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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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PHANTOM AIRSHIPS. A VISION OF THE NIGHT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 13.

One striking passage in Mr. H. G. Wells' latest imaginative effort, *The War in the Air*, which, by the way, was recently reviewed in your columns, is brought vividly to the recollection of English readers by an incident—or rather a series of incidents—which is occurring in the county of Lincoln. It will be remembered that Mr. Wells suddenly brought into the universal aerial fray whole squadrons of airships whose existence had not previously been imagined. The great Powers, it seems, had been diligently and secretly constructing all manner of perfected flying machines; and so well had the secret been kept that the appearance of these flying squadrons was an absolute surprise to the enemy. When his book appeared it was naturally thought that in dilating upon this circumstance Mr. Wells had merely let his soaring imagination go, but people here are now asking whether his fantasy did not, after all, rest upon a solid foundation of fact. A week ago an article appeared in the *Times* from an anonymous correspondent, in which details were given of a wonderful aeroplane constructed by a young Army officer in co-operation with Mr. H. G. Wells. This aeroplane, it is said, far surpassed in every way that which has made the Wright brothers famous, and the British Government was negotiating with a view to its purchase when some unpleasantness arose, and the inventor broke off the contract. That is one significant story; the other is infinitely more mysterious and circumstantial.

Vague rumours, gradually becoming more definite, were circulated in Lincoln early this week of a mysterious airship which flew by night and carried dazzling headlights, and the throb of whose motor first attracted notice. The first vague reports were, naturally, received with incredulity, but since then no fewer than twelve different people have testified to having distinctly seen the apparition, which they describe as a long, torpedo-shaped craft which travels at high speed,—something about forty or forty-five miles an hour. One witness alleges that he saw the mysterious craft at so close a range that people in the car were distinctly visible. Not only have agricultural labourers seen this strange spectacle, but also many prominent people in the county; so that it is impossible to ascribe the visions to unduly deep potions of ale. Every day brings fresh testimony bearing on the subject, and there really appears no doubt that some such airship is being tried at night for purposes of secrecy. If half the accounts are true in substance, the flying machine must be of a marvellously capable kind. Two gentlemen travelling by motor-car along a road near King's Lynn on Tuesday night suddenly heard the loud buzzing of a motor, and, looking up, plainly saw the long, cigar-shaped vessel driving across the sky with wonderful velocity. In the opinion of these witnesses, who should be judges of speed, it was doing at least fifty miles to the hour. Everybody is eagerly awaiting the latest revelations of this ghostly air-vessel that flies by night, and hoping that it is destined to become the property of the British Government. No one has yet suggested that the flying craft is of German origin, and contains a sinister army of bold, bad Germans who will shortly sweep down on London; though to judge by some of the weird stories which have lately been floating around on the subject of invasion, such a suggestion would not come as a surprise.

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THE FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE. SWEEPING GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Paris, May 14.

At a meeting of the Post Office employés on strike held yesterday afternoon, great enthusiasm was aroused by the announcement that the Socialist deputies had sung the "Internationale" in the Chamber and that the sitting had been closed in consequence. The meeting at once struck up the "Internationale," and then passed a resolution to send a deputation to the Chamber to congratulate the Socialist deputies on their behaviour.

Paris, May 14.

On the sitting of the Chamber being resumed yesterday, M. Jaurès demanded that it should be clearly stated whether the Post Office employés had reason to assume in good faith that the retirement of the Under Secretary M. Symian had been promised to them. He adjured the Chamber not to pursue the reactionary policy of the Government. M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, thereupon rose and justified his action, remarking that the Government had not been wanting in consideration for their employés. The thesis that the freedom of the officials was restricted could not be upheld. The Minister reproached M. Jaurès with having supported the letter-carriers who had made anti-patriotic speeches; he also defended M. Symian.

The Premier, M. Clemenceau, said that so long as the Ministry continued in office the dismissal of the employés would hold good. The Chamber could choose between a legitimate Republican policy and a policy of adventure and dissolution. After other Deputies had spoken, the resolution was put and the voting took place. The debate had lasted six hours and been of the liveliest character. The resolution was in two parts: the first condemning the strike; the second expressing confidence in the Government. The two parts were put to the vote separately; the first being adopted by 455 votes against 69, and the second by 365 to 159.

