

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 985.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE FIRST OF MAY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 4.

Malgré the almanac, the merry month of May has commenced, in Paris at least, with more than a reminiscence of the traditional March, but that is not the subject I have in mind. There is now hardly a significant date in the calendar of which one could not say, with unimpeachable truth, that "the times have changed." The first of April, once set apart by the ancient Greeks as a day on which to commemorate the futility and littleness of human affairs, when those in high places found their seats usurped by boisterous buffoons, and judges, vacating the bench, submitted to mock trials at the instance of rowdy ragamuffins, is now honoured with the old enthusiasm, but none of the old spirit, only in the booby-traps and practical jokes of the schools, and other places where shoots the young idea. St. Valentine, too, is shorn of his glory; his tender name is now chiefly associated with "ugly ones" and the banal humour of the halfpenny "comics," and around the sacred imagery of Christmas looms the plump turkey and grins the obese pudding. The fading reality of these festivals, in their original sense, may be viewed with more or less regret according to one's personal feelings, but the slow decrease of the May-Day festival, once expressive of our kinship with wild Nature and all the charms of woodland, field, and meadow, can hardly be viewed without a sigh. Tennyson drew the line beneath the ideas associated with the old festivals of the village green, and the poet to whom the throes of confederating Labour will assuredly give birth will immortalise, sooner or later, the new ideas now associated with the opening day of the hopeful month. So much by way of introduction.

The first of May is now generally recognised as the date on which the world's workers are entitled with more or less freedom to "blow off steam"; when the gage of the coming battle may be flung down to Capital—with the inevitable big "C"—by the closing ranks of advancing Labour,—with an equally aggressive big "L." Nowhere else on the earth's surface do the workers show such magnificent solidarity as in emancipated France but, despite the threats of the past few months, culminating in shrieks at the time of the recent postal strike, and notwithstanding the loud trumpeting of the labour journals, the first of May in France has passed off very much as usual. Paris was practically normal, but here and there in the provinces sporadic outbreaks occurred which the police easily dealt with. Says M. Lepine, the ubiquitous prefect of police, "long experience has shown me that revolutions announced a long time beforehand never materialise. We made preparations, however, to deal with 100,000 revolutionaries, but as a matter of fact I do not suppose that the total number of demonstrators exceeded 12,000." Everybody expected that "King" Pataud, the secretary of the Electricians' Society, and the most able leader of the army of revolt, would signalise the occasion by some startling coup, but if so the project fizzled out or was not seriously contemplated.

A significant incident, which may have interesting consequences, occurred at Rouen, where M. Charles Marck, the treasurer of the General Confederation of Workers, was arrested by the authorities for some wild and whirling words spoken at a labour meeting in that city, at which a police official attended and took shorthand notes of the words used by the somewhat excited speakers. Other arrests to the number of seven, incidental to Labour Day, were also made, but in the case of M. Marck it

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## GREAT UNIONIST VICTORY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 5.

The result of the polling at Stratford-on-Avon has just been announced, as follows:—

Mr. P. S. Foster (Unionist) . . . . .	5374
Mr. Joseph Martin (Liberal) . . . . .	2747
Capt Kincaid-Smith (Ind. Lib.) . . . . .	479
Unionist majority . . . . .	2148

The Liberals won this seat at the General Election in 1906, when Captain Kincaid-Smith contested it for the party. The results of former elections are as follow:—

1892.	1906.
Mr. Freeman-Mitford (U.) . . . . . 4,157	Cpt. M. Kincaid-Smith (R.) 4,321
Mr. G. S. Warrington (R.) 3,239	Mr. P. S. Foster (U.) . . . . . 4,173
Unionist majority . . . . . 861	Radical majority . . . . . 148

In 1900 Col. V. Milward (U.) was returned unopposed.

The contest this time was chiefly remarkable for the attitude of the Independent Liberal candidate, through whose resignation the seat became vacant. Captain Kincaid-Smith resigned, he said, simply to reight the seat as an uncompromising advocate of compulsory military service. He pleaded for the support of the Unionists in his cause, but the party managers decided that the circumstances were not such as to permit this; and while Unionists generally sympathised with compulsory military service, they were not prepared to sacrifice a possible seat for the sake of a principle which had not yet permeated the country. It will be seen from the very insignificant number of votes polled by Captain Kincaid-Smith that the electors of Stratford are not strongly in favour of taking up arms for their country.

