

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE AMERICAN FLEET.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 4.

The United States Navy is perhaps the most criticised organisation on earth. The voyage which the principal part of its battleships recently made round the world, far from allaying the acrid criticisms of a few self-elected "experts," has had precisely the contrary effect. Last week the air at Washington was full of rumours more or less alarming. It was said that the strain of the voyage had been so great, and the defects in structure and machinery so striking, that the whole of the sixteen great battleships would practically have to be rebuilt. In the case of certain vessels explicit reports were made of the engines being entirely out of running order. Mr. Meyer, the newly appointed Secretary for the Navy, has now issued an official and sweeping denial of the allegations in toto. The battleship fleet, he says, is in excellent condition, a fact attributable to the constant presence of the repair ship which accompanied the mastodons on their world encircling trip and executed all minor repairs on the spot. The disquieting rumours in regard to the fleet are due to the retention of certain vessels at the dockyards for a month longer than was originally anticipated. This delay, says Mr. Meyer, is solely on account of materials necessary to the work of repair having been withheld by the contracting firms, and has nothing to do with the vessels themselves, which stand in no need of lengthy and exhaustive overhauling. It is true, however, that the repairs are being executed in accordance with the valuable experience in which the world cruise was fruitful. The heavy seas which the fleet sometimes encountered proved the unsuitability of the heavy military masts erected on some of the battleships. They rendered the ships unsteady in a sea-way, and are therefore to be replaced by lighter pole masts, as are already mounted on the latest British, German, and Italian warships. This decision meets with the cordial approval of all naval experts, who repeatedly expressed their fear that heavy seas, taken in conjunction with the recoil of the big guns during an action, might very probably cause the older vessels to turn turtle. Prior to the great cruise, however, the experts' advice was ignored by the Government; and it is therefore certain that the large amount of smoke which arose from the controversy indicated the existence of fire after all. The armour belts of many of the latest United States armourclads are completely submerged when the vessels are loaded normally, and the thin hulls would be entirely defenceless before the enemy's fire. It is also believed that this defect is now being remedied. The Secretary for the Navy, in the course of his report, contradicts the statements made by foreign newspapers relative to the cost of the world cruise. It has been repeatedly asserted that this cost entailed no less a sum than 25 to 50 million dollars; whereas Mr. Meyer now declares that the maintenance of the fleet during its voyage cost only one and a half million more dollars than would have been expended had the fleet remained in home waters and engaged in the ordinary manoeuvres.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT HARVARD.

Boston, May 12.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, paid a visit to Harvard University today. A luncheon was given in the house of Professor Münsterberg, at which the Exchange Professors and the Deans of the University were present.

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BUDGET DEFENDERS' IRRITATING TACTICS.

London, May 13.

A long debate ensued in the House of Commons yesterday on the Budget resolution imposing various taxes on newly acquired property. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and other speakers pointed out that a system of taxing increments of value was in operation in many of the larger cities of Germany. In reply to the criticisms of the Opposition, Mr. Lloyd George defended the proposals contained in the resolution as appropriate and practicable, and concluded by moving the closure, amid loud protests from the Opposition. The closure was adopted by 296 to 120; the resolution was then put, and passed by 330 votes to 120.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was the next to speak, sharply attacked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and accused him of having proposed the closure in order to avoid answering the arguments of the Opposition.

AUSTRIA'S "DREADNOUGHT" PROGRAMME.

London, May 13.

In the course of yesterday's sitting in the House of Commons, Mr. Lonsdale (Unionist) asked the Prime Minister whether the expressed intention of Austria-Hungary to build warships of the most modern type would be recognised by the Government as introducing a new factor into the naval situation which would make necessary the laying down of the four provisional "Dreadnoughts" this year. Mr. Asquith replied that he had nothing to add to his former statement on the subject.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

According to a telegram from Cannes, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will leave for England tomorrow (Saturday).

A REAL INVASION OF ENGLAND?

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 12.

Sir George Doughty, the Unionist member for Great Grimsby, has put the following remarkable question on the notice paper of the House of Commons:—

To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether the Admiralty have been informed that quite recently an exercise was carried out by the German War Department, namely, that two large steamers were suddenly commandeered at Hamburg and a number of soldiers were marched on board; that these steamers at once set out across the North Sea, steamed into the River Humber, and returned again to Hamburg; and whether this manoeuvre was carried out completely without being observed by any British guardship or other British authority.

