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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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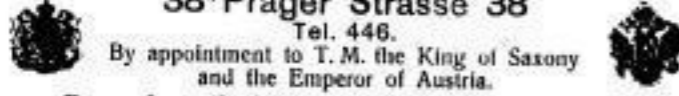
DRESDEN, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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FRANCE IN REVOLUTION.

From the reports which we publish in another column it will be seen that the much-advertised strike among the postal officials of France has fizzled out like a damp squib. It is obvious that there was never any heart in the movement, despite the bombastic threats and prophecies of national paralysis that were so freely made by the professional agitators. Whatever sympathy the public may have felt for the officials and their grievances will disappear when it becomes known that attempts are being made to deliberately hamper public and private business by the particularly malignant practice of cutting telegraph wires and burning letter-boxes. This latest "strike," if indeed it merits the name, is insignificant by itself; but viewed together with a long series of other symptoms it is a highly disturbing sign of the times. The legitimate grievances of the Government's employés in the postal departments have previously been described at length by our Paris correspondent. Such grievances, we are disposed to believe, exist to a greater or smaller extent in Government departments the world over. The strike of the American telegraphists some time ago, and the continual discontent of their British colleagues are proof positive that State administration is of necessity full of defects. These can only be remedied by patient and level-headed legislation. Resorts to violence defeat their own ends. It is impossible to gain the active sympathy of a man who has been put to grave inconvenience and, probably, heavy financial loss by wanton delay in the transmission of his mail. Moreover, the first strike interfered not only with vast commercial interests, but actually with State affairs of the highest importance. It was deliberately planned and carried out at a time when the political atmosphere of Europe was charged with all manner of dangerous possibilities, at a time when defective information and lack of communication with its diplomatic representatives might have landed France in serious complications. This fact naturally carried no weight with the Socialists who engineered the revolt. With them patriotism is a silly anachronism, an empty myth to be repudiated with the superior scorn which is a characteristic of the ignorant demagogue who bawls out his windy panacea for the world's evils to his sheep-like, work-shirking followers. Socialism of the most malignant type bids fair to accomplish the swift and overwhelming ruin of France. It is rampant in the army, the navy, and indeed in every branch of Government service. It feeds on illiteracy and that natural aversion to hard work which so often follows upon the rudimentary system of education prevailing in most countries in this enlightened age. It teaches the employé to regard the employer as his hereditary enemy. It blindly advocates the same system of Communalism—though on a greatly extended scale—which has proved itself over and over again to be a generator of gross injustice and rank inefficiency. It is the extreme whose anti-thesis is medieval despotism, and it is attended with results no less disastrous. France is destined to furnish a vivid example to the world of the havoc indiscipline and uncontrolled individualism can work in the affairs of a nation. The poison has spread throughout that country so widely that it is doubtful whether the antidote can be procured in time. There are many who see in a restoration of the monarchy the sole salvation of France, and we are inclined to agree. Meanwhile, it is incumbent upon M. Clémenceau and his advisers to ruthlessly repress every symptom of revolt in all the State departments, and in case of failure it will be no less their duty to resign. At the worst the French



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nation, which has not yet lost its characteristic shrewdness and acumen, will take matters into its own hands, and give short shrift to the unscrupulous malcontents and their silly dupes who are working in common for the débacle of their unhappy country.

THE IMPOTENT STRIKE.

WANTON DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Paris, May 17.

The telegraph wires have been cut in several places around Paris and in Southern France. Early yesterday morning a Post Office employé was arrested as he was about to cut telegraph wires, and, when searched, was found to be in possession of a complete set of tools for that purpose. Among the letters passing through the Post Office were found six that smelt strongly of sulphur; one of the six was actually smoking. A burning match was thrown into one of the letter-boxes near the Head Office, and the contents of the box were partly consumed. Measures have been taken for watching the letter-boxes and gas-meters. The number of Post Office men on strike has decreased by 167; of that number 122 were employed in the mail-vans on railways.

Many of the telephone connections are broken or out of order, partly through malicious damage, partly from want of supervision. The Commissary of Police at St. Germain has been informed that some men in an automobile have cut a great number of the telegraph wires in the forest of St. Germain, connecting Paris with Normandy.

Several newspapers publish a report from St. Mihiel, in the Department of Maas, that a number of reservists who had completed their service struck up the "Internationale" as their train was starting. A colonel of infantry had the train stopped, and the men taken back to barracks and imprisoned.

