

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
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1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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ANOTHER LINK IN ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

The approaching visit to Germany of some three-score English clergymen, due to arrive in Hamburg some four weeks from today, is already a subject of paramount interest in clerical circles in Berlin. Very shortly not only the clergy, but also the city authorities of Berlin, Hamburg, Eisenach, Bielefeld, etc., will begin to gird themselves in preparation for the arrival of the honoured visitors of the cloth. The Daily Record representative in Berlin learns that the programme for the welcoming and entertainment of the English clergy is already arranged, practically in its final form. Beyond the usual stereotyped round of banquets, receptions and speech-making, it includes many features which cannot fail to be of extreme interest to the visiting Englishmen. "We are anxious, if possible, to repay in kind the real interest and profit we German clergymen received on our visit to England," said the leading Consistory official who received The Daily Record correspondent last week.

One feature of the programme directly suggested by the English clergy's method of entertaining their German guests is the arrangement which is under way to receive all the English visitors as guests in the homes of the German clergy,—unless, it is explained, "a particular preference for hotel life should be expressed." This extension of hospitality is by way of an exchange for the glimpse of English home life which was afforded the German visitors to England, and which, apparently, was greatly appreciated.

Approximately, the programme of the visit is as follows:—

- June 9.—Arrival in Hamburg; banquetting, speech-making, and inspection of the city.
- June 11.—Arrival, by special train, in Berlin; welcome in the Philharmonie, with speeches of greeting by both German and English clergy.
- June 12.—Drive through Berlin, on sight-seeing tour including Unter den Linden; Tiergarten; Charlottenburg.—Schloss and Mausoleum. Luncheon in the Berlin Rathaus. Parliamentary reception.
- June 13 (Sunday).—Special service in the Dom, with sermon specially adapted to the occasion by the Court Chaplain, Dr. Dryander. For the visiting Catholic clergy a special service will be held in the Hedwigskirche. A liturgical service will also be held during the visit in the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church.
- June 14.—Potsdam, sight-seeing and reception. As yet nothing definite can be stated as to whether the Kaiser will receive the English visitors, but in view of the keen personal interest which his Majesty has taken in the visit from the outset the chances seem strongly in favour of his doing so. If the Imperial audience be granted, it is safe to say that it would take place at Potsdam. In the evening, the guests are to be feted at a banquet in the Landesausstellungspark, Berlin.
- June 15.—Visit to the University, with address of welcome by the Rector; a feature of special interest will be the demonstration given to the English clergy of German university methods; the guests will be asked to imagine themselves, for the time being, a class of German theological students, sitting at the feet of the renowned theologian, Dr. Adolf Harnack, who will deliver a discourse on Christian Literature. Farewell banquet in the evening at the Hotel Prinz Albrecht.
- June 16.—By special train to Eisenach. Inspection of the Wartburg.
- June 17.—Bielefeld, to inspect the celebrated Colony and benevolent institutions founded by the German philanthropist, Pastor von Bodelschwingh, a German General Booth in miniature.
- June 18.—Departure for Bremen; welcome by the city of Bremen, prior to sailing, on June 19, for Southampton.

THE GRAND DUCHESS CYRIL OF RUSSIA.

We are informed by telegram from Paris that the Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia has given birth to an infant daughter, and that mother and child are doing well.

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KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 9.

King Edward arrived back in his capital yesterday evening looking bronzed and well after his lengthy sojourn abroad. He was heartily cheered during the drive from the station to Buckingham palace. It was remarked that he looked extremely fit and vivacious, in contrast to his visible weariness on the occasion of his departure. An official announcement issued last night states that his Majesty is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and that his trip abroad did wonders in recuperating him.

Athens, May 9.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress Dowager of Russia have arrived here on the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert."

AN ENGLISH PRINCE FOR INDIA?

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 9.

Thus far there has been no official confirmation of the reports cabled from India to the effect that one of the younger sons of the Prince of Wales is to be trained to represent the British Sovereign in India. The rumour, however, has created wide interest, and is credited in many quarters. Such a step, it is believed, would go far towards settling the perilous unrest which has prevailed in India for the past two or three years. The Prince selected as Viceroy would hold his Court with much pomp and circumstance, at which the various native potentates would be welcomed in the regal manner dear to their hearts. The very fact of his near relationship to the actual ruler of the British Empire would give him more prestige that could possibly centre around a Viceroy of the ordinary rank. It is further reported that in the event of one of the Prince of Wales' sons being appointed to this high office, he would be given exhaustive instruction in Hindoo history, literature, economic conditions, and the languages of the country. Given the most favourable reception on all hands, the project cannot possibly materialise for many years in view of the tender years of the Heir Apparent's sons, but the plan is known to be receiving the earnest consideration of the Crown authorities.