Sir George Doughty told a Press representative last night that there was no doubt that the "manoeuvre" was carried out, and he had reason to believe that the Admiralty knew of it. "My information," he said, "became known through German sources and not through any observations made in England."

THE FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 11.

CLEMENCEAU'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The extraordinary bungles in which French postal routine and discipline have recently become involved, are curiously human in their elements and profoundly interesting. Perhaps I may be permitted to briefly outline, on behalf of those amongst *Daily Record* readers who have not followed the course of the struggle, the history of events as they have occurred so far. It is but two months ago since the whole complex system of postal and telegraphic communication in this country was suddenly rendered useless by an almost general stoppage of work amongst the postal staffs, and we are now on the eve of a similar catastrophe. There is, happily, a bare chance that the disaster may be averted, as the "postiers," with that common-sense and foresight which has marked all their movements, are evidently not inclined to be rash, and seem disposed to wait until the re-assembling of Parliament tomorrow, in the hope that the Chamber may be able to impose a peaceful settlement of affairs on the Clémenceau government. The Prime Minister seems to be thirsting for a fight and he is decidedly a "strong man," holding his majority well in hand. Strong men, however, have a tendency to be tyrannous and M. Clémenceau is no exception. Somewhere or other in this hot-potch of cross-purposes and misunderstandings there has been singularly bad management, and there is no evidence, so far as a detached observer may see, that a prudent solution of the difficulty has been sought. The first strike, whatever sleeping dogs of anarchy and revolution its clamour may have awakened, was largely accidental and personal in its origin. The men complained of the brutality of their chief, the now notorious Simyan, and if the words which they ascribe to him, and the acts with which they charge him, are substantially true and correct, no body of men and women who respected themselves could have failed to rise in protest.

THE DETESTED SIMYAN.

It is alleged and, practically, not denied by the authorities, that M. Simyan instituted a system of gross favouritism; made distinctions between employes according to their religious views or political colour; placed irritating stumbling-blocks in the way of promotion; economised mercilessly, and ruthlessly ignored the standard regulations in regard to hours of duty and Sunday labour. An exasperated commercial world is also willing to testify to his incompetence to deal with the vast and ever-growing needs of a public service, and only the ability of his parliamentary chief, M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, enabled M. Simyan to retain the confidence of the Chamber. The end of the first strike was somewhat ambiguous, on account of the delicate nature of the negotiations as between a Government and its functionaries, but, nevertheless, it was fully understood that the grievances of the "postiers" would be sympathetically enquired into, that the condition of things prior to the arrival of M. Simyan would be re-established, and that the transfer of that detested individual to some other sphere of operations would be a matter for early arrangement. "Go back to your duties," said M. Clémenceau to the postal deputation, "and tell your comrades that they may trust in the Government, and that no one shall be punished for his or her share in the strike proceedings."

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Mr. Frederick W. King, Landshuter Str. 7, has just returned from a short trip to Dresden, to attend the opening of the International Photographic Exhibition, which contains an interesting exhibit of the American Aërograph Co., which Mr. King represents in Berlin. The Royal Porcelain Works at Dresden and Meissen have already taken up the aërograph, which is an American invention for the rapid application of colour by means of compressed air instead of with a paint-brush.

German artists still show reluctance about utilising such technical aid for high-art products, but it has come much into use in industrial-art institutes. The German navy uses the American instrument for the rapid coating of its battleships.

Mr. Frank Bressler, of the Bressler Art Company of Milwaukee, has been making a short visit to Berlin in the course of an European buying-tour which took him to the studios of all the leading artists of Europe. From Berlin Mr. Bressler went to Amsterdam and London.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans, of New York, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday afternoon from The Hague in their 40 h.p. Italia, after a slight break-down at Braunschweig. Mr. and Mrs. Evans, who are at the Hotel Adlon, expect to leave on Saturday to continue their motoring-tour to Carlsbad. Mr. Evans is connected with a prominent New York insurance firm.

Mr. E. D. Adams, a New York banker, has arrived in Berlin and is stopping at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Rudolph E. Reuter has agreed to furnish articles concerning his experiences at the Imperial Academy of Music in Japan to *Musical America* and *Die Signale für die Musikalische Welt*, of which Mr. August Spanuth is the editor.

Dr. J. W. Purnell, of Guadalajara, Mexico, has been stopping in Berlin, at Pension Wallroff. Dr. Purnell came to Europe as a delegate to the recent International Dental Congress.

