

Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AMERICA AND JAPAN.

New York, May 7.
The journal *Outlook*, of whose editorial staff Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is a member, publishes in its issue of yesterday an article from the pen of the ex-President on the Japanese immigration question. Mr. Roosevelt says that America is bound to wait and observe whether Japan is in a position to effectually prevent the emigration of labourers to the United States. If her efforts are unsuccessful and the stream of yellow immigration continues unabated, it will become necessary for America to defend herself by legislative measures. The well-meaning but unreasonable apostles of peace, continues the article, who are doing their best to throw difficulties in the way of expanding the fleet, are simply hindering America's chance of victory in the event of trouble.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 27.
Reports which have reached here from San Francisco state that great preparations are being made to welcome the squadron of Japanese cruisers which is expected to visit the Golden Gate within the next few days. The San Francisco municipality has authorized a large sum of money as an entertainment fund for the Japanese officers and men; several of the newspapers have opened similar funds and are receiving heavy contributions from their readers; many leading members of San Franciscan society are arranging balls, receptions, and garden parties for the officers; in a word, the city is laying itself out to give a remarkably cordial reception to the representatives of the Mikado. Taken in conjunction with the bitter feeling which prevailed in California a few short months ago, this attitude strikes the East as incomprehensible, but it is welcomed none the less as a proof that commonsense has prevailed over rabid jingoism, and that Californians are beginning to weary of the frenzied outpourings of the subsidised press, which did its utmost to bring about acute friction between the United States and Japan. It is notorious that the labour union element on the Pacific Coast initiated the anti-Japanese movement and subsequently did its utmost to fan the flames of racial hatred. The mobs which smashed and looted Japanese restaurants and residences and, in some cases, offered personal violence to law-abiding Japanese settlers were in the main composed of paid agitators from the unions. The worst "toughs" were plied with money and drink, and then set on to wreck Japanese property. The Pacific Coast unions even sent delegates into British Columbia to stir up similar disturbances there; and while for a time the better classes were led into believing the "Yellow peril" as imminent and real, it soon became apparent that the leaders of the movement were simply inspired by the most selfish and sordid motives. Mr. W. R. Hearst, the yellow press King, personally visited California at the height of the trouble and despatched inflammatory telegrams to his countless papers, prophesying that war with Japan was a question of months. Events have proved him a false prophet, and the agitation received its deathblow when, last fall, it became known that Japan was drastically cutting down her naval and military estimates. The subsequent rejection of several anti-Japanese proposals by the State Legislature was not so much due to the personal intervention of Mr. Roosevelt as to the growing belief that wanton injury had been done to the Japanese people. The pending visit of the cruisers to San Francisco may well prove to be the beginning of a new and brighter era in the relations between the United States and what Americans are fond of calling the "Yankees of the East."

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TURKISH WOMEN TO GO VEILED.

Constantinople, May 7.
In spite of the new order of things which has come into being with the victory of the reforming element, it is obvious that Turkish women have not yet won emancipation. An official announcement made by the Police President of Constantinople yesterday states that Turkish women must not appear on the streets without being thickly veiled, neither must they wear clothes which in any way may be considered as infringing the dictates of decency and modesty. This announcement is only one of a series of similar proclamations which have been issued since the entrance into power of the new régime. It is believed that the Young Turks are adopting this attitude towards women out of deference to the views of the more conservative element in Turkish opinion, which sees in the overthrow of Abdul Hamid and the general introduction of European ideas into the Empire detrimental consequences to the religious and moral principles of old Turkey. As there are still many indications that the conservative body possesses power, the Young Turks are anxious to conciliate them by every reasonable means; hence the strong measures now being taken with regard to the women.
At today's sitting of the Court Martial, the ex-Sultan's secretary Djevad testified that his master had instigated the disturbances in the provinces. It is believed that the summoning of Djevad as a witness and the incriminating nature of his evidence is symptomatic of an intention to subsequently institute proceedings against Abdul Hamid, which could not well end otherwise than in sentence of death being passed upon him. The ringleader of the military revolt at Erzeroum has been brought to Constantinople, and will shortly be tried before the Court Martial. Kiamil Pasha is reported to be seriously ill.
The diplomatic representatives of the various Powers waited on Hilmi Pasha yesterday to congratulate him on his appointment as Grand Vizier. The new Cabinet is hailed in diplomatic circles as being very favourably constituted, and it is hoped that they will be able to effectually grapple with what is undoubtedly at the moment a very serious internal situation.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, May 7.
The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, who arrived here yesterday from Chicago, was present in the evening at a banquet given in his honour by the Citizens' Business League and, in responding to the toast of his health, said he was glad to be the guest of the American city that contained the largest percentage of citizens of German origin. He regarded the honour done to him as the expression of friendship for a nation which had always stood in the best relation to the American people. The supposition that Germany had laid aside her old ideals was wrong. The best proof that those honourable ideals still held sway in the minds of the German people, and that the governing motive of that people was the sense of justice, was the social policy introduced by the Emperor Wilhelm I. and Prince Bismarck and further developed by the present Emperor. The Workmen's Insurance laws had exercised great influence on municipal administration in Germany.

