M. Jacques van Lier (cellist), Frau Professor Marianne Scharwenka (violinist), Madame Hanna Mara, besides the hostess herself, contributing to the programme.

The playing of the Dutch cellist M. Jacques van Lier, was a revelation to many of the guests. M. van Lier already has a big reputation in Vienna. His fine handling of his beautiful instrument made a deep impression on his audience of Saturday.

The gathering was essentially cosmopolitan. As usual at Mrs. Willekes Macdonald's, the Dutch were especially well represented, all wearing, on this occasion, bows of orange-coloured ribbon out of compliment to the birth of the Princess of Orange and Nassau. Besides the Dutch there were many English, American, and German guests, also Professor and Mme. Borskiewicz, of Russia, and M. Hovanis Khan, Chargé d'Affaires of the Persian Legation. Others present were:—

M. Schmolck, of the Dutch Legation; Herr van Eyndhoven, President of the Dutch Colony, and wife; Frau Professor van't Hoff; Freiin van Raders; Mr. and Mrs. Fledderns Dwers; Mme. van Eyken, wife of the Dutch painter and etcher; Mrs. Robert-Tornow; Mrs. Berthold Israel; Miss Portman; Miss Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Scholle, of the American Embassy; Miss Partello and Baroness von Horst; Mr. Wm. Alton Derrick; Mme. Ipes Speet; Frau Professor Schuloff; Frau Professor Marianne Scharwenka (wife of Professor Philipp Scharwenka), and Baroness von Gregory. Mr. Rudolph Reuter, the young New York pianist who has just been appointed head of the Pianoforte Department of the Imperial Academy of Music at Tokio, was also present, bidding goodbye to many Berlin friends in view of his departure the following evening for Japan.

The programme given was as follows:—

1. Trio in G. I. und II. Movements, op. 100 ..... Philipp Scharwenka.  
Allegro Moderato.  
Andante tranquillo.  
Madame MAC DONALD (pianoforte)  
Frau Professor MARIANNE SCHARWENKA (violin)  
JACQUES VAN LIER (violoncello).
2. Songs:  
(a) Ruhe meine Seele ..... Richard Strauss.  
(b) Wiegenlied ..... Brahms.  
(c) Der Schmied ..... Brahms.  
Madame HANNA MARA.
3. (a) Minuet ..... Mozart.  
(b) Minuet ..... Beethoven.  
(c) Barcarolle ..... C. von Horst.  
(d) Der Schmetterling ..... Aug. Nöck.  
JACQUES VAN LIER.
4. (a) Lithauisches Lied ..... Chopin.  
(b) Liebestrauer ..... Weingartner.  
Accompanist: SIEGFRIED BLAAUW.

Mr. Allen A. Brown, the founder of the musical department of the Boston Library, is spending a few days in Berlin, meeting the authorities in his branch of musical bibliographical research.

Mr. Brown is the guest of Professor Stillman Kelley while in Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Perry, of Boston, the parents of Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, left Berlin at the end of last week after an eight days' stay with Mr. and Mrs. Grew. Mrs. Grew's sister, Miss Perry, is still her guest in Berlin.

On behalf of Commander Peary, the celebrated American explorer, the American Church Library has just become the possessor of his well known book, "Nearest the Pole." The book is magnificently illustrated, and is accompanied by a handsome sum of money to be used for books or furniture for the library at Mrs. Dickie's discretion.

The special festival service at the American Church, to celebrate the installation of the enlarged organ, will take place on May 16, instead of May 9 as originally intended.

Rev. Dr. John R. Crosser and Mr. Jason Moore have taken passages for home aboard the "Merion," sailing from Liverpool June 23.

Miss Alice Sovereign, an American contralto well known in Berlin, has just sailed from Liverpool for a short trip to America prior to returning to prepare for her operatic engagement in Posen. Miss Sovereign left last week for Copenhagen where she sang in a musical festival before going on to England. Her season in Posen opens in October.

Miss Florence Huebner, of Seattle, a young American pianist who made her debut in Berlin this year, has just returned from a trip to Copenhagen where she appeared in concert.

The contract for the addition to the Berlin Golf Club house at Westend is now finally closed. Work commenced on Monday. It is expected that the enlargement will be completed in four weeks' time.