Mr. Frederick Clutsum, the Australian conductor and musical inventor, has issued invitations to a demonstration of his new piano system (Bogenklaviatur) in the "Neuer Saal" at Hotel Bristol next Saturday afternoon.

The American Church is losing its front garden. This regrettable occurrence is owing to the new line of the *Hoch- und Untergrundbahn*, which has made it necessary to remove the few remaining front gardens (sic) along the Motz Strasse. The work of tearing-up commenced on Thursday.

A lengthy list of new books has just been added to the American Church Library, including:—

- Anglo-Israel, by Dr. Poole.
- Debit und Credit, Freytag (English Translation).
- The Warden, by Anthony Trollope.
- American Problems, by Vance (clergyman of Chicago).
- Phillips Brooks, by Danbar.
- Essence of Christianity, by Wm. Adams Brown.
- The Creator and Creation, Young.
- Pagan Papers, Kenneth Graham.
- Imago Christi, by Prof. Stalker.
- Ben Johnson, by Swinburne.
- Via Veritas Vita, Drummond.
- Byron's Poems.
- Sermons by Bishop Horsley.
- Far from the Madding Crowd, Thos. Hardy.
- Huguenots in France, Smiles.
- Turning-Points in Life, Arnold.
- Letters from Rome, Dollinger.
- America, McKenzie.
- Coligny, Bersier.
- Shakespeare in France, by Jusserand (French Ambassador to Washington).
- Homes and Haunts of Luther, Rev. John Stoughton.

The Anglo-American Medical Association at its last meeting, formed a new committee to receive new members before the meetings begin and to watch for and do the polite thing to the expected speaker of the evening. Dr. Wilson, the secretary, proposed the formation of this Reception Committee. Dr. Swift, the president, then appointed the following men on that committee: Dr. Neff, Dr. Leech, and Dr. Woglam.

Miss Anna Della Winslow, daughter of the newly-appointed American Consul-General to Sweden, is making a several weeks' stay in Berlin prior to joining her parents in Stockholm. Miss Winslow, who is at Motz Strasse 70, is taking a vocal course while in Berlin.

Mr. Winslow, who recently passed through Berlin on his way to his new post, is now commencing on his second term as Consul-General to Sweden, after a lapse of eight years during which he resumed his former occupation as member of the New York Stock Exchange. Consul-General Winslow greatly prefers life in Europe to the hustle of the New York business world.

Mr. Fred W. Bullock, New York correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, was expected to reach London on Wednesday. Mr. Bullock is taking a trip to Europe in the course of his annual vacation, and will probably come to Germany to greet his many old friends in Berlin.

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Papers just received from Canada announce that Queen's University, Kingston, has just conferred the degree of M.A. upon Mr. J. H. McDunnough, the son of Mrs. McDunnough, Matron of the American Church. First class honours were taken in French and German.

Mr. McDunnough has shown unusual enterprise in taking, by correspondence, the extra-mural course at the Canadian University simultaneously with his course in Berlin, which he has not yet quite completed.

Mrs. Robert-Tornow was the hostess at the French tea at the Lyceum Club on Wednesday afternoon.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76/1.
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.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Mignon	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Karolinger	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krähwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Die Verhüllte	8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Comic Opera	Carmen	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubsessel	8
Schiller Theatre O. burg	Jungfer Obigkeit	8
Frdr. Wilhelm's Theatre	Narziss	8
Luisen Theatre	Der Kilometerfresser	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Krone und Fessel	8
Trion Theatre	Spreewald-Käte	8
Thalia Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Urania Theatre	Junkermann. Was Reuter erzählt	8
Theatre des Westens	Von Abbazia bis Korfu	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der tapfere Soldat	8
	Schwanensee (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 Theatre	Der Dorfpfarrer (Tegernseer)	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Allein — endlich. Ungerade Tage	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Gastspieltheatre	Die Frau Gräfin	8.30
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Meine-Deine Tochter. Der selige Niemann	8
Casino Theatre	Das Opferlamm	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	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.

THE SULTAN'S DOLLS.

Another discovery is reported from Yildiz Kiosk, that of a double-locked room, which was found to contain a complete set of mannikins or dolls, modelled to resemble the Sultan, and attired in all the different uniforms, etc., that Abdul wore on State occasions. The mannikin representing the Sultan dressed for the ceremony of the Selamlık was especially resplendent.

THE FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S BROKEN PROMISES.