THE LAW OF EARTHQUAKES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)
Paris, May 6.
"Cherchez la règle," in these days of the scientific unification of the whole chain of cosmic events, is a procedure as well-established as "cherchez la femme" in matters more intimate and social. M. Henri de Parville, the latest luminary to shine in the brilliant galaxy of French science, is a savant who has given birth to a theory which, if it survives the test of practical experience, will have far-reaching and beneficial consequences. M. de Parville is a specialist in earthquakes and, for a long time past, in his quiet, little villa at Parc au Princes, has been keeping his finger on the seismic pulse of the globe, with the result that he has discovered an apparent law of periodicity in those seemingly haphazard, intestinal convulsions of Mother Earth—if one may speak so disrespectfully—which we call earthquakes. Briefly, he states that seismic shocks and, incidentally, tempests, are due to certain recurrent relations of the sun and moon, well-known to all astronomers and sailors, and all that is necessary is to calculate, from the somewhat complicated data involved, the earth-zones along which these solar and lunar concordances take effect.
With the critical dates we are well acquainted, and all the earthquake shocks which have recently occurred on so large a scale in Sicily, Portugal, and Persia have happened at these anxious periods. M. Parville's observations extend over 46 years, and the coincidences of date, if one may employ such a phrase, have never failed to be remarkable nor to produce their effect. Whether any particular place will be affected by earthquake shocks, or marked change in weather, at the critical periods, probably depends entirely on the local barometric conditions. M. de Parville, in giving this information to the world, also adds the following list of critical dates for the month of May, viz. 2-3, 6-7, 12-13, 17-18, 20-23, 26-27, 30-31, and it will be interesting to see, from the newspaper reports, whether anything untoward occurs at or about those times in the growing untrustworthiness of our planetary home. Thus far the only earthquake shock of importance this month has been that at Reggio di Calabria on the 4th inst.

THE SERVIAN REGICIDES.

London, May 7.
In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bottomly (Liberal) drew attention to the fact that three Servian officers whom he named and who took part in the murder of King Peter, and asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, with regard to the agreement which led to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Servia, care had been taken that the British Minister Resident at Belgrade should not in his official capacity come into personal contact with those people.
Sir Edward Grey replied that he knew nothing about the officers named, and that the renewal of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Servia had done good. He therefore suggested that this question should not unnecessarily be brought up for discussion anew.

THE FRENCH REVENUE.

Paris, May 6.
The yield of the indirect taxes in the month of April last shows an increase of 7,043,600 francs on the amount estimated and of 9,351,300 francs on the yield in the corresponding period last year.

B E R L I N

British people resident in Berlin are once more reminded that a general meeting of the Berlin British Colony takes place tonight (Saturday) at 8.30, in the Kaiser Saal of the Restaurant Rheingold, corner of Potsdamer and Bellevue Strasse. All are urgently invited to attend.

As already announced, it is hoped to include in the business of the meeting preliminary arrangements with regard to the proposed celebration, on May 24, of Empire Day. Aside from the election of a permanent committee to carry on the organisation of the Colony, this seems to be about the most urgent matter on hand. Patriotically considered, some such celebration is a crying necessity among the British element in Berlin, which, perhaps even more than the American, is exposed to the dangers of demoralisation.