Allahabad, May 9.

A detachment of 40 native cavalymen, commanded by an English subaltern, was attacked yesterday in the vicinity of Miralikhel (Beloochistan) by some seventy tribesmen, and a fierce conflict ensued. The troops lost three killed and one wounded, while the tribesmen escaped with two casualties.

FATAL PRAIRIE FIRES IN CANADA.

Winnipeg, May 9.

The prairie fires in the Saskatchewan province are still raging, and vast damage has been done to the timber and other property. Several persons have fallen victims to the fires.

MOHAMMED AND HIS ARMY.

ABDUL HAMID'S TREASURE STORE.

Constantinople, May 10.

Rumours, the truth of which cannot be tested and which are probably exaggerated, speak of a misunderstanding between the new Sultan and the Young Turks. Shevket Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, is said to have been obliged to intervene, as the Sultan had threatened certain measures, and to have published the notification already reported that the Army had dissolved all connection with the Young Turk Committee.

Although the inventory of the contents of Yildiz Kiosk is by no means yet complete, the discoveries of specie, bonds, and jewels made up to the present already amount to a very considerable sum. The newspapers continue to publish Arabian Night like accounts of the treasures unearthed, the recovery of which has been largely due to information supplied by Nadir Agha, one of the ex-Sultan's confidants. It is reported now that a receipt has been discovered for a deposit with the Deutsche Bank of £1,900,000. The list of valuables comprises carpets, tapestries, arms, ancient and modern, a natural history museum, libraries, and also many rare birds and animals, including, presumably, the laughing jackass with which the ex-Sultan was presented by the late British Ambassador, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, as a gift from the Governor of Queensland. The inventory also includes the equipment of a well-stocked carpenter's workshop, in which Abdul Hamid passed many busy hours in the recreation which was his favourite hobby. It is a characteristic fact that in most rooms were found revolvers disposed in handy places, and boxes of sweets and biscuits. The ex-Sultan's taste in flowers and horticulture is evidenced by a large collection of the rarest plants and fruit trees. The importation of these rarities afforded the imperial entourage opportunities of gratifying Abdul Hamid's capricious tastes, and at the same time of filling their own pockets. The extensive park of Yildiz Kiosk encompasses several large ornamental sheets of water on which float eleven sailing and row boats and four motor-boats.

Vienna, May 10.

It is reported from Belgrade that Prince Burhad Eddin, son of the deposed Sultan, is organising a rebellion in Albania, and is enrolling an army at whose head he will march on Salonika to liberate his imprisoned father.

Constantinople, May 10.

The city is gaily decorated in honour of the ceremony of the Sultan's girding on the Sword. The Government offices, the banks, and many private establishments are closed. Triumphal arches have been erected in front of the Hagia Sophia and the Ministry of War. Troops and schools are marching in to line the streets. The newspapers all contain articles on the event, hailing it as the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Turkey. The weather is fine.

Salonika, May 10.

The authorities have deputed several more officers to guard the Villa Aladini where Abdul Hamid is imprisoned. Persons having business at the residence are searched before being allowed to enter.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S HOLIDAY.

Malta, May 10.

The Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" arrived here this morning with the German Emperor and Empress on board, after a stormy passage from Corfu. The Imperial party were welcomed by the chief officials of the island, and festivities have been arranged.

BERLIN

THE BRITISH COLONY MEETING

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

The General Meeting of the British Colony held on Saturday evening passed off without casualties. More than that, it was, on the whole, a highly satisfactory meeting, giving promise of a flourishing future for the consolidated-Colony-to-be, and a future running along friendlier and more patriotic lines than hitherto.

Naturally the gathering included a small section of Chronic Dissenters, who hurled metaphorical eggs throughout the evening at the Chairman and all other speakers of a more constructive turn of mind than themselves. But they were entirely in the minority, and received considerably worse than they gave. Considered as a whole, the meeting was thoroughly unanimous in sentiment—particularly so when engaged in exultantly demolishing the time-wasters and malcontents.