GERMANY'S PURCHASE OF AN AEROPLANE.

It is reported from Berlin that the purchase price of the Wright aeroplane which has been secured for Germany was about 200,000 marks. It appears that the aeroplane has been purchased by a private company, and not, as was at first supposed, by the German Government. This company has evidently concluded a comprehensive contract with the Wright brothers, having purchased the rights of making the aeroplane for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Turkey. The contract is valid for fifteen years, and during that period the Wrights have bound themselves to acquaint the company with all their latest developments in aeronautics. The company will at once commence the construction of Wright aeroplanes here in Germany, and it is hoped that some of the machines will be ready for trial at Berlin in August or September of this year.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN AUSTRIA. Vienna, May 14.

The German Emperor and Empress arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, on their return journey from Corfu, to pay a two days' visit to the Emperor Franz Josef. The weather is cool and showery.

The Viennese press greets the advent of the German Emperor with extraordinary warmth and enthusiasm, hailing him in cordial language as a loyal ally and a prince of peace. The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* recalls that the German Emperor has repeatedly thrown his weighty words in the scale of peace, and continues: "This time his word was cast in our favour. His high sense of statesmanship and loyalty to the Triple guarantee us against war. But the greeting comes not alone from the leaders of this city; the people of the Empire will greet the Emperor William. Many mothers, who will tomorrow see the two Emperors, will think in their hearts: 'It is something precious to have seen once in our lives truth and loyalty.'"

The *Neue Freie Presse* says: "Germany's readiness to help will not be forgotten in Austria-Hungary, neither will Germany on her part forget Algieras. The two nations will co-operate all the more strongly because in certain States the desire exists to weaken German power. The alliance of the two Imperial Powers has showed itself to be a fundamental union of power over which no destroyer of the peace may lightly trample. Austria-Hungary and Germany united fear neither isolation nor hatred, and can be certain of enjoying peace. The meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Franz Josef is a demonstration of their labours for peace and the tranquillity of Europe."

GAMBLING ON OCEAN LINERS. (DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 4.

Every experienced ocean traveller knows the dangers which beset the greenhorn from the professional card-sharper who piles his trade on the luxurious Transatlantic greyhounds, and since the tourist season has set in almost every liner arriving here brings news of some passenger or other who has lost huge sums in the smoke room during the course of a few games with these nimble-fingered gentry. Frequently the New York police are advised by wireless to meet incoming liners and investigate such cases. The "Kaiser Wilhelm II." which arrived here some days ago was met at Quarantine by two detectives in consequence of a wireless message, but they were unable to find sufficient evidence against the two gamblers whose skill had fleeced some of the passengers. As a matter of fact, those who have been fleeced are extremely reluctant to testify to their own foolishness, and consequently the sharpers go free in most cases. Some of the companies have adopted ingenious measures against these undesirable passengers. In the smoke rooms of their steamers they have posted up photographs of the most notorious gamblers, under which are printed the various aliases which the sharpers make use of. Each passenger, therefore, who enters the smoke room can examine these incriminating photographs and judge therefrom whether the man who invites him to a friendly game of poker is a professional sharper. These ocean gamblers travel to and fro on the fast liners throughout the season, carrying only hand luggage. They are usually the first to leave the vessel upon its arrival in port. A conservative estimate of the money which passengers lose at their hands every season amounts to many thousands of dollars.

BERLIN

At Wednesday evening's meeting of the British Colony Committee, Professor Delmer was elected President by a large majority, election being by ballot. Votes in favour of Mr. A. P. F. Hayman, Dr. Shaw, and Mr. Louth were also registered.

Mr. J. A. Ford was elected Secretary and Mr. Hamilton Treasurer, in place of Mr. Hayman, who was elected but declined the office on account of the heavy call upon his time already made by his duties as Churchwarden.

There was a good attendance at the meeting, twelve out of the fifteen Committee members being present. Rev. Mr. Fry and Mr. Twiss were absent, being out of Berlin. Mr. Louth was detained by an attack of tonsillitis.

It was decided that the Committee, to be called the "British Colony Committee," should meet on the first Tuesday in each month, the next meeting to take place on June 1, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman.