But time went by and M. Clémenceau did nothing at all to fulfil his promises. M. Simyan was not removed and, with returning boldness, his conduct became daily more aggressive. The men, naturally, feeling themselves entirely insecure, and seeing that they had been betrayed, began to take steps to form a permanent union, such as exists in postal circles in England, America, and elsewhere. Several of the leaders in this new movement were at once arrested and flung into prison, for making what were said to be revolutionary speeches. At once it became clear that M. Clémenceau meant war, that he had no intention of fulfilling his promises, or of allowing the postal officials to profit by the magnificent solidarity and "esprit de corps" which had enabled them to hold their own in the previous struggle. Finally, on pretexts not yet fully understood, about fifty of the reform leaders were denounced to the Departmental Disciplinary Council and subsequently dismissed the service. The indignation amongst the "postiers" was supreme but, acting on the wise counsel of their skilful generals, they took no impulsive action.

DEMOCRACY AT BAY.

It was plain that behind the incriminative policy of M. Clémenceau a new or, rather, a very old issue, had arisen,—the long-standing bitter fight between democratic trade-unionism and the spirit of antediluvian Toryism. Notwithstanding the Government's attitude a trade-union was formed, but it has since been declared illegal by the authorities and will undoubtedly be suppressed, with penal consequences to the pioneers who joined it. The whole series of events has a sinister and unpleasant look because, apart from the question as to whether it is or is not politically expedient for Government employés to form "trade" unions, one may ask how it is possible for any group of men and women to defend themselves against a tyrannical and insulting bureaucrat without acting in concert? Sporadic outbreaks are useless, and M. Simyan has already shown to what lengths of determined oppression he is prepared to go in order to crush them. It seems clear that the "postiers" have been caught in a deliberately-set trap, from which, however, they may be trusted to extricate themselves. "Repression," as even one of M. Clémenceau's journals says, "is not government."

BOTH SIDES GO TO EXTREMES.

The difficulty of forming a decided opinion of the merits of the controversy is that both sides, as commonly happens in France, develop such violent extremes and, now that the agitation has called forth such strong signs of sympathy from the organisations of labour throughout the country, it bids fair to take a very prominent place in the long war between Labour and the Government, which has raged continually since M. Clémenceau assumed office. A propaganda which is essentially anarchistic has captured French trade-unionism, to the equal embarrassment of the orthodox socialists and reformers on the one hand, and the Government on the other. This new school despairs of Parliamentary action and, judging from the futility of the present Government, and its inability or unwillingness to fulfil its promises to the working-classes, such despair is thoroughly justified. Labour circles in France are rapidly coming to believe that a general strike is the only effective weapon for the conquest of social reforms, a belief to which the exploits of "King" Pataud and the "postiers" have lent considerable colour. Faced by this new movement, M. Clémenceau has adopted an attitude of unbending authority. Never have strikes been more numerous and never have the troops been more ruthlessly used to repress them. Reckless and foolish though the "direct actionists" may be, the men are by no means wholly to blame. It is easy to denounce their attitude as revolutionary, but such provocation as the "postiers" have suffered at the hands of M. Simyan and the Government is sufficient to cause any body of workers to listen to leaders who despair of Parliamentary action. If French trade-unions become, and tend to become, anti-parliamentary, the fault lies largely with M. Clémenceau.

For latest news of the strike see telegrams on page 4.

BRITISH ARMY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 12.

There was a secret trial yesterday of the new Army dirigible balloon made at the war balloon factory at Farnborough. The balloon was brought out of the shed at dawn, and a successful ascent was made with the engines working. Only a short flight was made, half a mile being covered in about four minutes. The trial is regarded as being satisfactory. Although all information is refused, the balloon was in the open for about an hour, and behaved remarkably well during the trials, which were carried out under the supervision of Col. J. E. Capper.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TRIP.

Brindisi, May 12.

At the luncheon given by the King of Italy yesterday on board the battleship "Vittorio Emanuele" the two monarchs drank to each other's health, to the health of their families, and to the welfare of the Triple Alliance which for three decades had proved a protector of peace. The German Emperor referred to the calamity that had befallen Sicily, and expressed his admiration of the self-sacrificing activity which the King and Queen of Italy had displayed at the time. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the King and Queen of Italy went on board the "Hohenzollern" and drank tea with the Emperor and Empress. At 5 o'clock the Imperial yacht left for Pola.

Rome, May 13.