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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Der fliegende Holländer .. at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der Menonit .. 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust .. 7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Der unverstandene Mann .. 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Frau vom Meere .. 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver .. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé .. 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral .. 8
Hebbel Theatre	Arsène Lupin .. 8
Comic Opera	Tiefiland .. 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie .. 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel .. 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Rechts herum .. 8
" Charlottenburg	Macbeth .. 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Othello .. 8
Luisen Theatre	Krone und Fessel .. 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Graf Essex .. 8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter .. 8
Thalia Theatre	Junkermann. Was Reuter erzählt .. 8
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia bis Korfu .. 8
Theatre des Westens	Die lustige Witwe .. 8
New Royal Operatheatre	closed.

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend .. at 8
New Theatre	Renaissance .. 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron .. 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten .. 8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Berlin, wie es weint und lacht .. 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Folies Caprice	Alein — endlich. Ungerade Tage .. 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Gastspieltheatre	Die Tochter des Herrn Fabricius .. 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Meine-Deine Tochter. Der selbige Niemann .. 8
Casino Theatre	Das Opferlamm .. 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Der Kompagnieball .. 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. Thacker, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

### THE ATTACK ON THE BUDGET.

London, May 4.  
The debate on the Budget Bill was resumed yesterday and will be continued throughout the week. Mr. Balfour sharply criticised the various proposals of the Government, particularly those for the taxation of property and the increase of the licence duties. The proposals affecting the trade in spirituous liquors the leader of the Opposition characterised as an act of revenge on the part of the Government.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Sydney Buxton, protested in the name of the Government against that accusation.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, emphatically defended the Government proposals. The measures they represented would, he said, prove the fiscal and financial strength of Great Britain, in a way that would not be without effect on the diplomatic and perhaps also on the naval conditions of Europe.

### AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Washington, May 4.  
The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that Congress has the right to give legal force to the coal clause in the Hepburn Railroad law. The result of this ruling will be that railroad companies will be induced to form coal companies of their own and to carry on their business with the coal so obtained.

San Francisco, May 3.  
The Federal District Court has quashed the decision of the Court below adjudging the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad to pay a fine of 350,000 dollars for giving rebates.

### AUSTRIA'S LOST MILLIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Vienna, May 3.  
Some illuminative figures relative to the late tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia are published this week in *Danzer's Arme-Zeitung*, the well-known and influential military review. The journal says that the Austrian Government estimated the cost of war with Serbia and Montenegro at 700 million kronen, including the expenses attaching to mobilisation and equipment. One hundred million kronen were actually expended during the crucial period now safely over, and reforms about to be introduced in consequence of the mobilisation are estimated to cost another two hundred million. To this amount must be added the 54 million kronen which Austria is paying to Turkey as recompense for the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The *Arme-Zeitung* bitterly comments upon the loss of these enormous sums, and says: "In the most literal sense of the phrase, this money might as well have been thrown out of the window!" It then proceeds to upbraid the short-sighted military administration which let the Army retrograde for want of funds to a stage at which vast sums of money were required to place it upon an efficient footing, asserting that the one substantial result of the new expenditure has been the placing of the Army on a footing which will ensure it certain victory in any future campaign.

Everywhere in Austria-Hungary, it says, the firm conviction prevails that the momentary peace of today will not continue for long, and the latest events in Turkey are cited as evidencing the instability of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula. But one good result has accrued from the events of the past six months. They have showed (concludes the *Arme-Zeitung*) that the steadfast attitude of the two great Mid-European Powers has put to shame all the machinations of the East and West.

### THE KAISER'S RETURN.

Corfu, May 4.  
The Imperial party will leave here for Malta on the 9th inst. They will arrive at Malta on the following day, and will again leave on the 11th inst. for Brindisi, in the vicinity of which a meeting with the King and Queen of Italy will take place.

### THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

Paris, May 4.  
Some sensation was caused here yesterday by a report appearing in the *Journal* to the effect that the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is now in India, had attempted suicide, apparently as a result of his broken engagement with Miss Katherine Elkins, the beautiful American heiress. From a trustworthy source, however, the report has been described as a fabrication, and it is said that the Duke is in good health and spirits, and is actively engaged in preparing for his expedition in the Himalayas.

### THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

Paris, May 4.  
It is reported here that the firm of MM. Löwe has been in negotiation with the Wright brothers on behalf of the German authorities, and that they have secured the Wright aeroplane patent for Germany at a cost of 600,000 francs.