It was further decided that members of the British Colony in Berlin should be asked to pay an annual average subscription of 5 marks each, to defray costs in connection with Colony meetings, celebrations, etc. Subscriptions of over 5 marks will be gladly accepted. Subscriptions of any less amount down to one mark will by no means be refused.

Subscriptions should, as far as possible, be sent in immediately to the Treasurer: Mr. L. Hamilton, Halensee, Joachim Friedrich Strasse 40.

An important resolution was passed concerning the British wives of German husbands, regarding whose position in the Colony movement there has been some questioning. All Englishwomen coming under this category are to be free to participate in all Colony celebrations as guests. They will not be called upon to pay the annual subscription, as members of the British Colony. It is understood, however, that should they desire to contribute, no very strong objection will be raised.

One of the chief matters settled during the meeting was the election of a Sub-Committee to organise the celebration of Empire Day. The elected were:—

Prof. Delmer, Mr. Tilly, Miss Lake, Mr. Tom Dutton, and Mr. Hamilton.

This Empire Day Committee, elected the previous evening, met on Thursday afternoon at the Café Josty, and drew up a practically complete plan for the celebration of May 24.

Wannsee is the place selected for the celebration. The *Schwedischer Pavillon* will serve as rendez-vous and headquarters for the afternoon. The celebration will extend over the afternoon and evening. Tea will be served at the Pavillon at 5 o'clock, after which there will be time for walking, steamer excursions, or games,—as preferred, before the celebration proper in the evening, following upon refreshments at 7 o'clock. The evening celebration will be in the nature of an informal concert, at which patriotic songs will be sung in unison, interspersed, probably, with a few solos. A number of short speeches are to be made. The British Ambassador, who is at present out of Berlin, has signified his willingness to be present, a fact which will naturally add immensely to the prestige, pleasure, and patriotic sentiment of the occasion.

That the British Embassy is by no means disposed to stand aloof from the patriotic movement is further evidenced, to a gratifying degree, by the fact that the offer of holding an Embassy reception on Empire Day was formally made to the British Colony Committee. It was felt, however, that a celebration such as that arranged at Wannsee would make it possible for a greater number to participate, and would enable the Colony to come together more freely and informally. There are grounds to hope that a reception at the British Embassy may be a later, and highly popular, development in connection with the Colony movement.

Miss Lake, as the lady member of the Empire Day Committee, will take a prominent part in the arrangements for the day, assisted by a group of ladies. A number of young men of the Colony will be pressed into service as stewards. One of their chief duties will be to direct the celebrants from the Wannsee Bahnhof to the *Schwedischer Pavillon*. They will be distinguishable by small Union Jacks worn as badges. Other stewards will present everybody with Empire Day flowers—Bachelor's Buttons, Marguerites, etc.

All British subjects resident in or passing through Berlin are cordially invited to participate.

Full details as to trains, etc. will be published later in *The Daily Record*.

Supplementary to the foregoing particulars supplied by our Berlin correspondent, we are requested by the British Colony Committee to publish the following:—

The British Colony Committee, as elected at the public meeting of the 8th inst., begs to make known

AMY HARE,

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Taught successfully for years in Washington and London.
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the arrangements for Empire Day, May 24, promising that any arrangements can this year only be tentative, pending a better knowledge of the wishes of the community.

The Colony is invited to meet at "Schwedischer Pavillon," Wannsee, to celebrate the day in a somewhat informal but, it is hoped, hearty fashion. There will be no charge made, no tickets issued; so that each can regulate his or her own expenditure.

The order of the day proposed is:—
4-5 o'clock, gathering at "Schwedischer Pavillon" and coffee.

5-7 o'clock, excursion, on foot, into the woods; games, etc.

7 o'clock, return to "Schwedischer Pavillon" supper, music, patriotic songs, short speeches.

Stewards, wearing a tiny British flag, will be in attendance outside Wannsee station, to give any necessary information, and to provide those who wish it with an "Empire" flower as badge.—At the Pavillon, ladies wearing a rosette of the national colours will be ready to give any help required.