The British Colony is not, like the American, continually re-invigorated by an influx of "new blood" from home, in the shape of "transient" British residents, spending a winter or two in Berlin, or of a large body of British music students, as well as finished artists and teachers, come to "brush up" and enlarge their horizon in the hub of the musical world. Any re-Anglicising element of this sort is entirely lacking.

The British Colony in Berlin has even suffered a considerable decrease, numerically, during the past few years. There is therefore all the more necessity to use every available means to rouse and foster the patriotic instinct, the British instinct, in as many British people as are here—numbering, it is believed, some 1,500. There can hardly be any question but that one of the best means towards this end would be the celebration of Empire Day on May 24.

The actual form which the celebration is to take will possibly be discussed at tonight's meeting. An outdoor celebration, combining a steamer excursion with lunch and supper at some attractive river resort, seems the most natural solution of the problem, and will probably be adopted. The American Colony, with their annual celebration of July 4 at Grünau, have proved the patriotic value of this informal method of keeping the day.

American custom might, it has been suggested, well be followed in other particulars. Why not, for example, let the British celebrants follow the happy American lead in despatching a telegram, on May 24, to King Edward, the Ruler of the Empire? If despatched in the morning, it is pointed out, there is no reason why a reply from the King, through his Secretary, should not arrive in the evening, in time to be read to the assembled Colony. Little observances of this sort make for patriotism, and would not only bind British residents in Berlin to the home country but would also do much towards bringing them together amongst themselves.

If the British Ambassador would follow the custom of the American Ambassador in Berlin, and, as an honoured fellow-subject, grace the national celebration with his presence—if for a short time only,—the effective fulfilment of its object would, needless to say, be doubly assured.

At the English Tea at the Lyceum Club on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Willekes Macdonald and Miss Partello were hostesses. A musical programme was rendered by Mr. Louis Edlin, a New York violinist, and by Miss Norma Schooler, a young American Wagnerian singer, who has frequently been heard in social circles in Berlin. Mr. Edlin, who, by the way, is Kreisler's only pupil, played a Viouxtempo Polonaise, bringing out the Slavonic character of the music with great brilliancy. He was accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald. Miss Schooler, accompanied by Herr Kapellmeister Lowe, gave two operatic selections. Among those present were Mrs. J. W. Louth, Mrs. Gülcher, Frau Major Driesel, Mrs. Friedeberg, Mrs. Goldberg, Mrs. J. P. Wisser, and Mrs. Reginald Belknap, the wives of the American military and naval attachés, and M. Schmolck, of the Dutch Legation.

Mrs. L. A. Harris, wife of Lamar A. Harris, an attorney of Los Angeles, California, has come to Berlin and is located at Barbarossa Strasse 36 with her friend Mrs. W. C. Creighton, also of Los Angeles. Mrs. Harris will study voice while in Berlin with Mrs. Mackenzie Wood.

Miss Alice Rosentower, late of Berchtesgadener Strasse 4, has left for England, where she has been engaged as teacher of German in the Girls' College at Cheltenham. Before entering on her duties Miss Rosentower has been staying for a short time with Mrs. Emil Sauret, in Maida Vale, London, W.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patton, of Kansas City, are newcomers in Berlin. They are stopping with Frau von Sodenstern, Tauntzien Strasse 6.

Friends of Mr. H. Nevill Smith, Potsdamer Str. 111, gathered in force on Sunday last at an afternoon musicale of which he was the host. An excellent informal programme was rendered by Miss Florence Towl-Ballara, of Melbourne (Kiel Opera); Miss Edna Duncan; and Frl. Ammon and Professor Otto (Kunstgewerbe-Schule). Mr. Smith himself who has been studying with M. Jacques Bouhy in Paris, sang a group of Italian and French songs.

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Emil Sauret, whose reputation as a violinist is international, will remain in London during 1909. His latest composition, an Elegy and Valse, has been dedicated to Miss Elsa Rosentower, his pupil, and will be played by her in the Blüthner Saal with full orchestra next winter.