At a meeting of Post Office employés on strike held yesterday evening, inflammatory speeches were delivered assuring the strikers of the support of the Workmen's Syndicate. A resolution was ultimately passed expressing the unshaken confidence of the meeting in success and the wish that the strike may continue.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN AMERICA.

New York, May 16.

The tornado which has raged through parts of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma wrought great destruction. Twelve persons were killed, and about 100 injured.

SNOBBERY IN WASHINGTON.

A rich lady of Washington, U.S.A., has agreed to pay \$3,000 a year for the pew next to that occupied by Mrs. Taft in the Episcopal church which the President's wife attends.

ROOSEVELT VS. TOLSTOY.

Mr. Roosevelt, in an article in the *Outlook* on the life of Count Tolstoy, declares that his teachings, if logically applied, would mean the extinction of humanity in the space of a single generation.

UNREST IN TURKEY.

ABDUL HAMID'S SON ARRESTED.

Constantinople, May 17.

The past week has been fruitful of signs that the Ottoman Empire is by no means yet in a state of tranquillity. The sensation of the week occurred on Saturday in the arrest of Prince Burhan-Eddin, Abdul Hamid's favourite son, by order of the Court Martial. The prince is now imprisoned in the War Ministry. It is believed that he will be tried for treason and may possibly be condemned to death.

The news from Salonika is most disquieting. That city is the headquarters of the Young Turks, and it is therefore all the more remarkable that the reactionary movement continues to flourish there. Advices from Damascus state that the situation there is such as to demand the instant despatch of at least ten Macedonian battalions. Izzet Pasha, one of Abdul Hamid's favourites who fled when his master was overthrown, is busily engaged in spreading reactionary doctrine in Damascus. He has formed an Arabian Committee, and they have succeeded in winning over the population to the support of the deposed Sultan. An armed revolt against the Young Turks and a massacre of the Christians is believed imminent. Erzeroum has thrown off its allegiance to the Young Turks, the leaders of whom have had to flee the city. A Macedonian force is marching there to take punitive measures against the rebels, but it is feared that a terrible massacre will take place before the troops arrive. The commandant of Albania petitioned the Government to vest him with full powers, otherwise he refused to proceed further against the reactionaries. The Government has refused this demand, as they fear that repressive measures would create a revolt. There is no doubt that the week opens inauspiciously for the reform party, who are faced with many problems and are threatened on many hands with violence and massacre.

Constantinople, May 16.

The provisional Budget which has been approved includes a monthly allowance of £1,000 to the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid. About thirty of the officers arrested by order of the Court Martial have been released. According to the Turkish newspapers, Reuf Pasha, formerly Minister of the Interior, has again been appointed High Commissioner of Egypt; and Ghalib, the Governor of the sandjak Bengazi, has been made Governor-General of the vilayet Djarbekr.

Constantinople, May 17.

Early this morning five prisoners were hanged before the Mosque of St. Sophia. Those executed were an artillery captain, a lieutenant, and three police agents.—The Turco-Bulgarian protocol was ratified by the Turkish Parliament last night, and all outstanding questions of importance between the two countries are thus satisfactorily disposed of.

A SEQUEL TO THE STEINHEIL CASE.

Paris, May 17.

A man named Allaire, who was arrested on Saturday at Versailles on suspicion of having committed various crimes, has made a statement to the police that he, together with an accomplice named Tardevin, was implicated in the murder of the artist Steinheil and his mother. The police are searching for this Tardevin, who is still believed to be in Paris. Tardevin is known extensively in Parisian artist circles, as he formerly worked as a model for many famous sculptors.

BERLIN

Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, and Lady Goschen are expected to return today from a fortnight's stay at Schloss Tentschach, near Klagenfurt, their residential seat in Austria.

Mr. Jas. B. Monk, Attaché at the British Embassy, left on Friday for a holiday in England.

Mr. Kerr Clark has just returned to his post at the Embassy after a month's trip to Italy.

The Burgomaster of Berlin, Herr Kirschner, accompanied by the Deputy-Burgomaster, Herr Reicke, and a party of aldermen and city councillors, will embark at Bremerhaven on Saturday, May 22, for Southampton, en route for London, where they will be guests of the Lord Mayor and the City.