About 500 people attended. There could be no complaint of lack of oxygen or over-crowding in the spacious "Kaiser-Saal" of the Rheingold which proved an ideal hall for the purpose. The Provisional Committee, consisting of Pro-Consul Steffen, Mr. L. Hamilton, Dr. Roman, Mr. J. W. Blackburn, and Mr. R. P. Ward, after submitting their report, the pith of which has already been published in *The Daily Record*, left the platform. The hearty thanks of the community for their energetic work in organising the meeting was later voted.

Mr. Hamilton, as spokesman of the Provisional Committee, immediately proposed that Professor F. S. Delmer should act in the capacity of Chairman to conduct the evening's meeting. The proposal having been seconded and carried, Professor Delmer mounted the platform amid applause. In a short introductory address he said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen!

"I am greatly pleased with the compliment you pay me. I feel inclined to say, with the man who was run over by the Kaiser's auto, that I do not know why this honour should have come upon me. This meeting of to-night marks a most auspicious occasion. It is the first time there has been an organised effort to call the British subjects of Berlin together for the purpose of making them feel that they are common members of the British Empire. I don't want to boast of Britishism and all the rest of it. But I think that at the present day it should emphatically not be forgotten, especially by us Englishmen living in Germany and in Berlin, that whatever differences of position, or creed, or of any other nature may separate us, we all belong to that country over which the Union Jack waves. That fact alone should, in a foreign land, tend to bind us close together. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"This sentiment has long been present in the Colony. It has been felt, and it has longed for expression. This is the first time that it has found expression, and I cannot help saying again how auspicious an occasion this is.

"I am sorry that I am unprepared with an address for the occasion, and I hope that you will feel content with the few extempore remarks I have to make. We all know that we are living in an epoch which will prove, perhaps, to be one of the great turning-points of history. We all feel that the British Empire to which we belong may perhaps in the near future have some tight places to go through. At such a moment we feel an especial appreciation of a great movement such as this, this Empire movement which has been largely instrumental in bringing us together here to-night.

"We feel, too, that we, here in Germany, may do something in a humble way towards helping on that movement; towards furthering the great work which the British nation represents. At present we have no plan before us, but to come together to utter the wishes and sentiments of patriotism with a common voice. We need some compass to guide us in this movement. I read, a short time ago, a story told by the Australian prime Minister, Mr. Deakin. When travelling some time back by water, from a Queensland port to another town in Australia, he was interested in watching a number of Australian natives in the boat, lying face downwards, looking intently over the bow. They were looking for the tracks which the boat was following, and marvelling at the white man's ingenuity in following traces which even they, the blacks, could not see. Now we have no tracks to guide us in this movement in Berlin, and like that ship we must have a compass. It seems to me that the compass we can best use is Patriotism—Patriotism without Jingoism or high-falalutin, but simple love of native land and duty to the Empire wherein we were born and to the flag that waves over it. But it must be Patriotism not in a spirit of antagonism or Polynesian exclusiveness. It must leave room for admiration of other countries, and especially of this great country in which we live. We can all admire the Germans, and find many things to respect in Germany. We all like Germany, while we all love England. It is in this broader sense of Patriotism that the British Colony means to organise itself and come together for the celebration of Empire Day."

Getting to the business of the meeting, the election of the Colony Committee, the Chairman said:—

"As to the Committee, we want a body of men who shall be representative, men of status, standing for all permanent parts of the British Community in Berlin. The very first of these is the Church. This movement must be united with and work hand in hand with the English Church in Berlin. But it does not mean to be subordinate to that Church nor to any other Church. There must be a free hand on both sides."

The Chairman then read down the following names which had been put into his hands as a proposed list for election as Colony Committee:—

Rev. J. H. Fry, Chaplain of the English Church.
Miss Lake, Directress of the Governesses' Home.
Mr. A. P. F. Hayman, Director of the Imperial Continental Gas Association in Berlin, and Churchwarden of St. George's.
Mr. J. A. Ford, Correspondent of the *Morning Post*.
Mr. Edwin Wilcox, Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.
Dr. Shaw, Churchwarden of St. George's Church.
Mr. G. V. Williams, Reuter's representative.
Mr. A. Steffen, British Pro-Consul.
Mr. Horace W. Twiss.
Dr. Roman, English doctor in Berlin.
Messrs. Johnson and Waugh of Hoppegarten.
Mr. L. Hamilton, who has done much service in the Colony movement.

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Frau Prof. Krause.