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Royal Theatre	Der Menemont .. 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust .. 7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege .. 8
Lessing Theatre	Hedda Gabler .. 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver .. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Malc .. 8
Kleines Theater	Moral .. 8
Hebbel Theatre	Arsène Lupin .. 8
Comic Opera	Tirland .. 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie .. 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel .. 8
Schiller Theatre O. burg .. Charlotten-	Narziss .. 8
" "	Die Welt, in der man sich langweilt .. 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenfieber .. 8
Luisen Theatre	Krone und Fessel .. 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Spreewald-Käte .. 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	Pachita (K. Russ. Hofballet) .. 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 Theater	Berlin, wie es weint und lacht .. 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Walthalla Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Follies Caprice	Allein — endlich. Ungerade Tage .. 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Gastspieltheatre	Gefallene Mädchen .. 8.30
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Melne-Deine Tochter. Der selige 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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

PERSIFLAGE.

Relative to the American Tariff tax on stockings, the Troy Press wants to know "Hose fault is it?" Darned if we know.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Is it right to indulge in light and airy persiflage on so serious a subject? Knit!

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

London, May 6.

Respecting the report that the orders for the movements of the Home Fleet in May had been altered and that the alteration had reference to the tactical manœuvres of the German battle fleet, Reuter is officially informed that the orders issued for the movements of the Home Fleet are in accordance with the practice hitherto. The supposition of a connection between those movements and the exercises of the German fleet is baseless.

(In connection with the foregoing despatch, it should be added that the "baseless supposition" was first mooted by the German telegraphic agency. This will not be the first time that British and German fleets have manœuvred in the same waters simultaneously. Last year the British naval manœuvres were also held in the North Sea, and it will be remembered on that occasion that absurd reports of armed British sailors landing on the Denmark coast were circulated in certain German newspapers. There is not the least real significance in the fact of either the British or the German fleets choosing the North Sea as their manœuvring ground. The waters in question are now recognised by the naval authorities of both countries as providing more adequate tests of seamanship and skilled navigation than the calmer regions of the Mediterranean and Baltic, where the respective naval manœuvres of the two countries were formerly held.—Ed., D. R.)

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

Vienna, May 7.

The London *Times* recently published a telegram from Vienna in which it was stated that a sudden change had taken place in the arrangements respecting the visit of the Emperor William to Vienna, the reason assigned for the change being that the "quiet" reception that was originally planned would not have given adequate expression to the importance of the service rendered by Germany to Austria-Hungary during the Balkan crisis.

The *Pörtlische Korrespondenz* is authorised by competent authority to declare that this obviously prejudiced intelligence is a gross misrepresentation of what actually occurred; as the Emperor William himself, after receiving the invitation of the Emperor Franz Josef to visit him, had Schönbrunn in view as the scene of the visit, and it was by the express wish of the Emperor Franz Josef that the capital was chosen as the place of meeting of the two monarchs.

St. Petersburg, May 7.

The journal *Vetcher* publishes what is believed to be a fantastic report to the effect that the German Emperor will pay a visit to St. Petersburg in the middle of May. This Imperial visit, continues the journal, is in connection with the change in Russian policy.

THE ALASKAN EXHIBITION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 28.

It is announced that the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition at Seattle will be opened on the first of June. The inaugural ceremony will be as novel as many other features of this exhibition. At 12.30 p.m. on the date fixed President Taft, sitting in his room at White House, will press an electric button, by whose action the gates of the exhibition park in Seattle, thousands of miles distant, will swing open and admit the public. The same pressure of the button will also ring a bell in New York, giving the signal for the start of the great automobile race from New York to Seattle.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, May 7.

It is reported from Fez, that the British Minister Resident has demanded from the Maghzen the return of the 500,000 francs paid to Raisuli for the release of Kaid Maclean, and that an understanding has already been reached on the subject between the Minister and Mulai Hafid. On the other hand, the Sultan is reported to have curtly rejected the demands of the Spanish Minister Resident, especially those concerning the Riff district.

WOMAN WHO KISSED NAPOLEON'S HAND.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 28.

A woman who kissed Napoleon's hand in 1807 has just died at a home in New York, aged 108 years. Her name was Rosa Aaronwald, and she was born in Warsaw. When Napoleon made his entry into Warsaw she was six years old. She had a clear recollection of that ceremony and of another circumstance which she often related,—viz. that the Corsican hero shook her hand, whereupon she kissed his. The old lady remained in Warsaw till she was 79 years old. Then, on the death of her husband, she followed her children to America, where they had settled as emigrants.