Mrs. McElwee leaves Berlin next Thursday for a three months' visit to America, sailing May 27 from Liverpool by the Canadian-Pacific route after a few days spent in London.

Mrs. McElwee's mission in America is a sad one. She is called home owing to the death of her sister's husband, Mr. John W. Parks, of Plymouth, Indiana, a well-known Republican politician. Mr. Parks served for four terms in the Indiana State Senate, and was the author of a well-known anti-cigarette law which earned him the title of "The Cigarette Foe." He died at the age of 57.

Miss McElwee returned on Sunday night from a three weeks' stay in Paris and London. In Paris she was the guest of the Mlle. Chaigneau, who, as "The Chaigneau Trio," were heard in Berlin last winter. In London Miss McElwee spent two weeks with Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, sight-seeing, attending concerts of American friends, and meeting well-known musical and literary people.

Mr. Walter Rummel, who is at present in London, has been occupied with setting to music many of the poems of "Fiona McLeod," (the late Mr. Sharp), a well-known English writer and critic. Mrs. Sharp, the widow of the writer, is greatly interested in Mr. Rummel's productions.

Miss Gail Gardner, also well known in Berlin, appeared in concert in London on May 10, singing many of Mr. Walter Rummel's songs, accompanied by the composer. Miss Gardner gives a second concert in London on May 21.

Miss Katherine Heyman is still another American well known in Berlin who has lately been appearing in London, where she sang in a Charity Concert on Thursday, May 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Kugemann have returned from a two months' trip to America, and are again at Victoria Louise Platz 7.

The American element, in the shape of Mr. C. B. Billings' famous trotters, furnished one of the chief points of interest to the thousands of Germans who attended the opening of the new trotting stadium at Ruhleben on Friday last. Trotting, as yet, by no means comes under the category of the "classy" sporting pastimes in Germany, but there were some distinguished people present at the opening day at Ruhleben, including Exzellenz von Moltke, the Minister of the Interior, Duke Ernst Günther zu Schleswig-Holstein, brother to the Kaiserin and patron-in-chief of trotting interests in Germany. A large number of officers were present.

The American horses, and especially the famous "Queen of Trotters," Lou Dillon, more than came up to their reputation. It would need all the superlatives of a professional writer on the subject to justly sum up their good points. They put the German horses terribly in the shade. The latter looked by comparison, as a spectator graphically expressed it, "as if they should be dragging milk-carts." Mr. Billings' horse Delight, though heavily handicapped, won with ease the race named after Lou Dillon. Lou Dillon herself, well-known as the fastest horse in the world, though not entered for racing, showed her paces under her trainer, Tanner, over a stretch of 250 yards, which she covered in 19.2 seconds. Needless to say she won the intense admiration of the crowd, not only for her speed but for her beauty.

The Ruhleben course seems to have won favourable comment from those able to judge in every respect but one—the extraordinarily bad train connections. Instead of stopping at a special wayside station, the train shoots right past the race-course on to Spandau, leaving its disgusted occupants to wade back to Ruhleben—a really considerable distance along a bad road some twelve inches deep in sand.

Americans lately registered at Al. Peters', Reading-Room, Unter den Linden 6, include:—

G. E. Watson, of New York City; H. C. Sauter, of St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. and Mrs. Frank C. Neff and Miss Eleanor A. Neff, of Kansas City (Habsburger Strasse 4); Miss Aileen Jacobs and R. A. Jacobs, of Pasadena, Cal. (Kleist Strasse 24); Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Zimmerman, of St. Louis (Hotel Fürstenhof); A. Straus and wife, of Louisville, Kentucky; Frank L. Shanlin, Mt. Clemens; Mrs. John Brant, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miss Alberta Bicknell; R. C. Menzies, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. J.

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Frau Prof. Krause.

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W. Purnell and daughter, of Baltimore; S. Fischmann and wife, of Chicago; Albert W. Chase, of Chicago (Hotel Helvetia); Mary A. Lamb, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lamb, New York City; Mrs. Lizzie Kolb, of Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Electa Koehler, of Erie, Pa.

A sensational scene occurred in the middle of the city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when a waiter named Kobler, 50 years of age, was attacked by several young men, without the slightest provocation on his part. In self-defence he fired four shots from his revolver, and wounded one of his assailants, an occasional workman who gave his name as Bolle. The rest of the ruffians fled.