## ENGLAND'S DESIRE.

London, May 6.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Newspaper Society on Wednesday evening, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said: "So far as the mutual relations of the Powers are concerned, we have got into comparatively smooth water. We are laying peacefully at anchor, as it was our wish to do from the first. We keep matters of foreign policy apart from party questions. We are conscious that, owing to the immense extent of the Empire, the demand on our energy is so great that we have no wish for further expansion. We wish to develop the Empire and to live at peace with our neighbours. What we want is, not disputes, but a calm foreign policy."

## LIBERTY OR TYRANNY?

### STERN MEASURES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, May 6.

With the overthrow of Abdul Hamid and the victory of the Constitutionalists it cannot be said that the liberty previously advocated by the reformers is acutely perceptible just yet. The Chamber met in session yesterday, and the occasion was significant in that it proved the great influence wielded by Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, the military dictator, who is using Parliament as the instrument for the commission of his will. He accused the Albanian deputies Ismail and Muftid, both members of the Liberal Union, of planning a rebellion in Albania. The Chamber took cognisance of this grave charge and handed the matter over to a Committee for enquiry. The President further stated that the Grand Vizier, acting upon the advice of Shevket Pasha, recommended the Chamber to draft a press and strike law, as before this was done the state of siege now hanging over the capital could not be safely abolished. The Grand Vizier announced that the Sultan Mohammed would take the oath of loyalty to the Constitution before assembled Parliament subsequent to the ceremony of girding on the sword.

In the further course of the sitting the assembly discussed the revision of the Constitution, and particularly the prerogatives of the Sultan. The debate centred around the advisability of dissolving the Chamber in the event of disagreement with the Government.

The negotiations between the Orient Railway and the Government Commission have thus far had no result. The Minister of War has addressed a letter of thanks to the management of the railway for its efficiency in transporting troops during the recent crisis.

The Imperial *Hatt* (Rescript) announcing the appointment of the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam issued yesterday contains further assurances of the Sultan's intention to uphold the Constitution and the Sheriat laws.

Salonika, May 6.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid is reported to have recovered from the effect of the late excitement and to be completely composed again. Nothing is known of an intention on the part of the Government to convey him to Monastir.

## SIGNIFICANT FINANCE.

London, May 5.

The 4½% loan of the town of Helsingfors placed on the market this morning at the issue price of 93½% was immediately subscribed and closed. Later in the day some of the scrip changed hands at 1¼ premium.

## ATTEMPT TO WRECK A WARSHIP.

New York, May 5.

A sensation has been caused by the statement that a large bolt was recently found in the turbines of the scout cruiser "Salem."

A close scrutiny of the scene of the discovery has made it clear that the bolt did not get there as the result of an accident, but was deliberately placed in position with the intention of wrecking the engines.

The "Salem" is fitted with Curtis turbines, and recently participated in test runs against the "Chester," fitted with Parsons turbines, and the "Birmingham," with reciprocating engines. On that occasion the "Chester" was first, and the "Birmingham" last.

## B E R L I N

In view of the meeting of the Berlin British Colony at the Restaurant Rheingold tomorrow (Saturday) evening, to discuss ways and means for the consolidation of the British community and an appropriate annual celebration of Empire Day—full details of which movement have been and will continue to be recorded in this column—the following letter from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, founder of the Empire League, to the Editor of *The Daily Record* is particularly appropriate, and will, we are convinced, be read with interest by all concerned in the praiseworthy object:—

The Editor of *The Daily Record*,  
Dresden, Germany.

Sir,

I am pleased to hear that you are supporting through your paper the movement which has been set on foot to consolidate the British community in Berlin, and I wish it every success.

I trust that the meeting which is shortly to be held may lead to the annual observance in Berlin of the King's Birthday and of "Empire Day" on May 24th, the anniversary of the birth of our late beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria, whose memory is revered all over the world, but especially in Germany.