### WHEN PRESIDENT TAFT TRAVELS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 21.

Since his entry into White House President Taft has made several trips to New York, where he always stays with his brother, Mr. Henry Taft, a well-known lawyer. During his last visit to the city on the Hudson the President went twice to a theatre, and saw "If I were King," and "What every woman knows," performed. President Taft is fond of travelling; during the last nine years he has been almost constantly on the move, and White House may be called the first fixed home he has had for nearly a decade. But he has by no means lost his love of travelling, and he intends to make tours about the country. He holds the principle that the fulfillment of the duties of an official is much facilitated by his getting into touch with the people by going often amongst them and learning by observation what their requirements and circumstances are. For that reason he lays great stress on the advantage which the members of his Cabinet would derive from making frequent official tours.

#### THE OLD WAY.

President's tours nowadays are not such simple affairs as they used to be; they imply a good deal of excitement, and no little anxiety for the police of the towns visited. The way in which President Taft travels or must travel offers a great contrast to the ways of Presidents in the earlier times. According to an old democratic law, every individual person in the country has the right to shake hands with the President. During the Presidency of Mr. Cleveland that right, in which the democratic feeling of the country and of the President is expressed, could be exercised to the utmost. When President Cleveland travelled, every one could make haste to shake hands with him. Of course there were secret service men among his suite, whose duty it was to protect him from molestation; but all appearances of police protection were avoided as much as possible.

#### TIMES ARE CHANGED.

Times are changed. The President no longer travels as a free democratic man but as the head of a State, guarded at every step by a crowd of policemen and detectives. A considerable portion of the police organisation is called into play when the President visits New York; and, in consequence of the extensive precautionary measures now usually taken, he can no longer come so freely into touch with the mass of the people as was formerly customary. Any one who now presses forward to get a look at the President runs the risk of being seized by strong hands and perhaps arrested. No European monarch can now be more effectually guarded than is the President of the United States. To President Roosevelt police protection was an abomination, and he was never better pleased than when he succeeded in giving his bodyguard of police the slip for a time by some sudden departure.

#### A PHALANX OF POLICE.

The precautionary measures taken for President Taft's safety were particularly striking during his last stay in New York. He was guarded by police and detectives to an extent hardly ever before known. When he arrived at the railway station a large portion of the platform was reserved, and he did not leave the train until all the other passengers had left it. He then walked, surrounded by police and detectives, to the automobile in waiting for him, took his seat in it with a detective on each side of him, and drove to his brother's house preceded and followed by policemen on horseback and in autos; the advance guard clearing the way between the vehicles in the crowded thoroughfares. The whole distance traversed was covered at a rapid pace. Mr. Henry Taft's house was guarded day and night during the President's stay by a strong body of police. At the theatre the police supervision was very striking. As the President entered the building the vestibule was entirely cleared; and so long as he remained in his box a double row of policemen stood outside it, no unauthorised person being allowed to approach.

#### AMERICAN ZOOLOPHILS REPROVED.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 24.

Mr. John Burroughs, the well known essayist on natural history, has protested against those who rail at Mr. Roosevelt for shooting the animals of Africa. Mr. Burroughs, who is in Southern California, is quoted as saying:—

"Mr. Roosevelt enters into his great African hunt purely in the spirit of the naturalist. I have no patience with the school of sentimental naturalists that has grown up with the last few years. They would try to tell you that the wild animals and the birds are endowed with human attributes. It is shameful the way the newspaper correspondents are nagging Mr. Roosevelt. I should say that he would have a perfect right to shoot the fellows who will endeavour to destroy the privacy and recreation that rightfully belong to him."

## DRESDEN

Mr. Oswin Creighton, the son of the late Bishop of London, is spending a week in Dresden as the guest of Mrs. T. H. Norton, of Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse 76. He will preach next Sunday morning in the American Church of St. John.

The fifth Shakespearean lecture of this season's Oxford University Extension course will be delivered this (Wednesday) evening by Mr. J. C. Powys, M.A., in the Technische Hochschule, Bismarck Platz, punctually at 8 o'clock. The subject will be "Julius Cæsar."

In accordance with the requests of many of its readers, *The Daily Record* now publishes a substantial resumé of each lecture, and will continue to do so until the end of the course.