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. Rev. JOHN CROSSER, D.D., Pastor.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60. MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany Americans welcome. Gen. S. Atwood, Secretary

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing theatrical performances at various venues like Royal Opera House, Deutsches Theatre, Lessing Theatre, etc., with titles and times.

Table titled 'Every evening until further notice.' listing performances at Metropoli Theatre, New Theatre, New Opera Theatre, etc.

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. Tharborn. Post Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

THE AERONAUTIC AERA.

The interest taken in the coming international aeronautic exhibition at Frankfurt is revealed by the numerous prizes which are being presented by various German cities for achievements in the realms of the air. The Exhibition Committee has just published a further batch of prizes offered. The city of Kreuznach has presented a prize for the dirigible airship which lands on the racecourse at Bad Kreuznach during the week between the 8th and 15th of August. Wiesbaden offers a purse of 9,000 marks to the airship which travels there from the exhibition, while Homburg von der Höhe has placed 1,400 marks at the disposal of the exhibition provided the Springs Administration and the townspeople subscribe a like sum, for the vessel that most frequently passes over Homburg, or lands there during the exhibition's duration.

There are also prizes for technical achievements. The exhibition is inviting entries for a competition, the object of which is the composition of a metal lighter than aluminium, while retaining its solidity. Great importance is attached to the results of this competition, for, as is pointed out, could a metal be discovered which is two-thirds lighter than aluminium, the number of passengers taken by an airship could be materially increased. For instance, by this reckoning the Zeppelin type could accommodate forty instead of twenty-six, the highest number yet attained with safety. For a balloon-hall, capable of accommodating airships of the dimensions of the Zeppelins, so constructed as to admit of entry and egress from any quarter of the compass, 1,900 marks is offered. A like amount is offered for the cheapest small balloon-hall, and another prize of 2,000 marks for a balloon-hall which can be transported by rail and put together and taken to pieces again in the shortest period of time. A section of the exhibition will be devoted to the illustration of the history of aeronautics.

A limited liability company, "The Wright Flying Machine Company," has been floated by the General Electricity Company for the purpose of manufacturing, selling, and utilising flying machines, especially on the Wright system. The nominal capital is 500,000 marks.

THE KAISER AT WIESBADEN.

Wiesbaden, May 17. The German Emperor and Empress arrived here by special train shortly after noon today. They were met at the station by Princess Victoria Louise, who had arrived here previously. As in former years the city is brilliantly decorated with flags, bunting, and floral designs, and the streets leading from the station to the castle are particularly beautiful. Large crowds had assembled along the route, and these gave their Majesties a very hearty reception. Shortly after entering the castle the Emperor and Empress, attended by their daughter, appeared on the balcony and acknowledged the plaudits of the people. The weather is cloudy.

In anticipation of the inaugural performance of the English Theatre in Germany company, which takes place at the Court Theatre tomorrow evening, there is an unusual number of English and American visitors in Wiesbaden. The Emperor and Empress have promised to honour the occasion with their presence, and it is expected that most of the city authorities will also be present.

(A letter from Mdme. Illing bearing on the English Theatre project appears in our Dresden column.)

THE JOAN OF ARC FESTIVITIES.

Paris, May 17. Many houses in Paris displayed flags in honour of the Joan of Arc festival. Wreaths were placed round the statue of the Maid of Orleans, and a commemorative service was held in Notre Dame cathedral. Noisy scenes and collisions with the police arose out of a banquet arranged by the Orleanists. The police made 15 arrests.

THE FIRST FRENCH WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

Cannes, May 17. The first flight with a Wright aeroplane constructed in France was taken by Count Lambert at the Aërodrome here yesterday. The trial was quite successful. The Count flew thrice round the course at a height of between 60 and 70 feet above the ground. The apparatus has been made for M. Delagrangé, the aeronaut.

DRAMATIC DELIVERY OF A FINE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.) New York, May 8. The concluding scene of the trial "The State of Texas v. the Waters-Pierce Oil Company," in which the defendant Company was adjudged to pay a fine of 1,808,753 dollars for breach of the Anti-Trust law of the State of Texas, has assumed a dramatic character. Two large automobiles were required to transport the fine, the heaviest ever yet imposed in Texas. In each of the automobiles sat six men well armed. The distance from the bank to the State Treasury, half a mile, was covered in half a minute. An armed guard was stationed in front of the Treasury, and the counting of the money, which was in bank notes, began immediately after the arrival of the automobiles.