The "Empire Movement," the watchwords of which are: "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-sacrifice," advocates the saluting of the National Flag by British subjects all over the world, and the singing in unison of the National Anthem on the King's Birthday, on "Empire Day," and on such other notable dates as may be considered desirable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

**MEATH.**

San Remo, Italy, May 5, 1909.

The appointment of Mr. Rudolph E. Reuter, a young New York pianist, as head of the piano department of the Imperial Academy of Music at Tokio, Japan, reveals itself, on further investigation, as another astonishing *coup américain* in the international musical field.

Mr. Reuter is a youth of twenty. His German predecessor, Professor Dr. von Köber, is a man well on in years, a pupil of Rubinstein and Tschai-kowsky. He is now retiring after fifteen years' active service in the post which Mr. Reuter is to fill. The authorities of the Tokio Conservatory decided to appoint a younger instructor in Professor von Köber's place, and wrote to the Royal Hochschule in Berlin, requesting the selection of a suitable German for the post, preferably about twenty-seven years of age. The authorities of the Berlin Hochschule wrote back that the most suitable man they could possibly suggest was a certain young American, aged twenty. Considerable correspondence followed this unexpected reply. Even the Japanese Embassy in Berlin interested itself in the matter, cabling assurance to the Imperial Academy at Tokio that Mr. Reuter's extreme youth would weigh as nothing against the musical advantages he could put at the disposal of the Japanese institution. Finally the doubts of the academy were allayed, and Mr. Reuter's appointment became an accomplished fact.

Mr. Reuter expects to remain three or four years in Tokio. He has been resident in Berlin for the past three years, and is well known and popular in German as well as in Anglo-American circles. He speaks German like a native.

It is interesting to note that it was an American, Dr. Mason, of Boston, who originally founded the Imperial Academy of Music in Japan.

Mr. George S. Atwood's hustling American programme during the past fortnight is outlined in recent letters from Washington to friends in Berlin. Writing on April 23, Mr. Atwood refers to a pleasant interview with President Taft which he and Mr. Robert Kuehnert had on the previous Wednesday. Mr. Atwood had already had a very satisfactory talk with Secretary of State Knox on the concessions which the Association ought to demand of the German Government. He had interviewed Mr. Nagel, the new Secretary of Commerce and Trade, reputedly "the busiest man in the Cabinet;" Mr. Nagel proved most cordial in his attitude towards the Association, and gave it as his conviction that the Department should certainly work in co-operation with the Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin. This opinion was also expressed in the Bureau of Manufacturers, and there is, Mr. Atwood reports, proof on all sides that the Association enjoys the best possible standing with the Government. Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Cincinnati were the next cities to be dealt with in the course of the Secretary's extensive tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hessin, of Gross-Lichterfelde, have decided to spend the summer in Holland, at Zandvoort, on the North Sea, about 45 minutes' run from Amsterdam. Mr. and Mrs. Hessin leave Berlin for Holland in the latter part of June.

Baron and Baroness von Gregory, Königgrätzer Strasse 104, expect to spend the summer on the North Sea, leaving Berlin early in June.

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Mr. Elmer Roberts, of the Associated Press, is still in Constantinople. There is as yet no prospect of his return to Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Spencer will spend the summer at Buckow, in the Märkische Schweiz, one of the picturesque summer resorts in the immediate neighbourhood of Berlin.

The Rev. Kenneth McDonald, who goes as a missionary to the Philippines in August, has also transferred his study headquarters from Berlin to Marburg.

The Rev. Jones Perry, a young Welsh theologian well known in Berlin during his recent course of study here, will spend the summer at Marburg, taking a course at the University there. Mr. Perry has been making a comprehensive tour, including Dresden and Jüterbog and the Goethe and Luther towns.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Mombijou Garten.  
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).

Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
11 a.m. Litany.

Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.,  
Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.  
Nollendorf Platz.

Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Bajazzl. Versiegelt	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Ein Puppenheim	" 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der unver-sündene Mann	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Baummeister Solness	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mohé	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Arsène Lupin	" 8
Comic Opera	Fräulein von Belle-Isle	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kämmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel	" 8
Schiller Theatre O	Narziss	" 8
" Charlotten-burg	Dr. Klaus	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Siebzehnjährigen	" 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 Opera House	Schwanensee (K. Russ Hofballt)	" 8

**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
Polles Caprice	Allein — endlich. Ungerade Tage	" 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Gastspieltheatre	Gefallene Mädchen	" 8.30
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. Thaddeus, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

### STRANGE SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

London, May 6.

The German Labour delegates now in England were present in the House yesterday afternoon and observed the proceedings from the Strangers' Gallery.

In reply to a question of Captain Faber, whether the attention of the Admiralty was called twelve months ago by the Naval Attaché in Berlin to the fact that the German authorities were preparing to expedite the carrying out of their naval ship-building programme and that the firm of Krupp were about to increase their works considerably, the First Lord of the Admiralty said the reports of the Naval Attaché were confidential and it was not desirable to produce them or to quote their contents.

Mr. Thorne (Labour) called the attention of the House to the presence of the German visitors, and asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he was aware that there was a deputation of German workmen in the Strangers' Gallery who had come to England to establish friendship between the peoples' parties of the two countries.

The Speaker here interfered and said the question was quite irrelevant.

In the resumed debate on the Budget Bill, the Prime Minister controverted Mr. Balfour's argument that capital would be driven out of the country. If all the Government proposals were carried into effect, said Mr. Asquith, in no country in the world would capital be less exposed to uncertainty than in Free Trade Great Britain.

### GRAFT IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, May 5.

A former bank President and City Councillor, two former City Councillors, and three other citizens have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from one-and-a-half to two years, for bribery in the municipal service.

### THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

London, May 6.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, the Prime Minister said the Government had taken steps to place aerial navigation in a more satisfactory position. The Army as well as the Navy had taken up the work of designing and constructing dirigible airships. The War Office was building an airship in the workshop at Aldershot. In order to ensure the highest scientific assistance for the work, the head of the State physical Laboratory had been instructed to arrange a special department for continuous experiments and researches bearing on the questions that arose. He had appointed a special Committee, consisting of Lord Rayleigh and other eminent scientists, to supervise the researches of the Laboratory staff. The necessary means had been placed at the disposal of that Committee, so that there might be no delay in carrying on the work. The War Office was engaged on the aeroplane question.

It was subsequently announced in the House of Commons that a Committee of 25 members had been appointed to advise the Government with regard to measures about to be taken to provide the country with an efficient system of aerial defence.

Stuttgart, May 5.

At a meeting of the Wurtemberg Aerial Navy League, called to appoint a committee for the erection of an airship hall here, a representative of Count Zeppelin stated that the company, which was in connection with the Zeppelin Airship Construction Company, had undertaken the establishment of a regular line of airships from Lucerne or Friedrichshafen to the North of Germany, via Frankfurt-on-Main. The route to be adopted would depend on the tenders sent by cities for the provision of landing places. The line is intended to be opened for traffic next year.

### A WRIGHT AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

Rome, May 6.

While practising with a Wright aeroplane today, Lieutenant Calderara fell to the ground with the machine. The machine was smashed but the officer only slightly hurt.

### KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

Paris, May 6.

King Edward of England arrived here last night, on his way to London.

### THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

It is reported from Madrid that Princess Henry of Battenberg is expected there about the middle of the present month. It is understood that Her Royal Highness will remain there until after the expected happy event in the Royal Family.

### EX-PRESIDENT SHOTS FOUR LIONS.

A cablegram received in New York from Nairobi states that the Roosevelt party has shot five lions, four falling to the ex-President's rifle and one to Kermit's. The health of the party is excellent, and there are now no fears of a spread of the small-pox outbreak among the native porters.