The *Tribuna*, in an article on the meeting at Brindisi, remarks that it proves the falsity of the idea that the bands of the Triple Alliance are loosened. That alliance still constitutes a strategical position of the first rank against any warlike collision. Therefore all reasonable statesmen in Italy and the two Empires allied to her are favourably disposed towards it. Just because there is at present no burning question at issue between Italy and Germany, the meeting between the two Sovereigns was a proof of mutual sympathy and loyal friendship without reserve, and a symbol of the excellent relations subsisting between the two countries. It would therefore be acclaimed by the whole of Italy with sincere pleasure.

STRANGE SCENE AT DENVER.

Something of a sensation was created in Denver (Col.) on Monday last, telegraphs the *New York Tribune's* correspondent, by the appearance in the streets of the city of a well-known and fashionable lady with her left wrist linked to the right wrist of her little daughter by a small but serviceable pair of steel handcuffs. The pair kept close together, and the strange bond between them was not easily discernible most of the time. The explanation, however, is simple. The lady in question is the wife of a prominent Denver millionaire, who recently obtained a decree of divorce from her. The child of the marriage, who is only nine years of age, was ordered to be placed in the father's custody, but the mother is determined not to give her up, and has adopted the handcuff device as a precaution against any possible attempt at forcible abduction.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT ALBANY, N.Y.

Albany, May 13.

An explosion occurred in a stone quarry near here yesterday, and caused the death of 25 workmen.

NURSE AWARDED \$58,000.

New York, May 12.

A jury has awarded a trained nurse 58,000 dollars as compensation for the loss of both her legs as the result of an accident on the Long Island Railroad.

PRINCE GEORGE OF SERVIA; STRANGE RUMOURS.

Belgrade, May 12.

A sensation has been caused by the dismissal of Colonel Krujevo Okanovitch, commanding a regiment of cavalry, for omitting to salute Prince George when he met him in the street. The rumour is current that the Prince's renunciation of his right of succession will be cancelled.

WHEN MUST A MARRIED MAN COME HOME?

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 3.

That is the question that Mr. John Peter Crutchfield, a magistrate at Richmond, Virginia, had recently to settle. It is a question on which married women often hold opinions quite their own; and, in the case referred to, Mrs. Katherine Shelpin charged her husband with staying out too long in the evenings and begged Mr. Crutchfield to order him to be at home by 10 o'clock at latest. So solemnly wrinkling his brows, the magistrate spent a few minutes in deep thought, and then, looking the complainant steadfastly in the face, amazed her with the following decision: "So far as I know, we married men have not much liberty; but you have no right to keep your husband all the while at home. You must allow him a little recreation. I know you are his wife, but nevertheless I cannot approve of your not wishing to let him go out. Your husband has nearly the same rights as you have and you must respect them. I agree with you that he should not remain out all night; but if he wishes to smoke his cigar in peace and to talk politics, you should let him do so. You must not ring the curfew bell at sundown to call him home, nor on any other day; and no woman has a right to demand that her husband shall be at home before half past 10 o'clock at night. Now go home."

D R E S D E N

The Funeral Services for the late Mrs. William Knox Soutter will be held at the American Church of St. John, Reichs Platz 5, today (Friday) at 11.30 a.m.

Mdme. Meta Illing, writing from London, sends us a bit of news which we hasten to communicate to our readers. She informs us that she has just secured from Mr. Hubert Henry Davies the right of performing his comedy "The Mollusc," and that she will at once place it on her list. Her repertoire now includes: "Mr. Hopkinson," by R. C. Carton; "Candida," by Bernard Shaw; "A Florentine Tragedy," by Oscar Wilde; and "The Mollusc," by H. H. Davies, who is one of the most promising English dramatists of the day. Two years ago "The Mollusc" was performed by that well-known actor Sir Charles Wyndham, and the piece is reckoned among his greatest hits; the proof of its popularity being that it had an unbroken run of 18 months under his auspices.

In "The Mollusc" Mdme. Meta Illing will show us a new side of English dramatic art; a piece with a deep problem, the action of which evokes laughter throughout. She had difficulty in obtaining the right to perform it in Germany for various reasons; but the difficulties have been overcome, and she tells us further that Mr. Sam Sothern, one of the members of her company, acted in the piece with Sir Charles Wyndham during its whole run of eighteen months; that Mr. Athol Steward played the part of Tom Kemp before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and that Miss Vine impersonated the principal rôle Mrs. Baxter 200 times at the Criterion theatre, as well as before their Majesties Queen Alexandra and the Empress Dowager of Russia. Miss Cleaver, a young lady of great beauty, will take the part of Miss Davies in the play.