The Royal Mathematical and Physical Museum in the Zwinger will, until the 31st of October next, be open to the public gratuitously from 9 to 12 o'clock on the five week days from Monday to Friday inclusive, and on Sundays from 11 to 1 o'clock.

The Royal Collection of Porcelain in the Johanneum was visited during Eastertide by Tang-Shao-Yi, Viceroy of Manchuria, one of the members of the Commission who are making the tour of the world by order of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of studying Western institutions. His Excellency was received by Geheimrat Demiani and Dr. Zimmermann, and spent several hours in the museum under their guidance. A local contemporary writes: "This visit by a Chinese dignitary is the more remarkable as, in contrast with the Japanese, Chinese travellers rarely visit this collection, although it is specially rich in Chinese porcelain. Additional interest attaches to the visit because Tang-Shao-Yi is known as one of the best connoisseurs of old Chinese porcelain, and has inspected all the important collections that he has passed in his travels. Thus his opinion of the Royal collection in the Johanneum is of great weight, and it is one of which the Royal owner of the collection and the city of Dresden may well be proud. In his Excellency's judgment it is the grandest collection of Chinese porcelain in the world; and that there is none other comparable to it, those in England and America being far behind it in value and interest. Not even in China, in the Imperial palaces there, is anything to be seen equal in richness and beauty to the Dresden collection of Chinese porcelain; and it would no longer be possible to make such a collection. Tang-Shao-Yi was particularly pleased with the fine glazed examples of the Kang-hi period, the famous monumental vases with blue painting which are marvels of technical and artistic skill; and again the vases painted in many colours, which appear to fetch higher prices in China than in Europe. But what impressed the distinguished visitor as much as anything was the beautiful condition in which the Dresden specimens have been preserved; whereas in China old porcelain is kept in use and loses some of its brilliancy.—That weighty opinion of the Johanneum collection of porcelain will doubtless surprise some of the residents in and around Dresden; coming from a cultured Chinaman and a specialist in porcelain, it is doubly valuable, inasmuch as a people should be the best judges of their own arts and industries, which are a part of their national life."

The guards in the city today are furnished by Schützen regiment No. 108, 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, coats, clothing, bunches of keys etc.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkkes, 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

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

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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.

The phenomenal progress in the science of cinematography of late years has given educationalists and others a great influence for good, as by means of the ever interesting system of animated photography, which is now almost perfect, the public is given an opportunity of witnessing sights from which they would otherwise be debarred, and of gaining practical instruction which, in the absence of the cinematograph, would be limited to the monied and leisured minority. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that various unscrupulous people have seized upon animated photography and perverted it to their own sordid uses, employing it as a means of spreading indecency and otherwise abusing the achievements of science. We are accordingly glad to learn that a society has been formed in Dresden having as its object the combating of such objectionable endeavours, while seeking to exploit by every possible means the scope provided by cinematography in artistic, scientific, and educational fields. The society has adopted the appropriate title of "Bild und Wort," and its headquarters are at the banking house of Gebrüder Arnhold, Waisenhaus Strasse 20, Dresden, where prospective members will be given every information. The minimum annual contribution to the Society has been fixed at three marks.

#### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

#### Der Bajazzo.

Drama in two acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

#### Cast:

Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) . . . . .	Herr Burrian.
Nedda, his wife (Columbine) . . . . .	Frau. Seebe.
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) . . . . .	Herr Perron.
Beppo, comedian (Harlequin) . . . . .	Herr Rüdiger.
Silvio, a young peasant . . . . .	Herr Trede.
Two country people . . . . .	(Herr Löschnke. Herr Schmalnauer.

PLOT. Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him too when he rushes up.  
Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

#### Sizilianische Bauernehe. (Cavalleria rusticana.)

Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

#### Cast:

Santuzza, a young countrywoman . . . . .	Frau. Zoder.
Turiddu, a young peasant . . . . .	Herr Sembach.
Lucia, his mother . . . . .	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Alfio, a waggoner . . . . .	Herr Scheidemantel.
Lola, his wife . . . . .	Frau. v. d. Osten.

PLOT. Turiddu, a Sicilian, on returning from military service finds his former sweetheart Lola married to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza, who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion, by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.  
Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1868.