PARIS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 5.

LE SENS COMMUN.

"God's Own Common-Sense, which is more than Knowledge," is a sentiment worthily enshrined by Kipling in one of his lesser-known poems. A writer in a Parisian daily recently discussed, more or less seriously, a proposal to introduce a new item into the college curriculum:—a course in Common Sense! He pointed his remarks with an anecdote of a husband who assassinated his wife and explained his act by saying that it was impossible for the woman and him to get along together, as she was always in the right! There are limits to the uses of a virtue even so utilitarian, and we all know people who oppress us by their invariably practical way of looking at things. Common-sense would render the police force almost unnecessary. It would for ever prevent the political and social extravagances which provoke revolutions.

Once thoroughly trained in this valuable faculty, we should be proof against "the more popular illusions, certain kinds of impossible hopes, and the more useless forms of anger!" The writer does not define these vague terms, but one is inclined to give a general assent to his statements. One would not, he continued, demand from society more than it could give, and in the domestic circle we should see the virtues of family love, politeness, forbearance and a "taste for economy" established on a more permanent basis. One could hardly claim more for Christian Science! The writer justly recognises that there are difficulties in founding a course in which all the world would be scholars in search of a teacher, for who could profess to be master of such a subject?

The aristocrats who sought to preserve their lives in 1789 had just as much common-sense in their attitude as the revolutionaries who sought to slay them. The essayist concluded that common-sense in itself is but a useful alloy to Wisdom, and cannot be taught in fifty lessons, as plausible advertisers profess to do with English and Esperanto. He opined that a common-sensed nation would be a thoroughly mediocre one and concluded with an eloquent plea for the cultivation of fancy and paradox. "Idle dreams and hot-headed impulses lend the charm of variety to the otherwise monotonous reign of practical ideas. There is nobody so exasperating as the person who is always logical!"

THE FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

Paris, May 7.

M. Marck, treasurer of the General Confederation of Labour, and M. Torton, secretary of the Bourse du Travail at Rouen, have been sentenced to four and three months imprisonment respectively for delivering inflammatory speeches on the first of May.

(A full account of the circumstances in connection with M. Marck's utterances was contained in the article by our Paris correspondent, published in yesterday's *Daily Record*.)

Paris, May 7.

The travelling post-office officials have declared themselves favourably disposed, in principle, to a renewal of the postal officials' strike, while the staff of the chief telegraph office here yesterday expressed themselves in similar terms during a large mass meeting, held to decide the date at which the strike should be declared.

Paris, May 7.

The indications today are that a great strike, involving not only the postal and other Governmental departments but the greater part of the national commercial employes, is imminent. The Government are taking every precaution so as not to be caught napping a second time. M. Clemenceau has requested the Society of Carrier-Pigeon Owners to place their trained carrier birds at the disposal of the Government in view of the impending strike, to which the president of the Society answered that the 165,000 birds belonging to members would be placed under the control of the Government in any emergency. M. Symian, whose retention in office is the chief complaint of the postal employes, told a representative of the *Eclair* this morning that the Government would never recognise the newly formed syndicate of postal officials, and would refuse to hold any communication with them whatever. The officials of the French railways held a great meeting last night, and during the proceedings a delegate from the Government telegraph employes made his appearance, expressing the hope that in case of a strike the railway men would do their duty. His words were received by the meeting with enthusiastic applause.

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*.

DRESDEN

A Dresden correspondent writes:—"I send you herewith a clipping from a London paper, which may be of local interest. It seems to be a craze at present for itinerant musicians to dub themselves as 'genuine Dresden.' Possibly a strong stand against this tendency if made in your columns might do some good."