Another military balloon hunt is planned for Sunday morning next, and good sport promised if only the sun will shine. The general idea is the same as on the last occasion. Dresden is besieged by an army advancing from Bohemia, and, if no succour arrives, will only be able to hold out a few days longer. The situation of the city has become serious. Under these circumstances the Governor of Dresden endeavours to send a telegram by balloon to a force reported to be marching to the relief of the beleaguered city, which is cut off from all other means of communication. The direction and force of the wind have been ascertained daily by means of pilot balloons, and now at last the weather conditions are favourable for an ascent. The (Red) investing army has observed the pilot balloons and guessed their purpose, and is on the look-out for the express balloon. Automobiles belonging to their military auto corps are stationed in various places, with orders to pursue and capture the Dresden balloon. The "hunt" on Sunday will, of course, be dependent on the wind and weather.

The balloon and automobiles will be in military possession for the time, but the automobiles will be driven by their civilian owners, all of them members of the Saxon Volunteer Automobile Corps. Important qualities for chauffeurs in such hunts are the ability to read maps at a glance, the faculty of quick decision in emergencies, and the gift of combination. The responsible duties of umpiring will be undertaken by officers of the General Staff. No less difficult than the task of the umpires will be that of the balloon's pilot, who will have to find, if he can, the wind current that will carry him to the relieving force.

The automobiles will assemble in the Stübel Alle, in front of the Exhibition palace, at 8.30 a.m., and drive thence to Winterberg Strasse, where Colonel Freiherr von Lindemann, who directs the whole operations, will meet them at 9 o'clock, explain the military situation, and give each motor driver his orders. The balloon pilot will receive his instructions at Reick at 8.30 a.m., and the balloon will be let go at 10 o'clock. The criticism of the operations and the award of the prize to the winner will take place at the Automobile Club in the evening.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

The new Olympia Tonbild Theatre on the Altmarkt fully bears out the promises made by the management, both in the quality of the entertainment and the agreeable conditions prevailing in the building. The seating accommodation is so arranged that a good view is obtainable from all parts of the house. The "tone" pictures this week are admirable, including as they do remarkably clear reproductions of the famous Caruso's voice, and, in the "Merry Coppersmith," introducing an entirely new form of "tone" picture. A visit to this theatre can conscientiously be recommended.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30.

Eugen Onegin.

Lyric scene in 3 acts (7 pictures). Words by Puschkin.

Cast:	
Larina, a landowner	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Tajjana, } her daughters	[Fraul. v. d. Osten.
Olga	[Fraul. Tervani.
Filippewna, a nurse	Fraul. v. Chavanne.
Eugen Onegin	Herr Perron.
Lenski	Herr Sembach.
Prince Gremin	Herr Hummel.
A Captain	Herr Trede.
Saretski	Herr Nebuschka.
Triquet, a Frenchman	Herr Rüdiger.
Gullot, valet	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. In the opening scene the mother of two young girls, Tajjana and Olga, recalls in conversation with her nurse the days of her youthful love, and concludes that, although she married a man other than her choice, she had nevertheless a happy life. From the progress of the opera it would appear that her history is to be repeated in the case of her daughters. Olga is in love with Lenski, who introduces his friend Eugen Onegin, to whom Tajjana immediately becomes passionately attached. After a struggle with her pride, Tajjana writes a letter to Onegin declaring her passion, in reply to which he offers her a brother's love. His attitude towards Olga, however, excites the jealousy of Lenski. A duel is arranged between them, in which Onegin shoots Lenski dead. Remorse at having killed his best friend drives him forth into the world to wander for twenty-six years. He finally returns to St. Petersburg, where at a grand Court function he meets the Princess Gremin, in whom he recognises Tajjana. Her love for him revives, but she resists his overtures and remains true to her marriage vow.

Saturday night	Eise Klapperzeihen	at 7.30
Sunday night	Oberon	" 6
Monday night	Tristan und Isolde	" 7.30
Royal Theatre Neustadt.		
Tonight	Der Gast des Moccenigo	at 7.30
Saturday night	Mrs. Dot.	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Räuber	" 6.30
Monday night	Heimat	" 7.30

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The Dresden sculptor, Fred Völkerling, has designed an equestrian statue of King George to be erected at Döbeln. The cost will be defrayed partly out of the municipal funds and partly by private subscription, and the statue will be unveiled at the beginning of next year.