FEMALE LABOUR IN AMERICA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 8.

That the American woman spares no effort in her struggle for emancipation and equal rights with men in all departments of work, and that she is prepared to share even the hardest physical labour hitherto considered to belong exclusively to the man, is proved by documentary evidence. In statistics recently published, 25,000 women are returned as ordinary labourers in iron and steel works. Many women are employed as wood-cutters, and assistants in smithies, brickfields, and kilns. In the State of Connecticut, a road-contractor was summoned a short time since for cruelty to his daughter, in causing her to work as a common labourer at road-making, carrying stones and using a spade like the men. The accused man proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that his daughter was employed by her own wish, in order to show that the woman is capable of doing all kinds of man's work that require the greatest physical exertion and endurance.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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.
Evening Song.
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.

Thursday, May 20th. *Ascensions Day.* Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock
Communion service is held every third Sunday in January,
March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

**DRESDEN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.**

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.30.

Else 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 Handimsack, the Town Syndic	Herr Nebuschka.
Michel Liebetrunck, painter and carver	Herr Soot.
Heine Mückenschweiss, cousin of Anne Lore	Herr Trede.
Hans Frühlück, painter's apprentice	Herr Rüdiger.
Peter Rebensoff, the Town Beadle	Herr Puttlitz.
Else Klapperzehen, maid to mine host Hildebrand	Fräul. 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 Frühlück. 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 Else 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. Her eloquence 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.

Wednesday night	Martha	at 7.30
Thursday night	Lohengrin	6.30
Friday night	Figaros Hochzeit	7.30
Saturday night	Der Rattenfänger von Hameln	7.30
Sunday night	Else Klapperzehen	7.30
Monday night	Die Afrikanerin	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Robert und Bertram	at 7
Wednesday night	Der Gast des Moccenigo	7.30
Thursday night	Ein Glas Wasser	7.30
Friday night	Robert und Bertram	7
Saturday night	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	7.30
Sunday night	Die Verschwörung des Plesco zu Genoa	7
Monday night	Die versunkene Glocke	7.30

DRESDEN

The ninth lecture by Mr. J. C. Powys this season will be delivered this evening in the "Aula" of the Technische Hochschule, Bismarck Platz, on "Othello," commencing promptly at 8 o'clock.

Mdme. Meta Illing writes us from Wiesbaden, under date of the 16th inst., as follows:—

"It was during my professional tour in New York and the Western States of America that I first conceived the idea that is to be materialised at Wiesbaden on Tuesday (today). In the course of my repeated visits to England and the United States it was borne in upon me how little we Germans understand these two great nations, and how limited is our knowledge of their thoughts, their inner life, and their ideals. The more I saw the more I found how absolutely erroneous my earlier impressions of the English and American peoples had been, and it became obvious that this lack of understanding was primarily due to the scanty opportunities that existed for mutual observation and intercourse. It would be a worthy labour to bring about a profounder understanding between the German people and those nations which are allied to them by ties of speech and kindred. It appeared to me that no means would more conduce to this desirable end than the dramatic stage, whence the tongue of foreign peoples is spoken, and which serves to depict their morals and customs, their feelings and thoughts in the most convincing light. The stage of a nation is its living and breathing diary; it is a mirror in which from day to day the national progress in literature, philosophy, religion, and sociology is reflected. It has been said that the pen is mightier than the sword; but I venture to say that the stage, in its directness and its widespread influence on civilisation, is mightier than either.

"Upon my return home I discussed the plan of founding an English theatre in Germany with the leading people of intellect in many of the great cities, and I received such an abundance of encouragement and promises of active support that I lost no time in putting my scheme on a practicable basis. The most eloquent proof of the result of many months' labour, aided by the support and encouragement of many distinguished ladies and gentlemen—to whom I can never sufficiently express my gratitude—is provided in the initial performance to take place here in Wiesbaden on Tuesday (this) evening.