The clipping enclosed reads:—

A new quartet, styling themselves the "Dresden" Quartet, made their first appearance in England at the Bechstein Hall, last night, where they gave a recital. The quartet is composed of Messrs. Emil Stegelm, Bruno Eichorn, Arthur Eller, and Joh. Fleischer, all of whom are members of the Königliche Kapelle. Judging from their performance last night it would seem that their abilities are not of an exceptionally high order. Mozart's No. 3 Quartet in E flat major showed that their *ensemble*, for the most part, is well balanced and even, while their tone production is of the soft singing quality rather than of any great power of resonance. This suffered somewhat from the uncertain intonation, especially of the first and second violins, which was apparent throughout the evening. The last two movements of the Mozart Quartet were most successful.

With regard to the remarks of our correspondent, it is unfortunately true that the prestige and musical renown which the city of Dresden at present enjoys throughout the civilised world is likely to become seriously prejudiced by the unauthorised and repeated use of the city's name in connection with musical ventures undertaken by enterprising persons. We learn from another source that paragraphs are continually appearing in the London press dealing with concerts given there or in the provinces by instrumentalists and vocalists describing themselves as of Dresden origin. The evil is undeniable, but a remedy is difficult to suggest. As the law now stands, there is absolutely nothing to prevent any orchestra or individual musicians who perform in England or America appropriating a title to which they have not the least shadow of claim. To combat the evil it would be necessary to formulate something in the nature of an international agreement similar to that regarding copyrights. Until that is done every Tom, Dick, and Harry who inflicts his genius upon English or American audiences is at liberty to attach unto himself some Dresden musical title, thereby deluding his victims into the belief that they are listening to real Dresden art.

The music at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche this afternoon will commemorate the 150th anniversary of Händel's death; the compositions to be performed being the great composer's Organ Concerto No. 1, edited by Max Seiffert, and the Utrecht "Jubilate." The latter, usually described in Germany as the Hundredth Psalm, is among the less well known of Händel's works. Composed by command of Queen Anne in honour of the Peace of Utrecht, it was afterwards specially rearranged for a church choir. Its first performance took place, by Royal command, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the 7th of July 1713, on the same evening with the Utrecht "Te Deum." The performance was attended by all the members of Parliament, who drove to the Cathedral through the illuminated streets in procession. The "Jubilate" bears all the marks of Händel's monumental art, and is one of the works to which Mozart referred when he said: "If Händel will sometimes walk in the ways of his own time, he will strike like lightning."

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.

German lessons Every shop where English is spoken by a lady, German by birth, should take in and advertise in Apply: D. H. 4268, Radolf Wiese, Dresden. The Daily Record, Struve Str. 5, 1.

Bad Pyrmont, famous mineral waters, loveliest mountainous surroundings, one hour from Hanover. **Villa Stephani, Bomberg-Allee.** Excellent boarding, moderate prices. German lessons by certificated teacher. American references.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY REICHS-APOTHEKE
ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST
DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10.

Tonbild Theater
der Ersten Deutschen Tonbild Theater G. m. b. H.
Prager Strasse No. 47.
Most refined Art-Institution in the city.
Refined Performances in refined surroundings.
Today
New First-class Program.
Performances daily from 9 to 11 p.m.

The droll musicians of the Sudanese troupe, Turkia, Serrna, and Mohammed, now performing in the Zoological Gardens have found much favour with habitual Zoo visitors and the general public. The tent in which they occupy themselves during the intervals between their appearances in the arena is constantly surrounded by an interested crowd; but the greatest favourite with the visitors is a violinist and singer named Messand, who plays, not on an ordinary violin, but an instrument furnished with a single thin strip of well-greased leather. His performances on that "string" are not such as to make a Paganini jealous, but his singing, his grotesque movements, and extraordinary facial distortions keep the spectators in high good humour. It might interest anthropologists to measure the skull of this peculiar representative of the species *homo sapiens*, and the results of their measurements would be remarkable.

The programme at the Tonbild Theatre, Prager Strasse 47, is this week as attractive as ever, with promise of sustained quality and novelty next week. Nowhere in our knowledge have the latest developments in cinematography and the gramophone been utilised more successfully than at this pleasant establishment, where a pictorial review of the world's events is varied by vocal selections as sung by some of the most famous artists on the operatic stage. The Tonbild Theatre furnishes a delightful place to spend an afternoon with pleasure and profit.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 9
With His Majesty's Permission:

Grand Musical Performance

for the benefit of the Pension Fund of the Royal Opera Chorus, arranged by the male Choir Dresden Orpheus on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of its foundation.

Sunday night Carmen at 7.30
Monday night Rienzi " 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Der Gast des Mocenigo at 7.30
Sunday night Robert und Bertram " 7.30
Monday night King Lear " 7

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Händel's death, will be as follows. (1) Händel's Organ Concerto No 1 with orchestra and cembalo, 3rd, 4th, and 5th movements. (2) Händel's Utrecht "Jubilate" for choir, soloists, orchestra, and cembalo. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein G. Sachse, soprano; Frau Rebhuhn, alto; Herr M. Jena, base; and Dr. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, cembalo; orchestras (grand and concertino) composed of members of the Allgemeiner Musikverein. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

Dresden Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—5. Mondays 9—1. 1.50.
Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2. free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.

H^{dt.} W^{m.} Bassenge & Co., Bank.
Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.
PAYMENTS ON ALL LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Exchange of Circular-Notes.
Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates.
Postal Orders. English and American newspapers.
Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

WAGNER LETTERS.

Next week there is to be sold in Germany a lot of eleven of Wagner's letters. They can scarcely be called inedited letters, since what professes to be these documents appears in a volume of Wagner's letters published at Leipzig in 1888. It appears, however, that the editor, according to a Paris contemporary, dealt with the writings in such a manner that they are scarcely recognisable. He altered some passages, and truncated others. He modernised Wagner's orthography, and substituted some turned phrases, where Wagner's style did not come up to his fastidious standard. Some passages are suppressed altogether, and the suppressions are not even shown by dots. The editor sustained the narrative by altering the text.

Wagner's Leipzig editor did more. The master never recoiled in his private correspondence from his energetic expressions. Such expressions which appear in the letters disappear in the publication of 1888. Names of persons for the most part have been withheld, and so have the references to Wagner's first wife, and his views upon certain of his interpreters. But the amusing point is that many of the bowdlerised letters have been utilised in the master's biography by Glasenapp. In the circumstances it is not surprising that here in Germany there is a call for a revised edition of the letters. The letters under consideration, it may be added, were addressed to Ferdinand Heine, who at one time was leader of the orchestra at Dresden, afterwards a comedian, then manager and costumier of the Theatre Royal in that city.

THE POPE AND MODERNISM.

Rome, May 6.

On the occasion of the octocentenary of Saint Anselm, the Pope wrote an Encyclical, which is now published, recalling the Eucharistic Congress in "the noble British Isles." His Holiness recalls the struggle in Catholic countries against the fundamental rights of the Church, where the intellectual and moral perversions of the masses sought to separate the State from religion, and to oppress the Church. In connection with this the Pope recalls the solemn words St. Anselm wrote to the sovereign of his time:—"There is nothing God loves more than the liberty of his Church." "To the bitterness of the struggle abroad," the Encyclical continues, "is joined the fresh bitterness at home, where modernism is working."

The Pope, in conclusion, urges the clergy to fight courageously against modern tendencies, and to endeavour to strengthen the union between the faithful and the Pontiff.

PICTURE POSTCARDS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 27.

In the new Tariff Bill the duty on lithographs, writing paper, and other paper goods has been considerably increased. Nevertheless, the protected industries have inaugurated a movement to obtain a still higher duty on one category of these goods, namely picture post-cards. Mr. William Coakly, the President of the International Protective Association, has just had audience with Mr. Taft, when he laid before the President samples of post-cards with views of Washington and marked "made in Germany." Millions of post-cards, he said, were exported annually from Germany to America; and the higher rate of wages in America rendered it impossible for American industry to compete with the German post-cards, which were manufactured cheaply.

OLD AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 26.

Foreigners often say that the great mass of the American people care only for material things, to the exclusion of all ideal impulses. The fact is that America has a great thirst for knowledge, as is shown by the large number of high-class educational institutions and the thousands of students attending them. According to statistics recently published, there are no less than 453 Universities and Colleges distributed among the different States of the Union. The best known and oldest, which date back to the earliest Colonial times, are: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, founded 1636; William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, founded 1693; and Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, founded 1701. The next oldest, in chronological order, are: the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, founded 1740; Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., 1746; Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, 1749; Columbia University, New York, 1754; Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, 1764; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1766; Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, 1769; Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, 1782; and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1783.