The Management of the Central Theatre has just concluded an arrangement with Mdme. Hanako, of the Imperial theatre in Tokio, the Duse of Japan, for three performances by her company on the evenings of Thursday, the 20th instant (Ascension Day), Friday, the 21st, and Saturday, the 22nd. Mdme. Hanako will appear on each of the three evenings in two one-act pieces: "In the Tea House," and "Otake." These will be preceded by "Sommerregen," a comedy in one act by H. Vuillrath-Schumacher after the French, performed by the Central Theatre company.

The prices of admission will be as follows: Orchesterloge M.6; Orchestersitz, rows 1-4, M.4.50; Parquet Fauteuil, rows 5-9, M.3.50; Parquet I., rows 10-16, M.2.50; Parquet II., rows 17 to 21, M.2; Stehparquet M.1.25; I. Rang, Prosceniumloge M.6; Fremdenloge M.5.50; Loge M.4.50; Balkon M.4; Tribune M.3; II. Rang, Prosceniumloge M.3.50; Balkon M.2.50, Seitenreihe M.2; Tribune M.1.50, Stehplatz M.1, Sitzgalerie M.1, Stehpl. 75 pf. Tickets may be obtained in advance, without extra fee, at the Theatre ticket office, till 2 p.m. daily.

At the Central Theatre today and tomorrow, "Die Tür ins Freie," a comedy in three acts by O. Blumenthal and G. Kadelburg, will be given. On Sunday next there will be two performances: viz. "Der Teufel" at 3.30, at reduced prices, and "Die Tür ins Freie" at the usual prices, at 8 p.m.

Educated American lady will accompany those needing chaperon to England or America. Experienced traveller. Best personal references. Terms moderate. Address: *M. F. 1421, Rudolf Mosse, München.*

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Miss A.L. Watson LECTURES on **Current Events**, *Winckelmann Str. 2, II.* Fridays, 12-1.

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AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

Washington, May 13.

In the course of the debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate, the leader of the Republican party, Senator Hale, alluded to foreign competition, and remarked that the endeavours of Germany to gain a footing in the American markets had never been so active as they were now. Almost every American manufacturer opposed that resolute intrusion and the competition of German industries.

TAMMANY GIRDING ITS LOINS.

The municipal elections for New York will take place in November, and already the various parties and factions are engaged in the preparatory work of the campaign. Before Mr. Richard Croker returned to Ireland a week or two ago, after a long American visit, it was freely reported that he had undertaken to return in the autumn and help "Boss" Murphy to reorganise and consolidate the forces of Tammany. Now that he is out of the way the statement is reaffirmed, but there is no good reason to believe that there is any truth in it.

All the indications point to a recrudescence of Tammany's power and strength. There is actually talk of inviting Mr. Roosevelt to accept nomination for the post of Mayor, as we reported some days ago, it being suggested that the situation is such that only a very strong candidate, as the ex-President, can be trusted to save the city from falling into the hands of the reactionaries. Mr. Roosevelt's friends scoff at the idea of his accepting nomination, and indeed very few people believe that he would be tempted by any consideration, political or otherwise, to cut short his sporting holiday in Africa.

But apart from Mr. Roosevelt there are plenty of first-rate public men who would be willing to accept the nomination for Mayor on a reform ticket. The New York correspondent of the *Globe* says it is a pity that the reformers at present show no inclination to reconcile minor differences, and work together for the common good. Time may improve this state of things, and long before November the issues may be cleared for a square fight, Reformers versus Tammany.

THE HAINS MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Captain Hains, an officer of the United States Army, was concluded on Tuesday last, as we briefly reported in yesterday's issue. Contrary to our previous despatch, however, it now appears that the officer was not found guilty of murder, but of manslaughter in the first degree, the maximum penalty for which is twenty years' imprisonment. Sentence has been deferred.

The case aroused great public interest, since it was of that "unwritten law" character which first came into prominence at the Thaw trial. Captain Hains shot down in cold blood the well-known author William Annis, whom he accused of having seduced his (Hains') wife. He was incited to the deed by his brother, Thornton Hains, who was tried last January and acquitted on the plea of mental aberration.

THE MASSACRES IN ASIA MINOR.

Constantinople, May 12.