## PARIS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 4.

### L'ANGLAIS TEL QU'ON LE PARLE.

The mistakes made by the hardy foreigner, of any nation, stepping awkwardly amidst the pitfalls and obstacles of an alien tongue, are always a legitimate source of humorous comment, and as English-speaking people are probably the chief offenders in this connexion, I may be pardoned if I put on record a few of the remarkable errors which the enterprising Frenchman has committed in his courageous progress along the trap-strewn highways and tortuous by-ways of English grammar and syntax. "Chez le tailleur," for instance, one has difficulty in recognising such common English garments as a riding-coat or smoking-jacket, masquerading proudly under the names of "redingote" and "smocking," respectively, nor does the announcement, "English Shipoken," seem quite so reassuring to our insular gaze as it is intended to be. "Five o'clock tea at all hours" (le five o'clock tea à toute heure) is an invitation surprisingly common, but obviously excusable on account of its frank willingness to please the exacting tourist.

A remarkable instance of over-confidence in the efficacy of literal translation came under the notice of an English visitor who recently had occasion to purchase some medicine at a French pharmacy, and was advised by the smiling young linguist behind the counter to "take a teaspoon once every darkness." The invasion of English sports and sporting terms amongst the athletic youth of France is also responsible for some curious transmogrifications of common English words. Examples fill the sporting columns of the daily papers. One speaks, for instance, of the "mitin" (meeting), and describes the overthrown pugilistic champion as having been "knock-outé," (knock-outed). Hard by the western environs of Paris there is a small and freakish pleasure resort which exults in the name of Robinson, derived from "Robinson Crusoe," as the curious drinking-pavilions perched giddily in the trees, and weirdly-constructed, bent-wood summer-houses, are supposed to give the place some sort of resemblance to the arboreal paradise described by Defoe in the pages of his famous work.

A studious young Frenchman recently asked me if the correct diminutive of "dear," used as a term of affection, was "dearling," and I found it difficult, on logical grounds, to correct him. Instances of these amusing attempts by our good-natured neighbours to master the subtleties of the Anglo-Saxon tongue could be extended into a lengthy article, but I may be permitted to recall, in conclusion, the ingenious remark made by a Frenchman who had completed a short visit to England. Asked what impressed him most during his trip, he replied "the number of English railway-stations which are named 'Bovril'!"

Notice: The address of the Paris agency of *The Daily Record* is No. 45, Boulevard Haussmann, where visitors are requested to apply (by letter only) for any information concerning conditions in Paris, etc. All new arrivals in Paris from Berlin and Dresden should send in their names and addresses to the above agency, for publication in *The Daily Record*.

### BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Plymouth, May 6.

According to the official programme of the movements of the Home Fleet, the battleships and cruisers of the senior division, under the command of Admiral Sir W. H. May, will spend the greater part of this month in the North Sea. This is a departure from the original plan, and coincides with the time of the tactical exercises of the German active battle fleet.

### THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

Tabriz, May 5.

The Endshumen was informed today that a Constitution had been granted. The Shah's birthday has been celebrated here for the first time for several years.

Teheran, May 5.

A body of 250 Nationalists from Reschi made a sudden attack yesterday on Kaswin. The garrison resisted until darkness came on, when the fighting ceased. Twenty of the Shah's troops were killed and 100 surrendered. The Nationalists are awaiting reinforcements from Reschi.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, May 9th. 4th Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 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, May 7th. Litany 4.0 p.m.  
Sunday, May 9th. 4th Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, May 14th. Litany 4.0 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

## DRESDEN

Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General, arrived yesterday in Dresden from America, and has resumed charge of the local Consulate-General.

The Consul-General, in conversation yesterday with a representative of *The Daily Record*, said that he was of the opinion that not many changes would take place in the Consular service under the new administration except in the regular manner by promotion under the new regulations. In regard to the diplomatic service, he thought that the list of European selections would be completed in the next month.

Referring to the published report about his promotion to the Legation at Lisbon, Mr. Gaffney said it would be improper for him to say anything on that subject before an official announcement was made by the Department of State.

Mrs. Gaffney, who is at present in Washington, will return in a few weeks.