Thursday night . . . . .	Robert und Bertram . . . . .	at 7
Friday night . . . . .	Electra . . . . .	7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	For the benefit of the pension fund of the Royal Opera chorus: grand musical production of the "Dresdner Orpheus" . . . . .	7
Sunday night . . . . .	Carmen . . . . .	7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Rienzi . . . . .	7

#### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	Hamlet . . . . .	at 6.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Emilia Galotti . . . . .	7.30
Friday night . . . . .	Krieg im Frieden . . . . .	7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Der Gast des Mocenigo . . . . .	7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Robert und Bertram . . . . .	7.30
Monday night . . . . .	King Lear . . . . .	7

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## THE ENGLISH THEATRE IN GERMANY.

### TWO INTERESTING LETTERS.

The English Theatre in Germany scheme, originally propounded and now in course of materialisation by Madame Meta Illing and the company formed for the purpose, is arousing widespread interest both among English-speaking residents in this country and the Germans themselves. We therefore have pleasure in publishing the following letter which we received yesterday from Madame Meta Illing herself:—

The Editor of *The Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:—

Our inaugural performance at the Wiesbaden Royal Theatre is fast approaching, and I must confess that the nearer it approaches the colder grow my hands and the nearer my heart is to my mouth. It is an immense task that I have taken upon myself to fulfil, for the more deeply I become involved in it the more clearly I see that what I wished to create out of artistic elements inclines strongly to politics, and that my task is rendered more difficult in consequence.

Here in London I see with what keen attention and interest the development of the English Theatre in Germany, particularly the inaugural performance, is being watched and anticipated. The company I have engaged is really a very excellent one; and I believe that, if the German press will regard the English actors from the point of view of their nationality—not from the standpoint that "here in Germany this would be so and so"—and if we are judged in a purely objective spirit, that the scheme will attain great success.

In our short series of six performances this month I cannot, of course, carry out a comprehensive programme. That I must reserve for our October season in Berlin, when I hope to produce: "Iris," by Pinero; "Nan," by Masefield; "The Chinese Lantern," by Housman, and plays by John Hankin, Henry Arthur Jones, and Sutro. For the present our repertoire contains only three. Mr. R. C. Carton's "Mr. Hopkinson" is a lively satire on high life in London. Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Candida" is already known in Germany in a literary sense. Besides these two, we are going to produce a one-act piece by Oscar Wilde, "A Florentine Tragedy," which will be performed on the 22nd inst. at the Grand Ducal Court Theatre, Darmstadt, together with "Candida."

Yours faithfully,

(signed) META ILLING.

London, May 2.

### MR. R. C. CARTON'S VIEWS.

From the same source we are informed that the first play to be produced by the English Theatre company at Wiesbaden will be the well-known comedy "Mr. Hopkinson," by Mr. R. C. Carton. The author himself has been kind enough to send us the following statement of his views on the future of English Drama in this country:—

The Editor of *The Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:—

You ask me for my views as to the future of English Drama in Germany, but I am afraid they can have very small value for your readers seeing that I am merely a humble and remote onlooker, and have small claim to theorise, still less to dogmatise on such an important subject. But till I am proved wrong I shall venture to feel hopeful, and my optimism is based on the broad spirit of liberal enlightenment which animates your great nation in its attitude towards all branches of art and literature. The position of Germany in the world of letters is so impregnable that she is able to offer, with peculiar grace and fitness, a hand of greeting to fellow workers from other lands, and all English Dramatists of whatever distinction and degree may take heart and encouragement from the knowledge that, in crossing your friendly frontiers, we are entering a land in which Shakespeare long since established a second sovereignty.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) R. C. CARTON.

Acton, near London, May 2, 1909.

We are further informed from London that, on the occasion of the inaugural performance at Wiesbaden on May 17, at which Their Majesties the German Emperor and Empress will be present, the following will be the cast:—

#### Mr. Hopkinson.

A Satirical Comedy by R. C. Carton.

The Duke of Braceborough	Mr. Herbert Waring.
The Earl of Addeleton	Mr. Nigel Playfair.
Hon. Otho Dursingham	Mr. Sam Sothorn.
Lord Gawthorpe	Mr. Dawson Milward.
Mr. Smethurst	Mr. Clarence Derwent.
Parburg	Mr. Stanley Turnbull.
Blisset	Mr. Donald Calthrop.
Samuel Hopkinson	Mr. Frank Stanmore.
The Duchess of Braceborough	Miss Fortescue.
Lady Tyra Eggesby	Miss Ellen O'Malley.
Eliza Dobb	Miss May Martyn.