The Armenian and Gregorian Bishop of Adana has sent from Cairo to all the Ambassadors a copy of the protest which he has addressed to the Grand Vizier, to the Senate and Chamber, and to the Patriarchate, because the Turkish authorities at Mersina would not allow him to return to his diocese. In a letter accompanying the protest, the Bishop demands that a special Court shall be appointed, including foreign elements, to discover the persons guilty of instigating and committing the massacres. The letter also accuses the Under Secretary of the Interior of having brought pressure to bear on the representative of the Patriarchate. The Ambassadors are entreated to mediate with a view to the restoration of tranquillity.

MULAI HAFID'S DISPUTE WITH SPAIN.

Paris, May 13.

The *Matin* publishes a report from Tangier that the rupture of the negotiations between Mulai Hafid and the Spanish Envoy, M. Merry del Val, is complete and sharp. El Gebbas, the Sultan's representative at Tangier, informed M. Merry del Val that the Sultan was particularly annoyed at his having said to him that Spain could do Morocco much good but that she also possessed the means of doing a great deal of harm. Mulai Hafid had replied: "I am also in a position to do much harm to Spain." At the request of M. Merry del Val, the British Minister and the Consuls of France and Germany had taken steps in common to diminish the importance of this incident, but their efforts had been vain.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, May 16th. 5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.

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.

Monday, May 17th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Tuesday, May 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Wednesday, May 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, May 20th. The Ascension of our Blessed Lord. 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Choral, Matins, Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Friday, May 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Saturday, May 22nd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

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

Friday, May 14th. Litany 4.0 p.m.

Sunday, May 16th. 5th 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.

Thursday, May 20th. Ascensions Day. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.

The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.

Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.

The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Carondelet Findlay, 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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Southerly winds, cloudy but clearer later, no heavy showers, warm.

THE FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

Paris, May 13.

Some 6,000 striking postal officials held a meeting yesterday evening and passed a resolution to the following effect: Those present at this meeting are determined upon enforcing by every means in their power the principle of free thought which has been denied to them; they are heartily in agreement with the strike, and bind themselves to do all in their power to extend the movement. During the course of yesterday afternoon there was no marked absence of officials in the various post offices. At the chief telegraph office the service was carried on without the slightest difficulty. Telephonic and telegraphic communication during the whole day was quite normal. The general belief is that the strike has fizzled out. Large numbers of postal officials have refused to join the movement owing to political differences of opinion.

(FROM WOLFF'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 13.

The official announcement that the post and telegraph strike is pursuing a normal course and not interfering with business is described by the strikers themselves as false. In most of the offices some of the departments have been closed, as there are not sufficient men available to serve in them. Some of the printed-matter sorters at the general post office struck work yesterday, and are temporarily being replaced by soldiers and gendarmes. The strikers are hopeful that their ranks will be reinforced by large numbers of subordinate officials who thus far has stood aloof from the movement. Military are held in readiness to prevent an attack on the head or branch offices, but as yet there has been no occasion for their interference. The Paris Chamber of Commerce has collected a large number of automobiles, which will be used for the transference of its mail if the postal service breaks down. Last night a giant mass meeting was to be held at the Halles, at which important resolutions were promised.

Paris, May 13.

A Ministerial Council was held at the Elysée yesterday, in the course of which Minister Barthou urged the immediate dismissal of 221 postal officials. He assured the Council that the postal service was working quite normally. Under Secretary of State Symian reported yesterday evening that out of 12,000 officials, only 465 had failed to put in an appearance. The strikers are receiving discouraging reports from the provinces. The national miners' congress at Lens has refused to join the strikers, while agreeing to support the movement financially. The railway employés at Lyons have also refused to stop work out of sympathy for the postal men. At Toulouse, Chambéry, Havre, Marseilles, and Bordeaux the strike is making but little headway, and in most of those places the few men who originally stopped work have now resumed it again.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

May 18.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen to New York, mails due in New York May 25. Letters for this steamer should be marked "über Bremen," and must be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 17th inst.

May 20.—Deutschland, from Hamburg to New York, mails due in New York May 27. 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, the 19th inst.

TO CANADA.

May 21.—Empress of Ireland, from Liverpool to Montreal, mails due in Quebec and Montreal May 28. Letters for this steamer must be marked "via 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, the 19th inst.

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-pfennig 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 (Saturday), 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.

On Monday, the 17th inst., by the S.S. Philadelphia, left New York May 8.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York May 11.

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.