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Mr. Kershaw, of the textile factory at Oberschönweide.
Mr. J. W. Blackburn, 33 years resident here.
Professor F. S. Delmer, of Berlin University.

Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Williams, and Pro-Consul Steffen all declined the honour primarily on the grounds of lack of time. Considerable regret at this decision was manifested by the meeting in all three cases. Pro-Consul Steffen publicly offered his services, however, to aid the Committee officially or unofficially at any time by every means in his power.

The above list of names was received with apparent satisfaction by all with the exception of one or two suspicious individuals who, scenting some dark plot in the fact that a ready-made list was read out by the Chairman, commenced to heckle the latter with enquiries as to its origin. The laugh went against them, however, when Mr. Digby d'Avigdor, a popular member of the English Colony whose name, by the way, was not on the proposed Committee list, came forward as its compiler, baring his breast, so to speak, to the arrows of the opposition. But none came. Another amusing interlude was furnished by an Irishman with a grievance. He felt hurt by the Chairman's free use of the term English instead of British, and rose several times to say so. But the meeting, which contained other Irishmen, as well as Scotchmen, Welshmen, Australians, etc. who had raised no objection, boo-hoed and laughed him down until in time he subsided.

A motion was carried that the Committee should be limited to fifteen members, one per cent of the total Colony, numbering 1,500. It was also decided by a large majority that the list should be voted upon member for member, other names to be suggested if desired by any member present at the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Durrant the name of Mr. Tom Dutton was added to the list. Mr. Dutton is a well-known footballer who organised the Anglo-German football match in Berlin last Easter. He has for some time been in Germany, teaching the Germans to play football. The name of Mr. Tilly, of the Tilly Language Institute at Gross-Lichterfelde, was also added to the list, with acclamation. Mr. Tilly proved of invaluable assistance at the meeting with his tactful and practical suggestions.

The Committee was finally constituted as follows:—

Prof. Delmer	Dr. Roman
Rev. Mr. Fry	Mr. Ford
Mr. Louth	Mr. Twiss
Mr. Dutton	Mr. Blackburn
Miss Lake	Mr. Johnson
Mr. Hayman	Mr. Tilly
Mr. Hamilton	Mr. Kershaw
Dr. Shaw	

It was resolved that this Committee should be vested with power to add to its numbers at discretion. One of the chief aims of this provision is to be free to secure the services of the ladies of the Colony in the interests of the movement.

Regarding the financial aspect of the movement it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Wilcox, to leave with the Committee the question of defraying expenses, which it was felt would assuredly be covered by voluntary contributions, without any set tax being levied on the Colony. Mr. Wilcox pointed out that no financial barrier ought to be permitted to debar impecunious English people in Berlin from joining in the patriotic movement. The expenses of the evening, chiefly made up of 150 marks for the hall, would also be guaranteed by the Committee, relying on subsequent voluntary subscriptions to cover them.

A resolution was also passed that a meeting of the British Colony should be held annually, shortly before Empire Day, for the reconstitution of the Committee if necessary.

The meeting closed with a vociferous vote of thanks to the Chairman, Professor Delmer, who steered the meeting, through occasional shallow waters, with good-humour and decision. "For he's a jolly good fellow," was lustily sung in his honour, followed by "God Save the King" and three rousing cheers for the Empire.

All British residents who did not receive cards of invitation to the above-reported meeting are requested to send in their names and addresses for enrolment to Professor F. S. Delmer, Flotow Str. 8, N.W.

A selection of letters from *Daily Record* readers in Berlin on the Colony consolidation movement is printed on page 4 of this issue.

Madame Kersinger, Kurfürstendamm 242, whose salon is a noted one in Berlin, gave a very interesting musicale on Friday afternoon when over one hundred guests were present. An unusual feature

of the afternoon was an *à capella* chorus of eight young ladies under the direction of Bruno Schuch. Erna Bauer sang two groups of *Lieder* and arias from "Mignon" and "The Evangelist." Fräulein E. Rau gave two groups of Piano solos. An elaborate buffet luncheon was served.

Rev. Herbert Finch, of Philadelphia, preached on Sunday morning at the American Church, while the afternoon address was delivered by Rev. Gordon Russell.

Miss Edith Eaton and Miss Cora Palmer, who have been studying voice in Berlin during the past winter, left yesterday (Monday) for a short visit to Paris, prior to sailing on May 20 for home.