"It is not my intention to limit the English theatre's sphere of operations to any one city. Such a course would defeat the object I have at heart. I shall travel with my English company from town to town throughout the German Empire, thereby awakening and stimulating mutual interest between the two Anglo-Saxon cultured peoples. On this principle a number of local committees have already been established in various German cities, including Wiesbaden, Frankfurt on Main, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Dresden, Breslau, etc., and I am informed that other committees are in course of formation. As a consequence I entertain the not unfounded hope that my undertaking will ultimately develop into a permanent institution, working for the betterment of relations between the three nations of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, and, indirectly, helping to bind still closer the ties of friendship between them.—

(Signed) META ILLING.

WARMBAD
Eisen-Stat. Fiesplatz-Warmbad, Saisonbeginn: 8. Mai. Fernsprecher: Amt Warmbad Nr. 5. Radioaktivitätswarnung: Quelle: Gicht, Rheumati-mus, Nervenleiden usw. — Wasser: Sauerbrunnen, elektrische und Licht-Apparate: Heilgymnastik. Gegen 300 Zimmer. Angenehmes Landschaft in reiner Gebirgsluft bei 428 m. Se. G. Gute preiswerte Verpflegung. Lawn-Tennisplatz. Konzerte und Reunions. Schreib- und Lesezimmer. — Prospekte gratis durch den Bade-Inspektoren Dr. med. Walter Glass oder durch die Bade-direktion in Warmbad bei Wolkstein.

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

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ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED
BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST
DRESDEN BISMARCKPLATZ 10

Herr Hermann W. von Waltershausen's musical comedy "Else Klapperzehen," was received at the Royal Opera on Saturday with great applause. After the first act the curtain had to be raised half a dozen times, and at the close of the piece the audience would not be satisfied until the composer and Herr von Schuch, as well as the artists, had come forward repeatedly to receive their due share of the ovation. The piece pleased the public, chiefly, no doubt, because it was so well acted and sung.

Readers of *The Daily Record* know the plot, from the précis published on Saturday morning; it is a pretty and mirthful story that takes us back with a certain bluntness to German life of the 15th century. The composer was his own librettist, and has adapted his subject matter to the stage with some skill. But just the right sort of humour is wanting in the comedy nevertheless, and one has the feeling that much more might have been made of the material. The second act in particular is a little heavy because the author, not satisfied with a comedy, attempts tragic comedy, something like the amusing tragedy of "The Old Maid." This heaviness is reflected in the music, which is of modern manufacture, and on the whole too refined for the bluntness of the subject. Here stronger treatment would have been appropriate, and the orchestra might have been made to introduce some "Eulenspiegel"-like effects. In addition to this over-refinement, there is a want of inventive power evident in the composition; so that the music is too even, becomes somewhat stagnant and colourless.

The music of the first act consists of frequently pretty variations of a simple principal theme that recalls some well-known motives, and affords room for the play of the popular element in a few song-like numbers. Here one wishes for something more jovial and spirited. It is as if the contrapuntal work had not been carried down into the accompanying parts, which remain in a certain state of immobility, and make a heavy groundwork. In the second act the composer aims more at tragic than at comic effects, and in his music takes the sitting of the Town Court too seriously, instead of parodying the scene and making fun of it. Thus the mishap of *Else Klapperzehen* is not made to appear so amusing as it might have been. The flatness and harshness of the music in places causes the original humour to become turgid, as it were. Altogether the sung and melodic parts are wanting in flow and fusion, and the instrumental in originality and force of dramatic contrast. The young composer has yet to acquire the practice of writing well and fluently for the voice; while, in his instrumentation, he will have to strive for a smoother flow of harmony and more piquancy of rhythm, as well as for greater variety altogether.

The work shows decided talent, and is worthy of the great encouragement which a performance at the Dresden Opera should give. Herr v. Waltershausen is a pupil of the late Ludwig Thuille, and has already written an opera and a drama; on the stage he appears for the first time with "Else Klapperzehen." He may be heartily grateful to the artists who performed the comedy, and to Herr v. Schuch above all. Much was done for the work. Herr Rieck prepared extremely pretty and varied stage pictures, the scene in the first act being particularly life-like and comfortable. The rôles were undertaken by the best artists. How well Fräulein v. Chavanne represents such comic characters as that of *Else Klapperzehen* is well known, and how admirably she sings them. Frau Nast acted the pretty, coy *Lore* to the life, and sang her part well, particularly the song in which she teases *Michel*. Herr Soot was *Michel*, and if he was not very prominent vocally, it was less his fault than that of the composer, who gives the singers small opportunity of distinguishing themselves. Herr Plaschke sang *Hildebrand* finely, and acted with becoming dignity. Herren Trede and Rüdiger, as "a noble pair of brothers," might have been more lively and jovial. Herr Puttlitz, as *Bittel*, has one good song, but is otherwise condemned to silence. The choruses fell short of the usual standard in sharpness of rhythm, particularly at the close.