## ☒ :: DRESDEN :: ☒

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### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

May 9.—**Lusitania**, from Liverpool to New York, mails due in New York May 14. Letters for this steamer must be marked "via Köln-Queenstown per Cunard Line," and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

May 8.—**New York**, from Southampton to New York, mails due in New York May 15. Letters for this steamer must be marked "via England," and with the name of the steamer, and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden as per above boat.

May 8.—**La Savoie**, from Havre to New York, mails due in New York May 15. Letters for this steamer must be marked "via Havre per Co. gén. transatl.," and should be posted in Berlin and Dresden as per above boat.

#### 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. today (Wednesday).

#### 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-plennig 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 (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York April 27.

Tomorrow (Thursday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York April 28.

On Friday, the 7th inst., by the S.S. Deutschland, left New York April 29.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

**THE BRITISH CONSULATE:** Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

**THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-easterly winds, bright and warm, mostly dry but with tendency to thunder.

The company (writes Madame Illing) is booked to leave London on the 11th inst., arriving in Wiesbaden on the following day. It is to be hoped that the enterprise, which in our opinion tends to satisfy a long-felt want among English-speaking residents in Germany, will receive hearty support in every city included in the itinerary.

### THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

Teheran, May 4.

The Shah has finally authorised preparations for the election of a new Parliament.

Tabriz, May 4.

The Russian occupation is exercising a marked beneficial effect on commercial life here. The caravan route to Dschulfa, which had been closed for several months, is now reopened, and the first caravan left here today. As it was rumoured that the cavalry commander Rakkhim Khan contemplated an attack on the Christian district of Mushubar, the Russian Consul has demanded of the Royalist commander Ain ed Dauhleh that he shall take measures to prevent such a movement. The extremist element in Tabriz is fast losing influence. All the bazaars and banks have reopened. Rakkhim Khan has advised the Russian Consul that, by order of the Shah, he is about to retire, and has petitioned for the liberation of some of his men who were arrested by the Russian force for firing on an outpost. The Consul replied demanding the return of the plunder which Rakkhim Khan's men obtained from Russian subjects, and the appearance of Rakkhim Khan himself in the Russian camp, to answer the numerous charges against him. Meanwhile the chief is pestering the Russian troops night and day, firing on the Cossack outposts and otherwise interfering with the operations.

### CASTRO'S STAR IN THE ASCENDANT.

Paris, May 4.

The *Journal* this morning reports that ex-President Castro of Venezuela, who left Paris yesterday, shortly before his departure received a telegram from Venezuela, to the effect that the Venezuelan populace is very bitter against General Gomez's administration, particularly in consequence of North American interference. The people and the Army are said to be asking for the reinstatement of Castro.

### ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Paris, May 4.

There are symptoms that the postal officials are becoming infected with anti-militarist tendencies, and the authorities are accordingly taking strong measures. A number of officials have been suspended for taking part in anti-militarist demonstrations.

### BULGARIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Sofia, May 4.

It is confidently stated that the local Russian diplomatic agency has already been raised to the rank of a Ministry. In an audience with King Ferdinand yesterday the Russian diplomatic agent presented his new credentials, and he thus becomes the doyen of the local Corps Diplomatique.

### DIVORCE IN TWO AND A HALF MINUTES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 24.

The Chicago law Courts have beaten the record for rapidity in the delivery of judgments. The Courts fix a day at stated intervals for the hearing of undefended divorce cases, and "divorce days" are a source of great interest in some quarters. The Courts on such occasions are generally crowded with women. As the suits are numerous and the time of the Judges limited, each case is disposed of in a very business-like manner. The plaintiff's witnesses are produced, and a few stereotyped questions put to them. As there is no defence, the Court usually delivers judgment immediately in the plaintiff's favour. On the last divorce day in the Chicago Courts there were 67 suits down for hearing, brought by men and women of all ages. The plaintiffs appeared with their cohorts of witnesses before the Justices Farlin, Ball, and Albert Barnes. The hearings occupied on the average 2½ minutes each. Not a tear was shed, as the judgments were pronounced, not a sign or sound of excitement or emotion was noticeable among the public present.

### VICTIM OF JEALOUSY.

Bachy, an elephant which was for years the chief attraction at the Vienna Zoological Gardens, became so jealous of a baby elephant that was born in an adjoining cage and supplanted him in the affections of the public, that he became dangerous and had to be poisoned.