Dr. Walter B. Swift, of Harvard, and Dr. Edith Hale Swift, of Johns Hopkins, announce that they will practice medicine during the absence of Dr. James Henry Honan at Lützow Strasse 78.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

St. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou 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).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 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.

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Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der Schlagbaum	" 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der unverstandene Mann	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Dr. Klaus	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Narziss	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Kilometerfresser	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Krone und Fessel	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Lehmann und sein Pflegekind	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Junkermann. Was Reuter erzählt	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia bis Korfu	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Rast der Kavallerie. Schlecht bewachte Mädchen	" 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
Folles 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 selige Niemann	" 8
Casino Theatre	Das Opferlamm	" 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Säger	" 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.

GETTING AHEAD OF FATHER TIME.

Daylight saving schemes, on the lines of the English proposals, are being seriously discussed in several States, and it seems probable that they will be adopted, says a New York message. A Cincinnati telegram states that a project by which the clocks will be put forward two hours during the summer months has received the approval of practically all the leading residents and business men. If Cincinnati puts such a scheme into operation, the rest of Ohio is almost certain to follow.

BRITISH NAVAL POWER.

London, May 9.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Oxford yesterday, strongly advocated free trade, comparing the conditions in Great Britain with those prevailing in France, Germany, and the United States. In allusion to the competition for sea power, Mr. Churchill said the present epoch would be marked as one, not of panic, but of constantly advancing shipbuilding. The expenditure of strength required would be great, but Great Britain would not be the first country to show herself unequal to the exertion. The longer the strain lasted, the more apparent the superiority of England would be.

RUSSIAN ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

Paris, May 10.

A fracas occurred on Saturday night between two Russians in a Chaumont hotel, during which revolver shots were exchanged, but little importance was attached to the incident at the moment. It transpired yesterday, however, that one of the Russians is no less a personage than Colonel von Kotten, Chief of the Moscow Secret Police, and that he was wounded in the affray. His assailant proves to be one Rips, a Russian revolutionary of the most fanatical order. The official investigation into the affair was opened yesterday, and the following facts have been elicited. Rips, who comes from Warsaw, is well known among the Parisian revolutionaries under the name of Michael Vitkof. Some time ago he was arrested in Moscow for advocating Nihilism, and was given the choice by Colonel von Kotten of either going to Siberia or becoming a police spy. Rips chose Siberia, whither he was duly banished; but he soon escaped and returned to Moscow, only to fall into the hands of the police once more. This time he accepted the position of police spy, in which capacity he came to Paris and took rooms in the Hotel Moderne. A week ago Colonel von Kotten also arrived here on his way to Nice, where he was to undergo a cure. Kotten put up at the Hotel Continental with his wife, under the pseudonym of Kondurof. On Saturday the police chief paid a secret visit to his emissary at the latter's hotel, hoping to receive information of a plot which the spy alleged himself to have disclosed. Upon entering Rips' room the Colonel took his place at the table. Rips quietly locked the door and then, without a word, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired four times at the officer. Colonel von Kotten is a man of great strength, and he quickly managed to disarm the assassin and compelled him to unlock the door. Bleeding profusely he made his way to the nearest chemist's, where his wounds were attended to. Then he drove to the police station, where his assailant had already arrived. To the astonished officials Rips was showing by signs what he had done, being unable to speak any French. He was taken into custody. The Quartier des Gobelins, where the Russian colony here lives, soon heard the news and expressed its delight, as von Kotten is known to be a very cruel official. More strange facts are expected to transpire during the investigation.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
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 Winkelmann 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. WROGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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.*

Grosse Wirtschaft Grand Concerts & Double Concerts
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In the "Grosser Garten." from 2 marks upwards.

DRESDEN

Count Albrecht Montgelas, chairman of the local committee of the English Theatre in Germany, desires us to state that, by command of the German Emperor, the first performance of the English Theatre company will take place in the Royal Court Theatre at Wiesbaden on Tuesday next, May 18th, instead of on Monday, as originally proposed. As already reported, the work to form the initial appearance of the company will be Mr. R. C. Carton's "Mr. Hopkinson," a comedy in three acts, the author of which recently gave his views on the future of English drama in Germany to *The Daily Record*. Tickets for this the initial performance may be obtained either from Count Albrecht Montgelas, Zinzendorf Strasse 13, or direct from the "Königliche Intendantur" at Wiesbaden.