The fifth lecture by Mr. J. C. Powys, M.A., on Shakespeare's plays was delivered in the Technische Hochschule on Wednesday night before a crowded audience, which again included Royalty. The subject, "Julius Caesar," was dealt with in a manner which cannot be adequately described in unsympathetic ink. We have heard this masterly lecturer, this worthy exponent of his great literary idol, deal with five different plays in as many different moods; and such is his genius—there is no other word for it—that we leave his presence each time convinced that on *this* occasion he has surpassed himself. We have seen five varied personalities created in our imagination by the splendid fire of Mr. Powys' art, but writing today, when the indefinable spell of his compelling oratory is still with us, we feel no hesitation in describing Wednesday evening's discourse as his masterpiece. On that occasion he stood revealed as an uncompromising champion of the classic drama. Before the vigour of his burning eloquence modern neuroticism, modern sentiment, modern Art itself shrivelled and shrank into insignificance. It was as if a call had come echoing through the dim corridors of the ages, an insistent call for a knight to don his armour, take buckler and sword in hand, and sally forth to reassert with irresistible might the reverence due to the heroic ideals of the ancients. And how well the knight carried through his high enterprise, how nobly he fought for the shadowy cause he had espoused, and how sweeping was his victory, those who were privileged to view the splendid fray will recall in many hours of pleasurable reminiscence. In these columns last Sunday it was remarked that frequently during the bold forays of this literary knight errant he threw down challenges for a friendly t.t. As he was on Wednesday evening, however, he stood beyond the reach of any layman's lance, even had his armour shown a crevice inviting assault.

Sure of his ground, utterly oblivious of national sympathies or encumbering tradition, impregnable in the knowledge that his cause was just, he trampled ruthlessly over what he boldly proclaimed to be the dross—though to many of his hearers it surely represented inestimable treasure—and held up for our admiration the austere cold profile of an ancient Roman, the human mask of ice covering the haughty passions and limitless pride of the old Latin race. He coined a particularly apt phrase in "the good manners of the soul," and it speaks volumes for his lucidity that the most unimaginative among the audience easily grasped his conception of psychological deportment. Space fails to permit the most cursory analysis of this unforgettable discourse. We were treated to an extraordinary display of oratorical power and histrionic talent when Mr. Powys recited the great speech of Mark Antony over the body of Caesar, and we caught ourselves hoping for a supplementary evening to the course, to be devoted to selected readings from the plays which an exasperating time-limit forces the lecturer to curtail.

The next lecture will be delivered this (Friday) evening, commencing punctually at 8 o'clock. The subject is "Hamlet."

May we be permitted, in view of the brilliant weather we are now enjoying, again to draw the attention of the management to the atmospheric conditions of the hall. If it is true that concentration of atmosphere tends to concentration of the mental faculties, Mr. Powys certainly cannot complain of inattention on the part of his audience. The "Aula"

of the Technische Hochschule is admirable in many respects, but the lack of ventilation becomes more and more a source of profound discomfort as the evenings grow warmer. We understand that there are difficulties in the way of improving the ventilating facilities, but the heat of the room on Wednesday evening certainly caused no small amount of physical discomfort.

The final drawing of the fifth Class of the Royal Saxon Lottery took place yesterday, when the highest prize of 100,000 marks which had not previously been drawn and to which a premium of 300,000 marks is added, fell to a Dresden firm of collectors, that of Herr Bischoff, Waldersee Platz 1.

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.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 9.15

#### Electra.

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

Cast:

Clytemnestra	.....	Fraul. v. Chavanne.
Electra	.....	(Frau Krull.
Chrysothemis,	} her daughters	(Fraul. Siems.
Aegisthus	.....	Herr Sembach.
Orestes	.....	Herr Perron.
Orestes' guardian	.....	Herr Puttlitz.
The Confidante	.....	Fraul. Sachse.
The Train-bearer	.....	Fraul. Keldorfer.
A young servant	.....	Herr Soot.
An old servant	.....	Herr Nebuschka.
The Head Maid	.....	Fraul. Eibenschütz.
		Frau Bender-Schäfer.
		Fraul. Keldorfer.
Five Maids	.....	Fraul. Seebe.
		Fraul. Zoder.
		Frau Nast.

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

Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.

Saturday night . . . . . For the benefit of the pension fund of the Royal Opera chorus: grand musical production of the "Dresdner Orpheus" . . . . . at 7

Sunday night . . . . . Carmen . . . . . at 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Rienzi . . . . . at 7

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . . Krieg im Frieden . . . . . at 7.30  
Saturday night . . . . . Der Oast des Mocenigo . . . . . at 7.30  
Sunday night . . . . . Robert und Bertram . . . . . at 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . King Lear . . . . . at 7

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## THE HOPE OF HOLLAND.

The Hague, May 6.

The following ladies will be sponsors to the Princess Juliana: The Queen-Mother of the Netherlands; the Grand Duchess of Baden; the Grand Dowager Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mother of Prince Henry of the Netherlands); Princess zu Wied; Princess Matilda of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (Prince Henry's grandmother); and Princess zu Erbach-Schoenberg (the Queen-Mother's sister). Male sponsors will be: Duke Johann Albrecht zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Regent of Brunswick, and Duke Adolf Frederick zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Hague, May 5.

Since arriving here last week just previous to the birth of the Princess Juliana we have been moved with sympathetic amazement at the demonstrations of popular joy which are everywhere visible, and which continue unabated at the moment of writing you. Who ever spread the myth that Dutchmen were solid, passes our comprehension. The good burghers of The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other Dutch cities literally went wild with delight when the glad news spread around last Friday. Stolidity was conspicuous by its absence. Staid citizens and their wives paraded the streets till unearthly hours, linked arm in arm and calling out greetings to absolute strangers. One of the most touchingly impressive scenes we saw took place in front of the Royal palace some few hours after the birth of the Princess. The crowd there was delirious with delight, and from hundreds of throats the stirring strains of the Dutch National Anthem, "William of Orange," went up in unison. Suddenly, at the height of the joyous clamour, a messenger was seen to be leaving the palace. As the official advanced towards the crowd he raised his hand, and instantly a dead silence prevailed. Obviously the people feared some bad news. But the messenger, speaking in clear tones, said: "Her Majesty the Queen is trying to rest, good people, and for that reason we beseech you to celebrate your joy as quietly as possible." After that it was marvellous to see how careful the crowd was not to make the slightest unnecessary noise. They remained where they were, but conversed in whispers for fear of disturbing their beloved Sovereign. In other quarters of the city, however, pandemonium reigned, though in no case was there the slightest sign of disorder. Everyone here still wears the yellow rosette of the House of Orange.

## ANTI-CLERICAL RIOT IN SPAIN.

Madrid, May 6.

A great demonstration against the local Bishop was held at Orense yesterday, and during the proceedings a priest standing on the balcony of the Catholic society's clubhouse became so incensed that he fired a revolver at the crowd. This act evoked a dangerous outburst of popular fury. The mob smashed in the door and demolished every window in the building, and military were called out to prevent bloodshed. The people lay the blame for the recent fatal riots at Osera on the Bishop, and demand the removal of the prelate.

## THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 6.

Speaking yesterday at a reception given by the Chicago Industrial Club in his honour, the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, said he was glad of the opportunity that the Peace Congress afforded him of becoming acquainted with Chicago, to whose greatness Americans with German blood in their veins had contributed. In the afternoon his Excellency attended the meeting of the Peace Congress and delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he said he understood the aim of the Congress to be to arouse public opinion in favour of the establishment of an international jurisdiction through the development and extension of the arbitration principle, and to discuss the question of disarmament. The German Government, he said, had always shown itself ready to conclude single arbitration treaties, though it considered universal compulsory arbitration impracticable. In his remarks on disarmament, Count Bernstorff quoted the Imperial Chancellor's repeated statements in the Reichstag that the limitation of armaments was undoubtedly desirable, but that it was difficult to find a practical solution of the question and German armaments were intended only for national defence.

## ITALIAN "DREADNOUGHTS."

The *Globe's* correspondent at Rome has excellent authority for stating that in the event of Austria building seven "Dreadnoughts," as has been rumoured, the Italian Government will proceed to construct nine or even ten. Italy will never permit herself to be outclassed by Austria in Naval development, and her finances are in a more favourable condition than those of Austria.

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## 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.

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

May 11.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen to New York, mails due in New York May 18. Letters for this steamer should be marked "über Bremen," and must be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than Monday, May 10.

May 13.—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg to New York, mails due in New York May 22. Letters for this steamer should be marked "über Hamburg," and must be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, May 12.

TO CANADA.