Ladies and gentlemen willing to give their services in the above capacities, are invited to communicate with Miss Lake, Potsdamer Strasse 28.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the completion of the organ in the American Church has again been delayed. The festival services are therefore postponed to May 23. The programme to be given, representing undoubtedly the most important musical event yet held in the American Church, will be published in full in tomorrow's issue of *The Daily Record*.

Mr. Henry Happold, English Solicitor, has offices at Französische Strasse 43, Berlin.
International, Private, and Commercial matters.

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.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Fledermaus at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Zopf und Schwert 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Midsummer-nights Dream 7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Der unverstandene Mann 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubessel 8
Schiller Theatre O	Jungfer Obrigkeit 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Narziss 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Kilometerfresser 8
Luisen Theatre	Krone und Pessel 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Leiermann 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	Die lustige Witwe 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Schwanensee (K. Russ. Hofballet) 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend at 8
New Theatre	Trocochse und Cacolet 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Berl. Operetten Theater	Der Melneidbauer (Tegernseer) 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Poites 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-Delne Tochter. Der selige Niemann 8
Casino Theatre	Das Opferlamm 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler 8

IS AMERICA MUSICAL?

A glowing tribute to German love of music and Germany's facilities for enjoyment of music, coupled with a scathing criticism of America's lack of these facilities is contributed by Miss Gertrude Atherton, the talented American author, to the current number of *Life*. Miss Atherton makes the bold suggestion that every American city of over a hundred thousand inhabitants should have opera practically all the year round. "So accustomed," she says, "have we grown to all our shortcomings and deprivations that it is only at long intervals we sit up in amazement, not merely at the indignities we put up with, but at thought of all the pleasures our souls demand, our pockets could afford, but that our benighted country denies us." She can find nothing more remarkable in modern civilisation than that a nation numbering upwards of eighty millions, and of a wealth so vast that it is the billionaire among the nations of the earth, caters less to the higher wants of man than any one of the many sub-divisions of the comparatively small State of Germany. There is not a city of any pretensions in Germany that has not its opera house, where old operas and new, German operas, French and Italian, are rendered for eight months of the year to crowded houses. She reminds her fellow-countrymen and women that in a large proportion of the German Hoftheaters American women are singing, fitting themselves for the two great stages of the world, London and New York. It is only necessary to mention two of these girls who are spending some of the best years of their youth in German towns when they should have similar opportunities at home, Marcia van Dresser and Maude Fay. These highly gifted young women are but two of the many American girls who are "growing into their parts" in those artistic cities whose publics educate them with intelligent criticism, and would cast them out utterly if they fell below the standard.

THE GERMAN OPERA-GOER.

Who, asks Miss Atherton, constitutes these German publics, that crowd the opera houses night after night for eight months in the year? The Court society? Not at all. They are too occupied with functions to give more than casual attention to the opera, and rush off to their castles earlier every year. The habitual opera-goers are the moderately well-to-do class, who entertain little, pay small attention to their dress or outward appearance, yet who possess a fine and critical taste in music, the drama, and the other arts, that should put America's whole 80 millions to the blush. The higher galleries of the German opera houses, instead of being ovens, are well ventilated, and there are only a limited number of standing places, mostly taken by students. These gallery seats and "Stehplätze" are within the means of anybody not wholly a pauper, and even the balcony seats, favoured by Americans and the fashionable natives, are only 10 marks on Wagner nights, the parquet seats 8 marks. On such nights in Munich Miss Atherton testifies to having seen seven stars in one cast: Fassbender (the greatest actress living, by the way, with a voice of pure gold); Fay (or Morena); Preuse-Matzeneur (who has notes in her voice like Scaldi's); Bosetti (colorature); Knote, Feinhals, and Bender. Any one of these artists alone is worth the price of admission. All operas by other masters are several marks cheaper: one could go to the opera every week of the year in Europe and hardly be a hundred dollars the poorer. And the point which this talented American lady drives home is that not one of these German cities, with the exception of Berlin, can compare in wealth with hundreds of America's raw, commercial, commonplace, dreary, resourceless cities, where the women, sick of rocking chairs and gossip, have taken in desperation to women's clubs, and not a man can interest a woman in conversation.

AMERICA'S DEARTH OF ART.