On Saturday and Sunday the "Orpheus" choir of male voices celebrated the 75th year of its existence before large audiences composed of friends from far and near. The German *Sängervereine*, which date from the time of Napoleon, have ever since then made a point of cultivating the national spirit as well as of studying music, and so have become a characteristic institution of German life. The musical literature for male choirs has very much increased in quantity, but is not without certain features of monotony and schematism, accounted for by the limitation of the musical means available. Nevertheless, the "Orpheus" demonstrated in a grand musical performance at the Royal Opera on Saturday evening that variety can be obtained by a good choice of programme pieces. The concert—at which the society had the assistance of the Royal Orchestra, as well as of Frau Wedekind, Herr Plaschke, and Herr Soot as soloists—went off in great style. The "Orpheus," under the inspiring direction of their choirmaster, Professor Albert Kluge, showed its thorough training in the performance of unaccompanied songs by Döring, Hegar, Müller-Reuter, and Jüngst—all honorary members of the Choir—and of mixed compositions by Becker, Draeseke, and Kluge.

The fine voices were heard to full advantage in the spacious theatre. The precision for which this Choir is noted suffered somewhat under the excitement incidental to so festive an occasion, small uncertainties of attack not being entirely wanting. Historical interest attached to the first number on the programme, "Laudate Dominum," composed by the Elector George II. of Saxony, and arranged by Professor Otto Schmid. The concluding scene of an opera by Professor Draeseke was out of place, because of the unaccustomed difficulties it created for the choir in co-operation with the orchestra, and because, on account of its brevity, it gave no adequate idea of the quality of the opera as a whole. The most comprehensive work performed during the evening was Professor Kluge's setting of Uhland's ballad "Des Sängers Fluch" to music for soloists, choir, and orchestra. The musical literature of men's choirs is not poor in compositions of this kind, but it can always use such sound and musically respectable works as this. It is for the most part illustrative

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music, painting the poet's words and dramatising the scenes described; and, by reason of the abundance of the means employed, the effects obtained are often impressive. In the solos, especially, the composer shows good melodic invention. Of course, the large audience was not sparing in demonstrative applause and homage to the director of the concert. That festive feeling continued to prevail after the concert at a "Kommers" held in the Gewerbehaus, where "Brudervereine" from Germany and Austria gave proofs of their quality and opportunities of observing the variety of their styles, which usually reflected the manner of the conductors.

On Sunday morning the formal "Aktus" was held, the chief features of which were: a Prologue written by Herr F. A. Geissler, and well recited by Frä. Tressnitz; a speech by Rechtsanwalt Bienengraber, the President of the "Orpheus," surveying the history of the society; and the conferring of marks of distinction of various kinds on old and meritorious members, in accordance with the custom in such cases. The grand dinner in the afternoon was protracted until the evening by interminable, and, as usual for the most part unnecessarily long, speeches. German official oratory is at present as wanting in intrinsic interest as it is in form. One misses the terse objectivity and neat form of the English after-dinner speaker. Moreover, the custom that obtains in England of not opening the flood gates of oratory until the dinner is ended is worthy of imitation in Germany. We must not, however, omit to mention that the "Orpheus" had engaged for this festive banquet no fewer than three military bands which, under the direction of their bandmasters—Herren Helbig, Röpenack, and Stock—did their best, and very successfully, to add *éclat* to the proceedings. The trumpet marches of the Gardereiters aroused special interest. The decorations of the room were profuse and brilliant, and many musical personages of Dresden took part in the festivity. The ball that followed lasted till daylight. *F. Z.*

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

DRESDEN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.15

Salome.
Drama in one act after Oscar Wilde's play, translated into German by Hedwig Lachmann.
Music by Richard Strauss.

Cast:

Herod	Herr Burrian.
Herodias	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Salome	Frä. Gärtner (as guest).
Jochanaan	Herr Plaschke.
Narraboth	Herr Soot.
A page of Herodias	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
	Herr Rüdiger.
	Herr Wolf I.
Five Jews	Herr Löscheke.
	Herr Erl.
	Herr Puttlitz.
Two Nazarenes	Herr Schmalhäuser.
	Herr Büssel.
	Herr Nebuschka.
A Cappadocian	Herr Foerster.
A page of Herod	Herr Schwarz.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Narraboth, captain of Herod's guard, is in love with Salome and yields to her entreaties to gratify her curiosity and allow Jochanaan (John the Baptist) to come out of his cell. Salome, at John's appearance, falls passionately in love with him. Narraboth, in despair, falls dead at Salome's feet. The Baptist curses Salome. Herod, who entertains a guilty love for Salome, implores her to dance before him, offering her any reward she may choose. She finally consents, and at the conclusion of the dance demands the head of John the Baptist. Herodias upholds her demand, and Herod, reluctantly consenting, the head is brought on a silver charger. Salome glazes over it and Herod, in disgust, orders the soldiers to kill her, which they do with their shields.
Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.