On the whole good work was done, and so a number of repetitions may be expected.

Felix Zimmermann.

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

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
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THE AIRSHIP RIDDLE SOLVED?

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 15.

An East Anglian correspondent of the *Times* sends his paper a remarkable despatch this morning in regard to the mysterious airship whose movements I have already reported to you. "I am in the position," he says, "to make the following declaration on authoritative grounds, and the greater part of it I know to be trustworthy. Firstly, it is known that the German fleet possesses one or more small airships with a gas capacity of twelve to fifteen thousand cubic feet; secondly, that experiments with these airships have already been conducted on the high seas; thirdly, these experiments have proved the possibility of using steamers as floating airship stations,—that is to say, airships are able to ascend from the deck of a warship and, after executing their flight, to return to the vessel. Expert opinion is convinced that the mysterious airship which has been seen by so many people hovering over certain districts of East Anglia may well be one of these German marine airships.

Enquiries at the War Office on Friday elicited the official statement that the phantom airship is not believed to be of foreign origin. The authorities suppose that it is the property of some inventor who for some reason or other is desirous of keeping his experiments secret. In order to tranquillise the population along the East Coast, who have been seriously alarmed by this vision of the night, the Government has commissioned a number of small warships to cruise along the coast and keep a sharp look-out for the airship; while watchers have also been posted at various points on land. Upon sighting the mysterious apparatus the sentry or warship will immediately telegraph to London. It is reported from Hull that the town is full of alarming rumours as to spies, and on Friday and Saturday the town of Grimsby was in a state of commotion. One story is to the effect that the staff of the Grimsby coast signal station were attacked by foreign agents who desired to get possession of the signal code. The alarm was raised, but upon the arrival of the police the assailants had disappeared. It is the fact that such an attack was made, but the police assert that it was the work of tramps who were seeking shelter for the night.

The best commentary on all this uproar was supplied by Lieut.-General Baden Powell in the course of a speech at the annual banquet of the Iron and Steel Institute, held on Friday night. "I once got into conversation with a foreign officer," he said, "who was kind enough to tell me something of the methods by which the Ministry of War in his country collected information bearing on neighbouring countries. He told me that special attention was given to the collection of topographical and geographical information concerning England. I asked him whether it was true that every road and path, every village, every house,—yes, and the name of every country postmaster and telegraphist in England was known to his Government. He answered that it was true enough. 'But where on earth did you manage to gather all this information?' I asked in amazement. 'Oh,' he answered dryly, 'we spent ten shillings in purchasing Kelly's County Directory!'"

It is a fact that no reason whatever exists for espionage in England. Anybody can buy as many Ordnance maps of the entire country as he likes, and these give the most detailed and exact information on all the points required for campaigning. Moreover, Admiralty charts of every harbour in Great Britain and Ireland, giving accurate soundings, and other details of navigation, are open to purchase by anybody with the price in his pocket.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE MYSTERY.

The Berlin correspondent of a contemporary telegraph to his paper:

It is admitted by German experts that the mysterious airship which has been seen hovering over the eastern coast of England may be a German airship. England possesses no such airship, and no French airship has hitherto sailed so far as the distance from Calais to Peterborough. On the other hand, the performances of several German airships, including the Gross airship, which has made one voyage of thirteen hours, would render it possible for them to reach the English coast. At the same time it is improbable that the German airship seen above England ascended from German soil. An aerial voyage from Wilhelmshaven to the English coast would still be a formidable and dangerous undertaking even for the newest airships, whose performances have been excellent in bad weather.