Miss Atherton is appalled at the reflection that the world is so full of beautiful things which enrich and beatify the minds that encounter them, and that the legions of civilised beings in great America live a purely material existence. And there is no excuse for it. There is not a single city of any size in the United States which could not maintain its grand opera the year round. Not only are American voices of remarkable range and quality multiplying so fast that there is no place for them even in Europe, but Europe cannot accommodate her own talent. Hundreds of American cities could be provided with a stock company of increasing excellence, which would not only educate and delight the inhabitants, but support periodically one or more of the great stars that now only visit the larger cities of the United States. And such opera houses should be financed by the city itself, so that failure would be impossible during those inevitable caprices of a half-educated public, and reasonable prices prevail at all times. All young singers of promise should be sent to Europe as soon as discovered, for not only do even the best American teachers go there, but for another generation at least they must cross the ocean if they would study where the traditions of music have enriched the very atmosphere. Think of this being said of the atmosphere of the United States half a century hence! New Orleans is so far the only

American city that has had a stock company. It is incredible that in New York grand opera is supported but for four months in the year; that Washington, the capital of the country, has no opera house; that a city like San Francisco, bursting with money before the fire of 1906, and always priding itself upon its artistic and musical tastes, was satisfied with a few weeks of grand opera in a twelve-month, and that in an old fire-trap in the poor Irish quarter of the city!

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, May 14.

It was recently reported that a party of American tourists had been attacked and murdered by tribesmen in the Agadir district. This report is now known to be absolutely unfounded.

COLOGNE—BASLE EXPRESS DISASTER.

A serious railway accident occurred about half-past ten on Thursday night on the line between Mülhausen and Colmar near the Herlisheim station in Upper Alsace. Here the through express from Italy for Holland via Basle and Cologne ran into a goods train which had got off the line. Four railway men and one passenger were killed and twelve passengers injured, four of them rather badly. Almost the whole of the express was burnt.

PRINCE GEORGE OF SERVIA.

Vienna, May 14.

With reference to the newly inaugurated movement in Serbia having as its object the reinstatement of Prince George as Crown Prince, the *Neue Freie Presse* states that this movement was set on foot by Prince George himself, some days after his dramatic resignation of his rights. It is stated on good authority that the Prince was bitterly disappointed at the celerity with which the Government and the Skupstina accepted his resignation, as he was certain of receiving a vote of confidence from the national assembly when his step became known. As, however, his expectations were not realised, he communicated to the Premier his desire to withdraw his resignation, but the Premier paid no attention to him. Since then Prince George has been actively propagating his grievances, and demanding that his brother Alexander shall render back to him the throne succession rights. His cause has, however, found only a few adherents, mostly among the ignorant classes. He is still confident of regaining his former position, and with that end in view he will not leave Serbia. It is stated in political circles that should any serious effort be made to reinstate him as Crown Prince, the attempt would be opposed by a majority in Parliament.

MORE CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

Constantinople, May 13.

The Armenian Patriarch has received information by telegraph of the murder of twenty Armenians by Kurds in Marash. The responsibility for the occurrences at Adana falls chiefly on the Vali, who has been removed from office and is awaiting trial.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.30.

For the first time.

Eise Klapperzehen.

Musical comedy in two acts by Herm. W. v. Waltershausen.

Cast:

Hildebrand Sonnenfroh, Landlord and Town Magistrate	Herr Plaschke.
Anne Lore, his daughter	Frau Nast.
Kunz Handmick, the Town Syndic	Herr Nebuschka.
Michel Liebetrunck, painter and carver	Herr Soot.
Heine Mückenschweiss,) cousins of Anne Lore, (Herr Trede.	
Hans Frühstück,) painter's apprentices (Herr Rüdiger.	
Peter Rebensoff, the Town Beadle	Herr Puttlitz.
Eise Klapperzehen, maid to mine host Hildebrand	Frau v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Michel Liebetrunck, a painter and wood-carver, is in love with Anne Lore, who, although she entertains feelings of affection for him, sees fit to repel his advances. Michel finds his consolation in the pursuit of Bacchus, while Anne, to tease him still more, flirts with her two cousins, Heine Mückenschweiss and Hans Frühstück. The three young men engage in a drinking bout. Rendered courageous by his deep draughts of wine, Michel Liebetrunck engages to seek the chamber of his love that night, and proceeds to carry out his bold venture. Fuddled by drink, however, he makes a slight error of judgment; the consequence is that he places his ladder against the window of one Eise Klapperzehen, a virtuous spinster of uncertain age, and invades her vestal chamber. Her arrival produces a scene, and the unfortunate Michel Liebetrunck is hailed before the local magistrate. He maintains an uncompromising silence when asked for his statement of defence, and matters are looking black for him when suddenly Anne Lore, who is present in Court, steps forward and intercedes for her lover. She boldly declares that it was her room which Michel intended to enter, and, further, that he would have been welcome there, for she had left her window open for months in expectation of such a visit. Her brave attitude turns the tide in Michel's favour, and he is released amidst popular acclamation. The villagers demonstrate their joy at the happy issue of an incident which has brought two young lovers permanently together.