Wednesday night	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	at 7.30
Thursday night	Der Evangelimann	" 7.30
Friday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7.30
Saturday night	Else Klapperzehen	" 7.30
Sunday night	Oberon	" 6
Monday night	Tristan und Isolde	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Gast des Mocenigo	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Herodes und Mariamne	" 7.30
Thursday night	Robert und Bertram	" 7
Friday night	Der Gast des Mocenigo	" 7.30
Saturday night	Mrs. Dot.	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Räuber	" 6.30
Monday night	Helmat	" 7.30

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.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

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MR. ROOSEVELT AS NEW YORK'S MAYOR.*New York, May 9.*

General Stewart Woodford, an influential Republican leader of New York, has inaugurated a movement whose object is the candidature of Mr. Roosevelt as Mayor of New York City. The chief difficulty is that the ex-President is not domiciled in New York, but General Woodford expresses himself confident that, should favourable indications of a popular support of the candidature become apparent, Mr. Roosevelt would doubtless take a house in the city and thus fulfil the primary qualification. In this connection it is recalled that during his term of office Mr. Roosevelt more than once expressed himself indisposed to assume the mayoralty of New York, declaring himself in favour of election to the presidency of Columbia University; but the Republican leaders here are convinced that he will ultimately be prevailed upon to accept the office they intend to gain for him. The party is already energetically supporting the project, as they figure that with the popular ex-President's name on the ticket the Republican campaign would be assured of success. It is regarded as probable that a systematic campaign on these lines will shortly be inaugurated.

HATPIN OUTRAGE IN NEW YORK.*New York, May 9.*

A remarkable outrage, or rather series of outrages, has occurred on Broadway, New York's most crowded thoroughfare. At the busiest hour of the day a mysterious woman viciously stabbed another with a large hatpin, and then, hurrying through the crowd of pedestrians, stabbed four men in succession in the same way. An outcry was immediately raised, and the woman was placed under arrest, but, despite all the efforts of the police to discover who she is, she stubbornly refused to disclose her identity, and it is impossible to suggest any motive for her extraordinary behaviour. Fortunately it is not thought that any of the victims are dangerously wounded, though the wounds are in some of the cases severe.

THE FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLE.*Paris, May 10.*

The expected strike has not yet broken out, but the situation has become visibly worse. Meetings are being held hourly by the various trade unions and postal officials, and in the event of a strike the English postal employes have promised financial and moral support to their French colleagues.

CATHOLIC BISHOP'S SIGNIFICANT WORDS.*Orleans, May 10.*

At the concluding ceremony of the beatification of the Maid of Orleans, Monsignor Turinas, Bishop of Nancy, made a great speech, in the course of which he said war was sometimes unavoidable, when the homes, the faith, the independence, and the honour of the peoples had to be defended. Referring to the frontiers of Alsace and Lorraine, the Bishop remarked that it was a question whether the mission of Joan of Arc which broke through the then boundaries of France would again be able, with the help of a higher power, to break through them.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.*(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)**New York, May 1.*

The powerful position which the Standard Oil Company has established for itself cannot be better illustrated than by a statement of the activity of the directorate in affairs that have nothing in common with petroleum. It is now known, for instance, that the directors of the Trust are interested financially in such businesses as restaurants, drug stores, soap, glucose, and chocolate factories, and even in the making of bonbons. In the political jargon of the opponents of Trusts, the Oil Trust is described as an octopus, whose tentacles stretch in all directions and seize everything they can reach. That description is actually true to some extent. The petroleum industry has so unlimited a sway over society that further millions invested in it would be *de trop*; the yearly profits continue to accumulate by millions of dollars. That the capital may not lie idle, the directors employ it in other undertakings. There is a stock department whose business it is to indicate to the directors how the surplus funds should be utilised. At the head of that department is a Wall Street banker. The money is for the most part invested in substantial going concerns that require further capital to extend their profitable business. Dividends from the profits of those firms then go to swell the income of the Trust.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY*of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.*

Moderate north-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast, rain at times, temperature little altered.