DRESDEN

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

Brühl & Guttentag.—Artistic needle work.—Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

Pension von Oertzen

old established house

Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.

Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau

Strasse 11, I.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

B. A. MÜLLER, by appointment to the Saxon Court, Prager Strasse 32-34.

LAWN TENNIS EXHIBITION.

Depot: Slazenger, Bussey, Jaques, Prosser, etc.

Worcester House School

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse.

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

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.

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. P. 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 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.

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.

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.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York May 5.

THE LAWYERS' HAPPY LAND.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 20.

America is becoming more and more a land of lawyers. None of the higher professions is so crowded as that of the law. Lawyers take a prominent part in politics. A large number of the members of Congress and of the State Legislatures are lawyers. The President and almost all his Cabinet ministers hail from the Bench or bar. Yet, in spite of its being overcrowded, the legal profession is a very lucrative one. America offers more opportunities or possibilities for actions at law than almost any other country. A lawyer is almost as necessary here as a family physician. Nearly every second word of a man of business is: "I must speak to my lawyer about it." A single sensational trial often suffices to gain a national reputation for the fortunate counsel who conducted the winning case, and then his fees begin to mount up to enormous sums. A great number of attorneys who are permanently engaged as advisers to Trusts and corporations are in receipt of incomes of a hundred thousand dollars a year and upwards. In not a few cases, famous advocates have received fees amounting to over a hundred thousand dollars in a single trial. The present Attorney General of the United States, Mr. George B. Wickersham, who was one of the Counsel in the action of the City of Chicago v. the Chicago Traction Company, received a fee of 200,000 dol.

A MILLION DOLLAR FEE.

One of the Judges of the New Jersey Appeal Court, Mr. James B. Dill, received 1,000,000 dollars for settling differences between Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Henry C. Frick. That is the highest single sum ever paid to an American lawyer. Mr. William D. Guthrie drew 800,000 dollars for conducting the Henry B. Plant will case.

A CINCH FOR MR. ROOT.

But Senator Root, formerly Secretary of War, enjoys the distinction of having earned the highest legal fee in the shortest time. While he was Secretary of War, he was requested by Mrs. Russel Sage to give her legal advice on a question relating to the estate of her deceased husband, which was valued at 140,000,000 dollars. Mr. Root caused Mrs. Russel Sage to be informed that he was Secretary of War and had given up his legal practice. Mrs. Russel Sage replied that she must see him; to which Mr. Root rejoined that she must see some one else, as his fee would be prohibitive. "What would be the amount?" asked Mrs. Russel Sage's representative? "Well," replied Mr. Root, "Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars"—thinking he had thus put an end to the negotiations with the lady. But on the very same day she instructed her representative to pay the money, to Mr. Root's great surprise. He then took the matter seriously in hand, and in forty-eight hours it was settled to Mrs. Russel Sage's complete satisfaction. Mr. Root has the reputation of being one of the cleverest, if not the cleverest, lawyers in the United States.

A WIRELESS TELEPHONE CITY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 27.

Wireless telephones are now in use in Portland, Maine, where a system has been established for the general use of the public. Four of the thirty stations that have been planned are already in full service. The novelty caught on at once, and has proved quite efficient. Regular telephonic communication is now possible with the islands in Casco Bay, opposite the town; until now it has been irregular because, owing to the run of the sea and the rockiness of the sea-bottom, it has been found impossible to protect the telephone wires to the islands against continued interruptions. The wireless telephone system of Portland was invented by one of its citizens, Mr. Frederick Collins. On the first day four hundred conversations were held.

BEE-STINGS TO CURE RHEUMATISM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 27.

A novel method of treatment for rheumatism has been introduced into the Roosevelt Hospital in New York, where the senior physician discovered that the sting of a bee had a good effect on sufferers from rheumatism, and at once applied himself to the bee-sting cure. The bee-stings worked wonders. A patient who had suffered from rheumatism for years was treated to ten stings, and immediately became fit for work. In order to carry out the cure, the physicians of the hospital procure 100 bees from the country every week.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate northerly winds, more cloudy, mostly dry, continued sharp variations of temperature.