German expert opinion is unanimous in believing that the mysterious airship ascended from some German warship in the North Sea, on which it lands again after each of its flights. Last December it was announced that the Imperial Ministry of Marine had decided to order four airship cruisers from the Zeppelin Airship Construction Company of Friedrichshafen. Each of the four aerial warships was to be from 12,000 to 14,000 cubic metres in capacity. They were to be built under Count Zeppelin's personal supervision, and all the latest improvements

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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.
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. tomorrow (Wednesday).
May 21.—**Philadelphia**, from Southampton to New York, mails due in New York May 29. Letters for this steamer should be marked "via England" and with the name of the vessel, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 20th inst.
May 22.—**La Lorraine**, from Havre to New York, mails due in New York May 29. Letters for this steamer should be marked "Via Havre per Co. gén. transatl." and be posted in Berlin and Dresden as per above steamer.
May 23.—**Campania**, from Liverpool to New York, mails due in New York May 29. Letters for this steamer should be marked "Via Colon-Queenstown per Cunard Line," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden as per above steamer.

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. tomorrow (Wednesday).

SPECIAL NOTICE
Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.
Letters bearing a 10-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 (Wednesday) by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York May 11.

On Friday, the 21st inst., by the S.S. Campania, left New York May 12; and by the S.S. Oceanic, left New York same date; and also by the S.S. La Provence, left New York May 13.

in Zeppelin's system were to be embodied in them. The intention was to station two at Wilhelmshaven and two at Kiel.

KING EDWARD AS A CYCLIST.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

London, May 15.

King Edward has been recommended by his medical advisers to resume cycling after an interval of two years, and it is stated that Messrs. Humber have modernised one of his old machines for the purpose. The King first rode a Humber tricycle thirteen years ago, and during the eleven years which followed several machines embodying the latest improvements were built for him. It was originally the King's intention to have a new machine, but as the delivery of a machine of the special make which he favours was impossible within the specified time, one of his old tricycles was sent to Messrs. Humber to be overhauled and refitted, and was returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday. The machine has been equipped with all the most modern improvements, so as to avoid all danger of tripping or a fall in mounting and dismounting. One of the features of the machine is the absence of all impedimenta; it possesses a direct central drive, and thus it is easy to jump on or off.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND TEMPERANCE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 16.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Royal Army Temperance Association on Friday evening, General Sir Ian Hamilton created great enthusiasm by the following remarks:—

"I do not stand before you as an apostle holding in his hand a shining light to guide your erring footsteps," the General said, "but as a sinner in whose hand glimmers doubtfully a candle indicating repentance. When I reflect that in his thirty-seven years' service some 10,000 quarts of dutiable liquor have passed down the throat of him whom you have asked to be your chairman, my conscience pricks me. But it is one of the traditions of the British Army that the officers do not say to their men 'Go on,' but 'Come on.' I shall be happy to put myself in the position to do so by taking the pledge. I will take it for one year; that is quite long enough for any man to look forward to, especially when he comes to my age. I shall be uncomfortable, I know I shall. When I go abroad it will be incredibly difficult to explain to my German or Russian comrades in arms that I have taken an oath which prevents my drinking toasts. But still I have weighed the cost; I am prepared to pay the price. It matters precious little what a man of my age drinks, but it matters enormously what young fellows drink, and I want our British mothers to feel that when their sons go into the Army they will form some good habits and purge themselves of some bad habits."

NIAGARA ICEBOUND.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 8.

For the second time this year the falls of Niagara and the Niagara river have been clad in such a mighty armour of ice that the power of the rushing, foaming torrent over the falls and in the river bed below was broken for days. No such scene has been witnessed for centuries, and in sunshine it looked like Fairyland. After the first unusual barrier had been broken through, gigantic masses of ice were formed again, piling themselves up higher and higher at the outflow of Lake Ontario into Niagara river, and completely blocking the passage. Enormous fields of ice were then forced farther and farther up the river banks on both sides, threatening to carry away the steel bridges over the stream and the numerous hotels and cottages built close alongside it. One of these ice fields was from thirty to seventy feet thick.

In view of the great damage which the stupendous accumulation of ice had caused and of the danger it threatened to the town of Niagara Falls, the inhabitants became alarmed and sent urgent telegraphic messages to the President and the authorities of the State of New York, requesting that dynamite might be employed to break up the ice. The request was complied with, but the explosions continued for several days before a way was made through the barrier at the outlet of the Lake. Portions of the river banks were carried away by the ice, which had reached a height of sixty feet along the narrow part of the river called the George. Several of the supports and verandahs of the Cornell Hotel were swept away.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh westerly winds, cloudy, thunder and rain, cooler afterwards.