May 14.—Victorian, from Liverpool to Montreal, mails due in Quebec and Montreal May 22. 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 12.

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. Deutschland, left New York April 29.

On Monday, the 10th inst., by the S.S. St. Louis, left New York May 1.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York May 4.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light northerly winds, cloudless and dry, sharp variations of temperature, even to frost at night.

## TO ENLARGE NEW YORK.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 26.

A gigantic scheme has been started in New York to prolong the tongue-shaped island of Manhattan, which was identical with New York city before the districts on both banks were included in "Greater New York," to Governor's Island, 2½ miles to the southward, by filling up the intervening channel with rubbish. The city is ever busied with the thought of how to increase the commerce of the port of New York. The first condition of such increase is the provision of new anchorages and discharging wharves, since the present water front of New York is utilised to the utmost extent in every conceivable way. Mr. Ruge, a civil engineer, has now laid the above project before the city engineer, describing it as his own idea.

## DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

According to Mr. Ruge's calculation, 450 acres of land would be added to the area of Manhattan and 22,500 feet of new water frontage would be provided. The prolongation would be effected by building two cement walls and filling up the space between them. Governor's Island would be connected with Brooklyn and New Jersey by bridges. The cost of the project is estimated at 26,000,000 dollars, and the value of the added land at 200,000,000 dollars. Mr. Ruge reckons that the city would secure a direct gain of 185,000,000 dollars; but he takes no account of the cost of the acquisition of Governor's Island, which belongs to the Federal Government. It is thought, however, that the Government would sell the island, which is a picturesque feature of the harbour, at a moderate price. A Bill in furtherance of the project has already been laid before the State Legislature. The Municipal authorities are giving their attention to the matter, but they have to consider also how much a brilliant idea is worth.

## A COUNTER CLAIM.

Mr. Alfred C. Liebler, of Brooklyn, says the idea of prolonging Manhattan is his, and he has addressed the following letter to the City Comptroller, Mr. Metz:—

"Enclosed you will find my account for 184,000 dollars, being 10% of 184,000,000 dollars, the estimated amount of the profit which must accrue to the city by the prolongation of Manhattan to Governor's Island. It is evident that this idea has been adopted in the Bill which Senator McCarren has laid before the Legislature.

"I first laid this plan before Mayor Grace, and again before Mayor Strong; but both took it as a joke. I next endeavoured to interest the Brooklyn League and the Manhattan Chamber of Industry in it. Now I see that this plan, like other ideas of mine, has been stolen, and that I am robbed of the credit of its authorship. Therefore the enclosed account, which I consider extremely modest.

"Otherwise I would have made no claim."

## THE TOPER'S INGENUITY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 26.

In no country in the world are so many laws enacted and so many regulations issued as in America. Equally true it is, that in no country are so many laws evaded as in the United States. Every law that is passed sets the inventive faculty of certain people to work, and the means devised to nullify the effect of the law are often surprising. For instance, the New York Sunday laws prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks in hotels on the Sabbath except at meal times. This enactment is met, in the case of many "landlords" who do not even possess an hotel licence, by setting a plate of sandwiches on every table. On close examination, the sandwiches will be found to be as hard as stone, or perhaps mere cardboard imitations. An inventive genius, a saloon-keeper in Petaluna, California, went one better than that. In Petaluna the law is that public-houses shall be altogether closed on Sundays. It occurred to a police official there, whether "from information received" or in consequence of his own observation, to inspect the premises of a barber, whose business he suspected was not confined to shaving and hair-dressing. Going into a bath-room behind the hair-cutting saloon, he turned on a faucet which should have admitted water to a bath. Instead of water, it was beer that flowed; and, on making further search, the official discovered that the pipe of which the faucet was the outlet was connected at its other end with a barrel of beer in the cellar of a neighbouring saloon. The saloon-keeper, in order to evade the effect of the law which compelled him to keep his own premises closed, had, in collusion with his friend and neighbour the barber, fitted up and supplied a "bath-room" for him. The barber's customers increased in number, but the saloon-keeper controlled his "water-supply" by means of a water-gauge of the regulation kind, attached to his own beer barrels.