Sunday night	Oberon	at 6
Monday night	Tristan und Isolde	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Mrs. Dot	at 7.30
Sunday night	Die Räuber	6.30
Monday night	Heimat	7.30

DRESDEN

By his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Soaia, Mr. de Cardonnell Findlay returns to a country with which he has had former diplomatic acquaintance, for as Chargé d'Affaires he has twice been in charge of the Agency at the Bulgarian capital. Mr. Findlay, in nearly a quarter of a century's diplomatic experience, has been connected with the British Missions at Constantinople, Vienna, and Buenos Ayres.

Pending the arrival of Mdme. Meta Illing's English theatre company in Dresden, the next best thing is to go and see an English play in German guise. If you go in the proper spirit of large tolerance you are certain to enjoy an evening's unalloyed hilarity. Such, at least, was our experience on Thursday evening at the Victoria-Salon, where a specially original version of "Sherlock Holmes" is being performed by a company from Berlin. Holmes himself is impersonated by a "Hofschauspieler,"—with excruciatingly comic results. The play opens with our old friend Dr. Watson—masquerading for the nonce under the pseudonym of "Dr. Forbs, Musiker"—playing the piano, an accomplishment which, to the best of our knowledge, he never boasted. Enter Sherlock Holmes dramatically from the chimney; but, Oh! what a Sherlock! The master of deduction, as represented by William Gillette at the Lyceum in London, was tall, thin, and imperturbable. The Berlin Sherlock is the exact opposite, a short stocky personage of thunderous voice and manners which—to say the least—would be sadly out of place in staid Baker Street. The landlady, by the way, must be a very privileged person. She reclines gracefully on convenient sofas, and chaffs Holmes and Watson impartially, calling them each by their surname and discussing the latest case on which the great detective is engaged. Fancy Holmes discussing his cases with his landlady! But the side-splitting episode of the evening was the entrance of two "police inspectors," dressed in a frightful travesty of the London bobby's uniform and aggressively swinging long clubs with all the gusto of an Irish policeman on Broadway. These two gentlemen carefully retain their hats while in Holmes' apartments, and do not trouble to remove them when ladies appear on the scene. The austere Holmes engages in horse-play with the officers of the law, and altogether the scene reminded us of a harlequinade at Drury Lane. We must also add that Holmes creates much amusement by playfully thrusting his stocking feet in the landlady's face, a trick which immensely pleases the genial old soul. Throughout the play there is absolutely none of that calm judicial dignity which endeared us to the great detective as he was impersonated by Gillette. The local Sherlock roars out vague challenges to his opponents in a voice which threatens to shake the stage; growls, hisses, and mutters like a famished tiger; and puts the finishing touch to a series of banalities by making love to the lady of his choice in a manner reminiscent of "The Taming of the Shrew." The scene in the thieves' kitchen, which used to bring down the house at the Lyceum, is very poorly performed here, as indeed are most of the other incidents. The original stage version would, in our opinion, have been eminently more suitable than the garbled story at the Victoria-Salon; but in spite of many discrepancies and additional

touches which strike an Anglo-Saxon eye as particularly funny, "Sherlock Holmes" in his German trappings certainly provides ample diversion for an evening.

The piece will be followed next week by "The Hound of the Baskervilles," another play founded on Conan Doyle's well-known story, in which Sherlock Holmes plays a distinguished part.

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.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows. (1) J. Bonnet: Organ prelude in C-minor op. 5. (2) G. Merkel (formerly organist of the Kreuzkirche): two Motets for choir, (a) "Barmherzig und gnädig ist der Herr," op. 106 No. 1, (b) "Ich hebe meine Augen auf," op. 106 No. 2. (3) Händel: "Reiner Engel heil'ge Schar," Aria for soprano voice, with organ accompaniment, from the oratorio "Theodora." (4) Beethoven: "Bitten," song for soprano voice, with organ. (5) G. F. Homilius (born 1714, formerly Cantor of the Kreuzkirche): "Vater unser," Motet for choir, MS. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Frau Charlotte Berling, soprano. At the organ: Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

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THE GERMAN "INVASION" OF HULL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 12.

The Unionist member for Hull, Sir George Doughty, rose dramatically in the House today and hurled at the head of Mr. McKenna his remarkable query as to whether Germany had recently carried out a manœuvre which was nothing short of an invasion *en miniature*. The rumour on which this weird interpellation was founded is now becoming old. It was first mooted in the London *Graphic* last week, and was substantially as follows: Two German steamers were recently commandeered at Hamburg and some 1,000 soldiers, in full fighting kit, were marched aboard them silently and expeditiously; after which the vessels steamed from the Elbe straight across the North Sea to the mouth of the river Humber. Arrived there the raiding force, like the famous Duke of York and his merry men, turned round and went back to Hamburg. Such is the story, which, by the way, lacks every vestige of proof, as there is reason to believe that the coast-guard and port authorities at the Humber have reported to the Admiralty that no such manœuvre could possibly have taken place without coming to their knowledge. Sir George Doughty, whose conduct this afternoon certainly justified his name, put his question to the First Lord while the House wore an unmistakably bored air. The First Lord replied icily that, while he had absolutely no knowledge of the alleged manœuvre, he would be only too happy to receive proofs of it from the hon. member for Grimsby. These were not forthcoming, Sir George making a very lame excuse that he was not at liberty to divulge the source of his information. The House listened in dead silence, and then passed on to other business. The truth is that the country is becoming weary of these dread alarms, which are now recognised as being highly detrimental to British dignity and causing the country to make a laughing-stock of itself to foreign observers. The agitation party is, moreover, committing a series of grave tactical errors, since when the time comes to really rouse the nation to a sense of its threatened sea supremacy, the cry of "Wolf!" will have been raised too often to be of any effect when the danger becomes genuine.

ANOTHER HAIR-RAISING YARN.

The London *Morning Post* of Thursday devotes a large amount of space to the subject dealt with above by our correspondent. It publishes, in addition to an interview with Sir George Doughty, articles by naval and military experts discussing the possibility of a German landing at various points of the British coast. In the interview Sir George hedges somewhat, and states that perhaps the two vessels loaded with troops did not come within the three-mile limit at all. He says further that the "manœuvre" alleged happened less than three weeks ago. The *Morning Post* asserts that Mr. McKenna will be placed in full possession of the facts as soon as "a certain German firm," which originally supplied the information, agrees to divulge them. The journal also makes a further "revelation." During the last autumn manœuvres of the German fleet (runs the story), a large body of troops was concentrated secretly at a North Sea port and embarked on steamers. These vessels then cruised about the North Sea for a length of time sufficient to enable them to make the passage to England, and afterwards returned to port. The aim of this manœuvre, we are told, was to discover whether such an embarkment could be undertaken without the fact leaking out. Its success was brilliant, since neither the British Admiralty nor the War Office knew anything about it.

How long the British public will be contented with mental papulum of this description remains to be seen, but not the least remarkable feature of the present agitation in England is the celerity with which newspapers of long-standing are willing to sacrifice their reputation for veracity and dignity for the sake of a temporary sensation. As certain campaigns have proved the grave of high military reputations, so is the naval scare in England proving the grave of many journalistic reputations.

PREPARING FOR THE LECTURE.

"Speaking of Easter eggs," said Mark Twain at a dinner at the Authors' Club in New York, "I am reminded of the town of Squash. In my early lecturing days I went to Squash to lecture in the Temperance Hall, arriving in the afternoon. The town seemed very poorly billed. I thought I'd find out if the people knew anything at all about what was in store for them. So I turned in at the general store. 'Good afternoon, freind,' I said to the general storekeeper. 'Any entertainment here tonight to help a stranger while away his evening?' The general storekeeper, who was sorting mackerel, straightened up, wiped his briny hands on his apron, and said: 'I expect there's goin' to be a lecture. I been sellin' eggs all day.'"

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
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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.

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.

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, Lehrer Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.
Letters bearing a 10-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (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.

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.

THE AMERICAN VOICE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 5.

Emerson has it that if a man walks with God his voice will be sweet and universal as the gentle sounds of nature. It is true that nothing more perfectly places a stranger for observant people than his or her manner of speech. Beauty of voice may not enter into this, but intonation, enunciation, accent tell.

In returning from a stay in Europe the homecoming American feels first the thrill of joy in hearing his native English spoken with the familiar intonation, and then a shock of regret.

Henry James, writing in *Harpers' Bazar*, left the American woman few shreds of gentleness wherewith to mask her egoism and self-assertion from the world. Above all her voice and speech were the burden of his complaint. We wonder a little just who the women were that Mr. James saw and heard. There may be such women among us, and perhaps among all nations, but some indignant American ladies would, I hear, like ten minutes with Mr. James even over the telephone if need be. They hope that would be long enough to convince him that they are not quite the shrill harridans his writing makes them out. At the same time we may consider whether we may not profit by his criticism of American voices and manner of speech.

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

He takes squarely the ground that whereas in Europe a teacher's first qualification is the cultivated voice and intonation, here it is never considered at all. He describes a wonderfully appointed boys' school with libraries, laboratories, gymnasiums, and playgrounds, the headmaster of which spoke like the proverbial ploughman. He says that he never heard of a teacher among us being challenged on the score of his vocal fitness, or lack of elegance in his speech. In England that the school master shall speak as a gentleman is absolutely vital. Mr. James pays tribute to the early Victorian English governess whose "use of the globes" might need revision but who exerted an exquisite, unconscious influence through "a cultivated, consecrated instinct for the speech of gentlewomen." This was the most distinctly recognised of her functions, "to conjure away in the school room, caught or communicated vulgarities." It was "the first duty of either a shepherd or shepherdess of the young to exemplify perfect propriety of vocal tone, perfect harmony as distinct from perfect crudity." The absence of this qualification among American teachers is the more remarkable in that we are the most schoolhoused of peoples. These schoolhouses, found always neat and trim and tended with care, even where the postoffice, the bank or the hotel may be falling to ruin, are the forum over which the voice of the American woman resounds, and too seldom, must we not admit? has that voice the character that Shakespeare says is "an excellent thing in woman."

Mr. James finds it impossible to describe our voice, our manner of speech. He says that a tone without form and void, without charm or direction, is best described as a negative. Like the course of a rudderless boat it cannot be charted. We have no regard whatever for "the integrity of our syllables." In his opinion the syllable is the hall-mark of the man as distinguished from the brute. The utterance of cows, donkeys, and dogs runs in "large, loose, and easy wholes," but to man the parts of his speech, the syllables of his words, the shade of his articulation, are among the most precious of his tools.

AMERICAN POLICEMAN'S REWARD.

Three American school mistresses arrived in London from New York on Thursday with a policeman. The policeman was not bringing them over; they were bringing him, to demonstrate in an entirely novel way their gratitude for an act of bravery. Some time ago the three teachers, Misses Emma, Lillian, and Mary James, were awakened by the sound of burglars at work in their seminary for young ladies at Trenton, New Jersey. They found two men had broken in, and had collected all their valuables, so they screamed for help. Then Constable Hamilton Crisp earned the laurels of heroism and a tour through Europe. He broke open a window and attacked the two burglars. The cries of the three school mistresses spurred him on so effectively that after a tough struggle he captured the two men, though he was severely wounded in the fight. The grateful teachers, as soon as he was well, asked the authorities to give him two months' leave, and they are going to show him round Europe as a reward for his bravery. The quartette will go to Stratford-on-Avon, London, Paris, Germany, and probably Switzerland. Crisp, who is a well educated hero, aspires later on to enter a higher pursuit of the law than that of a mere policeman.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate north-westerly winds, more cloudy, rain not improbable, cool.