:: DRESDEN ::

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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. tomorrow (Wednesday).

May 16.—*Mauretania*, from Liverpool to New York, mails due in New York May 21. Letters for this steamer should be marked "via Colon-Queenstown per Cunard Line," and must be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, May 13.

May 15.—*St. Louis*, from Southampton to New York, mails due in New York May 22. Letters for this steamer should be marked "via England," and must be posted as per above steamer.

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. tomorrow (Wednesday).

SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-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.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), 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.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., by the S.S. *La Lorraine*, left New York May 6, and by the S.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, left New York on the same date.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

THE BRITISH COLONY IN BERLIN.**LETTERS FROM OUR READERS.**

With reference to our efforts to further the consolidation of the British community in Berlin movement, we have received a large number of communications from readers, of which the following is a selection:—

"Editor of The Daily Record."

I was glad to read the very interesting letter in your issue today from 'a Britisher of the Old School,' and quite agree with his criticism of the lack of national enthusiasm displayed by our countrymen when abroad. All the same, I believe that when roused to the importance of the present movement here the British community will willingly respond and support in every way any practicable scheme likely to keep Britishers more together in Berlin. Why does not *The Daily Record* start a register of new British (resident) arrivals in Berlin?—(signed) L.W.R."

"Editor of The Daily Record."

While there may be some truth in the letter you publish from 'Britisher' in today's number of your journal, I take exception to his views when he says that the Englishman abroad is indifferent to patriotism. In my opinion, based also on a good deal of residence abroad, the Englishman is as proud of his country's greatness as the subject of any other nation, but he is certainly less demonstrative about it. This may be ascribed to the insular education he receives, and the fact that in English schools it is taught that a manly man should avoid all emotional demonstrations of sentiment, national or otherwise. Mind, I am not lauding up this system, but I think it accounts for the seeming indifference of English people to what may perhaps be termed 'Spread-eagleism.' None the less, I certainly think that the consolidation experiment in Berlin should be pushed forward with all possible energy, as I quite agree with your correspondent as to the beneficial effect it would have all round.—(signed) *An Exiled Londoner.*"

"Editor of The Daily Record."

In these effete days it is very refreshing to see a public-spirited nobleman like Lord Escher devoting so much of his time and means to a purely patriotic cause, and every self-respecting Englishman in Germany and elsewhere should do his best to back up his Lordship's splendid work. I am sure that a little patience and earnest work will make the consolidation of the Berlin British colony an accomplished fact, as we showed what organisation could do on the occasion of King Edward's visit last February. Speaking for myself and two other English people here, I am grateful to *The Daily Record* for the help it is giving the British colony, and we wish it every success.—(signed) *Britannia*, card enclosed."

"Editor of The Daily Record."

As an Englishwoman whose home is indefinitely in Berlin, I am keenly interested in the movement which is now going on to bring the English colony closer together. Only those of our compatriots who live alone in this great city can really feel the urgent need of a common gathering place for English people in Berlin, a place where they could meet to talk over things of mutual interest,—a club, in fact, but not a club as regards large fees and a frigid atmosphere. I recognise the difficulties in the way, but sincerely hope they may be overcome, as if not I am not the only English person living here who will be deeply disappointed.—(signed) *An English Sprachlehrerin.*"

"Editor of The Daily Record."

Not being a resident, but only a 'transient,' as our American friends say, perhaps I have no right to give any opinion on the endeavour now being made to round up the English people who form the Berlin colony. However, I would like to say that not only is this scheme a capital one, but it should have been undertaken years ago, as the want is crying and urgent. I am informed that there are only about 1,500 English people living here as against 5,000 Americans. All the more reason, then, why those 1,500 should get busy and unite for mutual benefit and help. That unity means strength is nowhere so strongly recognised as here in Germany, and it surprises me that the watchword of the country in which they are living has not yet been digested by my compatriots in Berlin.—(signed) *Voyager*, Hotel Adlon."

There are many other letters more or less to the same effect, but we are compelled to withhold them from lack of space. So far as the suggestion made by "L.W.R." is concerned, we would state that we shall be pleased to receive a line from all new arrivals in Berlin, giving their name and address, and, if a sufficient number of notifications is received, to publish at stated intervals in *The Daily Record* a register of British residents in Berlin. This offer also applies to American arrivals. Communications may either be addressed to the Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Record*—Miss G. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28—or direct to our editorial offices, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden.