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Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,002.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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THE BERLIN VISIT TO LONDON.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 26.

Of all the visits exchanged between England and Germany within the last year or so, it can safely be said that none has been of a more sincerely cordial nature than that now being paid by the Ober Burgomaster and councillors of Berlin. Everywhere they are received in an exceptionally friendly manner. During the busiest hours a report spreads that the German guests are approaching, and as soon as the carriages or motor-cars conveying them come in view, everybody raises his hat and gives them a hearty cheer. Immense gratification at this popular demonstration of friendship is writ large over the faces of our visitors, who will return to Berlin in the full knowledge that despite the frenzied efforts of a few cheap newspapers to disseminate false ideas of Anglo-German relations, the man in the street entertains nothing but the best sentiments towards Germany. At noon today the guests were entertained at the German Athenaeum, where Herr Kirschner held another of his happy speeches. The German nation, he said, was great enough to recognise and applaud without envy the achievements of other countries. In the opinion of his country, the greatest civilised nation was that which contributed most to international progress. In the afternoon the party were escorted to the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons, where they listened with great interest to the proceedings. This evening they were the guests of the Fishmongers' Guild at a banquet which was distinguished by the spontaneous cordiality of the speeches delivered on both sides.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Unfortunately, the glorious weather which we recently enjoyed has now broken up completely, and the Berlin party paid a round of visits yesterday under leaden skies and a steady downfall of rain. During the morning they arrived at the City of London school, and were agreeably surprised when one of the youngsters, not more than 13 years of age, was deputed to welcome them, which he did in an admirable little speech in German. He spoke with a degree of fluency and a regard for the complicated German syntax which opened the eyes of some among the visitors who probably laboured under the prevailing legend that instruction in languages is conspicuous by its absence in British schools. Herr Kirschner told the headmaster that if all his scholars enjoyed such an excellent acquaintance with the German tongue the continuance of Anglo-German friendship would be assured. He then turned to the cheering boys and said that the only rivalry which existed between his nation and theirs was in the sphere of youthful education, and that the seed planted in the youthful mind in due time grew and exercised its influence on the mature man. From the school to the Guildhall School of Music is only a few steps, and here the visitors were welcomed by Dr. Cummings surrounded by his pupils. The musical programme which followed was entirely composed of German melodies in honour of the party, who were again surprised at the admirable German pronunciation and artistic rendering of the songs. Then followed an exhibition of dancing that so charmed the visitors that Dr. Reicke was moved to deliver a glowing eulogy of English gracefulness.

A TRIBUTE TO BERLIN.

At the conclusion of the visit to St. Paul's and the New Bailey came the banquet in Drapers' Hall, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, the City Sheriffs, and Aldermen all in their robes of State.

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 only; Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind.
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The Chairman of the Guild did the honours, and behind his seat hung the famous picture of the Duke of Wellington which was decorated with intertwined German and British colours. In a witty speech he deplored his ignorance of the German tongue and still more the fact that he had never visited Berlin, which city, he had heard, Herr Kirschner and his able assistants had transformed into the model capital of Europe. Herr Kirschner retorted that since the Chairman had never been to Berlin, he should at once make good the discrepancy, and assured his host that a hearty welcome would be waiting for him in the German capital. The eventful programme of the day was terminated by a visit to Olympia, where the German guests were lost in admiration of the fine military display given by picked officers and soldiers. They could not refrain, however, from commenting on the ignorance displayed by English civilians in regard to all things military, a candid criticism which those of us who deplore our compatriots' indifference to the rudiments of military knowledge could not but acknowledge as accurate and well-deserved.

SIR JOHN FISHER TO RETIRE?

London, May 27.

Reports are circulating here this morning that the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Fisher, is about to retire, and that his successor will be Admiral Sir William Moore, who until last year was commander-in-chief of the British squadron in the Far East. It is not stated whether the retirement of Sir John Fisher is to be regarded as a result of the violent campaign conducted against him by many influential newspapers and speakers during the past three years.

REVOLUTION IN SANTO DOMINGO REPUBLIC.

New York, May 26.

According to a telegram from Cape Haitien, the Santo Domingo Government is taking energetic measures to crush the revolution. The Government troops attacked Santana on May 23, and drove the revolutionaries from their positions. Both sides lost heavily.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Chicago, May 27.

A somewhat violent earthquake shock was experienced yesterday throughout northern Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Reports are arriving today of extensive damage caused thereby. Several of the skyscrapers in this city swayed in an alarming manner, and pictures fell from the walls. So far no one is reported to have been hurt.

TRIAL OF THE AIRSHIP "ZEPPELIN II."

Friedrichshafen, May 27.

After half an hour's trial in the air, "Zeppelin II." descended to the Lake about 500 yards from its shed, and was towed to the shed by a motor boat. All the new fittings proved quite satisfactory.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

MR. ASQUITH'S INTERPRETATION OF IT.

London, May 27.

During last night's sitting of the House of Commons, Captain Craig (Unionist) called the attention of the House to the divergent and adverse utterances of different Cabinet Ministers on the question of naval defence, and moved a resolution affirming that the House would regard with disquietude any alteration of the two-Power standard as explained by the Prime Minister on the 12th and 13th of November last year. Captain Craig further asked for a specific statement as to the position of the United States in fixing the two-Power standard.

The Prime Minister said the Government had made no change of front. Whichever two Powers were taken together, their combined strength would be far below the defensive strength of Great Britain. It would be a very venturesome proceeding to lay down a formula for the future. There was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of Great Britain's maintaining her naval supremacy under any conceivable circumstances. The most important point was the defence of her coasts. "If," said Mr. Asquith, "we had to deal with a Power whose base was 3,000 or 10,000 miles distant without any intermediate coaling station, we should not regard that Power as we should a fleet of the same strength whose harbours were only 300 miles off. Therefore the United States would not be reckoned as one of the two Powers, as they would not have to be considered in the same degree, for an attack on England, as would French, German, or Austrian fleets. We must adapt our measures to the constantly changing policy, shipbuilding, and efforts of other countries. We must bear in mind that two fleets are not so effective, either for attack or defence, as one homogeneous fleet under a single commander. Under the circumstances, the two-Power standard, reasonably interpreted, is certainly a practical formula for our naval policy, but it must not be treated as unalterable."

Captain Craig's resolution was then rejected by 270 votes to 114.

Mr. Lee, Conservative member for South Hants, then rose and said he was entirely in the dark as to the Prime Minister's position with regard to the two-Power standard, and he asked for a precise and definite statement.

Sir William Collins, Liberal member for St. Pancras, thereupon moved a resolution that the House accepted the Prime Minister's explanations with confidence.

Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the Opposition, described the Prime Minister's explanation referred to in the resolution as obscure and confused in comparison with his former clear and unmistakable statements. The Prime Minister had all at once taken the geographical positions of the different countries with regard to England into account, and had said that the two-Power standard applied to defence in home waters. That was an extremely dangerous limitation (Hear, Hear! from the Opposition), a complete change of political attitude that left the whole naval policy of the country in a state of uncertainty.

Sir William Collins' resolution was ultimately passed by 272 votes to 106.

Yesterday's discussion is causing much comment in Unionist circles, where Mr. Asquith's definite statement last November that the two-Power standard would be based on the fleets of Germany and the United States is recalled. The Premier is accused of having eaten his words.

BERLIN

THE EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION.

As announced yesterday, lack of space forbade us publishing the speeches delivered on the occasion of the above celebration, and we therefore continue the report today:

The dramatic moment of the evening centred round the Union Jack. The great British Consulate flag, twenty feet by ten, the largest Union Jack in Berlin, which had been waving passively all the afternoon from the Schwedischer Pavillon flag-post, suddenly appeared at the close of the roll-call to take its active part in the celebration. At the far end of the hall it hove in sight, outside one of the wide windows giving on the verandah. Slowly and majestically, amid thunderous clapping and cheers, it promenaded the whole length of the verandah, carried by an unseen bearer from window to window until it was finally brought in amid a tumult of applause and placed in a post of conspicuous honour in the hall.

The opening speech of the evening was then delivered by the Chairman, Professor Delmer said:—
Ladies and Gentlemen!

We are assembled today to remind one another of the fact that there exists such a thing as the British Empire, and that we belong to it. This Empire existed for a long time before it was discovered. No one knows exactly who discovered it, or when. Of other great historical phenomena we can fix the origin more or less definitely. But the British Empire has little idea of its genesis, and, like Topsy in Uncle Tom's cabin, can say little more than "I 'spect I growed!" It is one of the strangest things in all history, this mingled feeling of surprise, injured dignity, and pride with which England has awakened to the fact that she has a great family of strapping sons around her, who have grown up, almost forgotten, in remote corners of the world. It reminds me of the story of the Ugly Duckling. But now, in this year of grace 1909, the Mother Duck has long become reconciled to her position, and is sailing along in majestic maternity with her brood of wild swans around her, no longer Colonies, but nations. Dominions and Commonwealths they dub themselves. And, standing on firm feet as they do, they assert themselves as British to the core,—bone of England's bone, flesh of her flesh; heart of her heart; ready to stand or fall at any moment for her name and tradition. In Great Britain Little Englandism still exists, but it is a dwindling factor, and the scales are falling from its eyes. A sane Imperialism is taking its place, an Imperialism which is ready to honour the names of the great men who are leaders in this movement: Disraeli, Chamberlain, Kipling, Rhodes, Milner, Curzon, and others (loud applause after each name); statesmen and poets working hand in hand in a splendid national cause. But the work has only just begun. It will take all the grit and the will of the British race to consolidate the forces which Destiny has put into her hands. It is a task that will test all the powers of race, moral character, and discipline. And it will put to the test also those great physical qualities without which no nation can hold its own, or deserves to hold its own. It would be a splendid thing, I think, if we could introduce universal service into England, and make a healthy nation, a nation of soldiers, with the spirit of the soldier; the spirit of duty, discipline, and self-denial in every walk of life. (Loud and sustained applause.)

I think we English as a nation have been somewhat blind to what the world owes Germany. To Carlyle's praises of the newborn nation we turned a deaf ear. Now the logic of facts, the din of hammers in the German factories, makes us listen. If ever a nation fought a heroic fight against adverse circumstances it is Germany. I do not think much good is done by prating of peace and the lugubriousness of war. It seems to me that friendlier and more cordial relations can only be established between our country and this by both us striving more patiently to understand the other. Let us learn to watch Germany's success with unjealous eyes. Let us give Germany a good hand-grip and say, Here is my hand, brother-Anglo-Saxon and German, and in the name of common-sense and fair play, let us be good rivals and good friends. That is the sentiment which prompted our King's recent visit to Germany. It is the sentiment which fills the hearts of our best and most representative Englishmen, and the King is our best and most representative Englishman. (Cheers and long sustained applause.)

Turning to the Union Jack, the speaker continued: "And this is the symbol of the Empire to which we belong. Ladies and Gentlemen! Looking at this symbol, I call upon you to raise your glasses to the health of his Majesty the King."

The King's health was drunk amid scenes of intense enthusiasm, followed by the singing in unison of Kipling's impressive Recessional, "Lest we forget."

Mr. Tilly, another Australian, and member of the Colony committee was then introduced as the next speaker. Mr. Tilly spoke for fifteen minutes at a rapid conversational rate. He said in substance:—

"I always have some slight misgivings when I hear the word patriotism. There are so many different kinds of patriotism. I had a teacher who used to say to us, 'If there is a patriot about, boys, keep your eyes on your pockets.' The term is too often used to cover the selfish aims of a man who is working for his own ends. Then there is what the Germans call 'Hurrah Patriotism.' But that is a good thing in its way, and we Britishers (I am learning now to use the term) can be excused if we indulge in a little of this 'hurrah patriotism' on an occasion such as this. But there must be a genuine patriotism behind it, to strengthen and support it, a patriotism which causes a man to do his duty and to do it well, whatever may be his vocation in whatever part of the world. And the duties of a patriot are certainly very different in different parts of the world. For the Englishman living in Germany those duties have a character of their own. I am an intense admirer of Germany, this glorious land of progress and advance in all branches. I came here originally with the intention of stopping five years, but have stopped many more, and never been sorry. Germany, as you doubtless know, is very closely related to England. The old home of the English, indeed, really lies in the North West of the German Empire. (Loud protests.) Oh yes; you may not like to hear it, but it's true. It is one of those strange facts that we have to face. Just as much a fact as that the world is round, when we think it should be flat. Germany, I repeat, is closely related to England. We resemble each other very much, too, the English and the Germans. We both have the same rough, clumsy, slow-thinking natures. (Murmurs of astonishment and protest.) Both are inclined to go to extremes; but both are capable of deep and tender feeling. The Germans are often amused at that saying of ours, which originally came from an Australian, 'Right or wrong, my Country!' But they can't help admiring it too."

Mr. Tilly went on, amid some dissension, to talk about the events which led up to the formation

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of the "glorious German Empire." Then, after claiming further points of resemblance between England and Germany, he said:—

"But there are certain peculiar virtues which belong to England alone; there is the John Bull ideal, which must never go down. Goethe describes him as 'Good old John Bull, with his energy, pluck, and independence.' And what his head does wrong his heart is pretty sure to put right! Let us thank Heaven for old John Bull. One meets him over here often enough and sees how, in spite of a very poor education—(Angry protests.) Yes, I say it is a poor education, in comparison to the Germans'. I'm not talking to please, I'm trying to talk patriotically. I repeat, in spite of John Bull's poor education, he manages to make his way.

(Mr. Tilly proceeded to talk for some minutes longer.)

Too many of our countrymen, he said, put play before work, and neglect their duty: we can see it more plainly from Germany than they can at home.—The Germans are much more ready to learn from us than we from them.—Shakespeare is more read and studied in Germany than in England (disgusted protests). Mr. Tilly said he wished the English would annex Goethe, with his healthy, practical, English way of looking at things, as the Germans had done their best to annex Shakespeare.—The Germans studied English; but the English neglected German.—Compulsory military service was one of the things England could learn from Germany. Every German worth his salt was proud of having sacrificed his time for his country; if he was willing to sacrifice his life he was certainly willing to sacrifice his time. Mr. Tilly offered a modicum of comfort by saying that the English could at least be lastingly proud of one most significant fact; that the Germans had paid them the great compliment of adopting two important English words into the German language: the words "Fair" and "Gentleman." Then, after a few final compliments to Germany, Mr. Tilly proposed the Kaiser's health, and the sending of a telegram of greeting to the Emperor, after which the Colony sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" in honour of the Emperor.

Mr. Tilly's address was received with somewhat mixed feelings. The speaker's patriotic intentions were not doubted, but it was felt that these utterances were made at the wrong time. Three hundred and fifty English people had come together to forget that they were in a foreign land, to turn their thoughts upon home and the British Empire, and here it was a eulogy of Germany and the German Empire that they were listening to, pushed beyond the point necessary for rational comparisons. It remained for the third and last speaker, Dr. Stanley Shaw, to throw oil on troubled waters and in a short witty speech to say the right word in the right place.

Dr. Shaw said:—

I must first of all apologise for the peculiar character of my understanding. It is of English, or rather Irish, manufacture. (Laughter.) The next thing I wish to say is that in my younger days, we used to play a game in which the parties were first required to make their minds a blank. Now my mind is already a blank. (Laughter.) I am afraid that I have little to say. But I may perhaps tell you that I have just telephoned to my colleague, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who is unfortunately unable to be present, and I told him that this meeting had been a very remarkable success. I also told him that out of the 350 English people that had gathered here tonight, 200 had ordered that good old English dish, Wiener Schnitzel (Universal laughter), whereupon I heard a sound at the other end of the telephone that may have been that of laughter.

To speak more seriously, I should like to assure this Colony tonight of the loyalty to the British Empire of two important parts of it, a great island and a great peninsula. We are here, after all, not to celebrate the greatness or the glories of another Empire, but of our own. (Prolonged stamping, cheering, whistling, and general applause.) The British Empire has existed for many hundreds of years; it was put together at the cost of a great deal of toil, at the sacrifice of many lives. I want to assure you of the loyalty to that great Empire of these two parts: of that great Ireland—I mean island (laughter)—and of that great peninsula. The island, as you seem to have already guessed, is Ireland. I have lived for many long years in that country, and I can say that although many people are dissatisfied with present conditions, a great many are most faithful to the Imperial idea, even if not satisfied with English government. Many may still think that the British Government is not administering Ireland in the right way; but Ireland, I can assure you, is faithful to the British Empire.

The great Peninsula I referred to is India. It is a noteworthy fact that two Indian natives, British subjects, are here to-night. Will they kindly stand?

Hereupon two Indians, with shining brown faces, rose, grinning broadly, at the far end of the hall. You see, they are very good-looking men.

Receiving this encouragement, one of the Indians, in broken English, broke into a short speech of a most loyal character, assuring everyone of the utter loyalty of the Indians and their great satisfaction under British rule.

Dr. Shaw continued:—

It would be superfluous for me to add anything to this expression of loyalty. I will only say that there are millions of such men in India; and that there is also an army, made up of them, comprising 300,000 to 400,000 men. That is a very large force, which it is well for us to remember, and for other nations to remember, that we can draw upon in case of need. I yield to no one in my admiration of the country we live in. But having said that, I turn my thoughts with greater satisfaction to the greatness of our own Empire and to its splendid future. I am not an optimist, and I am not exactly a pessimist. I am a cheerful pessimist, and I would advise England to adopt that view and make ready for all eventualities.

A full account of the organ dedication services at the American Church in Berlin appears on page 4 of this number.

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FOOTBALL AT BERLIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The football match played on the Germania Sportplatz, Tempelhof, on Tuesday was one of quite extraordinary interest. The Berlin club "Preussen," fired by a noble ambition, had challenged Newcastle United, the best professional team in England at the moment, and the challenge had been readily accepted. The game was honoured by the presence of their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess, who were enthusiastically cheered on arriving at and leaving the ground. The English eleven were a level lot of well-built men, and their play showed the training and discipline and individual skill that are needed to win a first-class football match in England. But the "Preusseners" were no mean antagonists, and men on the ground well acquainted with their ordinary best form, said they far surpassed it on Tuesday. Half-time ended with a score of only 2-1 in favour of the visitors, and in the second half the score was 0-0. The goal-keeper on the Preussen side, Mills, came in for a lot of applause.

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Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Tannhäuser	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Karolinger	" 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	" 8
Kleines Theater	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Hobes Spiel	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 8

KING EDWARD WINS THE DERBY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 26.

The Blue Ribbon of the Turf has again been won by King Edward. His Majesty won the Derby as Prince of Wales with "Persimmon" in 1896 and with "Diamond Jubilee" in 1900, and now as King he won a third time today, with "Minoru." Rarely, if ever, has there been a more exciting race than that for the Derby Stakes at Epsom this afternoon. "Minoru" was the favourite at starting, but the American horse "Sir Martin" was a dangerous rival and, as the event proved, with reason. During the race "Sir Martin" fell, and only a head separated the winner and him at the post. A French horse, "Louviers," ridden by the French "champion jockey," was a close third.

London, May 27.

King Edward has telegraphed his hearty thanks to the Berlin Municipal visitors who had at once congratulated him on his Derby victory.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO FRANCE.

Paris, May 27.

Several of the newspapers publish a report that Mr. Carnegie, the American millionaire, has informed President Fallières that he intends to establish a fund of 5,000,000 francs in France for rewarding highly meritorious actions.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Paris, May 27.

It is stated in several quarters that the French and German Governments, acting in accordance with the agreement concluded in November last to refer the Casablanca incident to The Hague tribunal, will shortly exchange Notes expressing mutual regret for what occurred.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, May 27.

The Military Commission of the Senate has approved the Government's proposal to provide each army corps with 120 guns. The proposal to attach three artillery regiments to each army corps was refused, however, the number being reduced to two, in addition to two regiments of siege and mountain artillery. The Commission's decision means that there will in future be 46 French artillery regiments, or six more than previously.

TURKEY'S STRONG MEN.

Constantinople, May 27.

At daybreak today thirteen executions took place by hanging. Several of the condemned were high officials of the old régime, and a newspaper editor was also included.

Vienna, May 27.

Major Enver Bey and Hakki Bey, who arrived here from Constantinople, have been interviewed, and state that they left Turkey confident that its future was assured. Cordial relations have been established between the Young Turks and the people, and the Young Turks have given their allegiance to the new Sultan. Abdul Hamid's private fortune, amounting to over a million pounds sterling, has been seized by the State, and another 600,000 pounds were confiscated in the Yildiz Kiosk. With regard to the schemes of reform, Hakki Bey declared that whatever measures were undertaken, foreigners might rest assured that their interests would be respected. Enver Bey states that he will indefinitely remain at Berlin in his capacity of military attaché to the Embassy there, and that he hopes to take part in the forthcoming manoeuvres of the German army.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Melbourne, May 27.

At the opening of Parliament yesterday, the Governor said that, notwithstanding the decrease in the Customs and Post Office receipts, the Old Age Pensions would be paid from the 1st of July next. The heavy financial obligations that will have to be met in the near future will require careful consideration of the proposals respecting the silver and paper currency in the Commonwealth that will be laid before the House. Referring to the forthcoming Imperial Defence Conference in London, His Excellency requested the House to consent to the building of three torpedo-boat destroyers in Australia and the training of the requisite number of men. The speech also announced the appointment of a joint Commission to settle the boundary between Papua and German New Guinea.

Early in today's sitting the Fisher Ministry (Labourite) sustained a defeat owing to the recent fusion of the Opposition under the leadership of ex-Premier Deakin. A division took place, and the Government were defeated by 39 votes to 30.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.

Fidelio.

Opera in two acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:

- Don Fernando, minister ... Herr Perron.
Don Pizarro, governor of a State prison ... Herr Plaschke.
Florestan, a prisoner ... Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio ... Frau Krull.
Rocco, jailor ... Herr Schwarz.
Marcelline, his daughter ... Frau Keldorfer.
Jaquino, porter ... Herr Rüdiger.
First prisoner ... Herr Löschcke.
Second prisoner ... Herr Bissel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill Florestan, and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him, and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.

Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.

- Saturday night ... Samson and Dalila ... at 7.30
Sunday night ... Eugen Onegin ... 7.30
Monday night ... Ticland ... 7.30

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DRESDEN

The season has opened at Marienbad with about the usual number of visitors, but its ultimate success will depend very largely on King Edward. By this time last year many hotels had heavy advance bookings in anticipation of His Majesty's visit, but the proprietors state that, so far, indications in this direction are far from satisfactory, owing to the rumour that the King will go elsewhere.

The Vienna newspapers publish reports from Ischl that the King and Queen of Bulgaria will arrive at Ischl on a short visit to the Emperor Franz Josef during the first weeks of his Imperial Majesty's summer stay there. From Ischl the King of Bulgaria will go to Tarvis, for shooting over the King of Saxony's preserves. The Queen will during that time take a cure at Ems.

"Measure for Measure" was the subject of the eleventh Powys lecture in the Technische Hochschule on Wednesday evening. The lecturer was in a novel mood, and he dealt with his subject in a novel manner. He asked the audience to regard him for the nonce as a preacher, taking as his text the motive of the play, Truth is Truth. "Measure for Measure," he said, is a revelation of Shakespeare's religious belief. It is the one play to which all students of the bard should turn for light as to his attitude towards sin. Certain passages in this play are unmistakably the voice of Shakespeare, sometimes speaking through the Duke, sometimes through Isabella. He reproves both pessimism and optimism, and administers severe chastisement to the highly placed hypocrites, the Angelos of this world. An analysis of this play shows it to be study of sin, venial and deadly. It places the scum of the gutter and the highest in the land side by side at the bar of common judgment. Immorality, said the lecturer, is more or less a matter of degree. The Pompeys and Overdones of this world are fundamentally no worse than the Angelos. They are, indeed, less culpable, since they pursue their vile avocations in the broad light of day, while the Angelos sin as deeply behind palace doors. Temptation is the sole standard by which the varying degrees of sin may be accurately measured. Because an Angelo does not succumb to a temptation that proves deadly to a meaner person, that does not prove Angelo the more immaculate. The temptations of the stewards do not appeal to the person of average aristocratic leanings simply because he is more fastidious. Thus, when Angelo first saw Isabella her very purity and remoteness irresistibly appealed to his senses. At the crucial moment he showed himself to be as much swayed by primitive passion as the veriest scullion in his kitchen.

The play, moreover, is the gospel according to Shakespeare. Its development and denouement are symbolic of the doctrine of redemption. Truth is mighty and must prevail, but mercy tempers the Divine judgment. "Measure for Measure" is a scathing indictment of "gay" life in the capitals of Europe. The picture it gives of unutterable vice and unthinkable corruption is as true today as when it was first painted. To those who reel back horror-stricken in face of the awful tragedy of life, with its long drawn out anguish, commencing with the pangs of birth and culminating in the mental and physical agony of death, and who would seek to end it by self-destruction, Shakespeare says: "What if you have suffered and will go on suffering; it is surely something to have lived, to have possessed consciousness!" And to those robust optimists who wave everything away with "God's in his Heaven, all's well with the world," he says: "Look around you at the grim tragedy of human misery, preposterous disease and ghastly death! Is all well with the world?" He chooses a middle way, but only those who have seen and experienced both sides of the medal of life can tread it. "Measure for Measure" is in some respects the finest play that Shakespeare ever wrote, though its artistic merit is questionable. The lecture was a series of brilliant digressions for which Mr. Powys unnecessarily apologised, and in which his fund of literary knowledge and his spontaneous native wit were given full play. An apt and intensely dramatic quotation from the "Ballad of Reading Gaol" brought to a close one of the most interesting evenings we have enjoyed.

The final lecture of this year's course was delivered last night on "The Tempest," of which the usual notice will appear in tomorrow's edition.

A handsome furnished Country-House with garden, Kr. Lauban, Silesia, 15 min. from railway, is to be let for 5 months. Pretty country, boating and angling in the river Queiss, 14 rooms, 10 beds, lift, bathroom, etc. For particulars address: Baronin Zedlitz, Freienwalde, a O.

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The holidays will begin for the Royal Opera and the Royal Theatre Companies on the 27th of June. The Royal Opera will re-open on August 8, and the Royal Theatre in the middle of September.

The swallows have arrived, and after long weeks of drought the trees and plants in the Grosser Garten are welcoming the refreshing rain-drops on their parched foliage, and as a thank-offering are emitting that peculiar aromatic odour which is only in evidence after rain and is reminiscent of some dim, mossy glade where the light scarcely penetrates through the thick leafy screen overhead. The rhododendrons are in full bloom, more beautiful than ever. With the dew drops still clinging to their petals they are a veritable study in delicate tints, as though some passing fairy had waved her magic wand and commanded each one to bring forth from its bosom what was most beautiful. On the cooling breeze the scents of lilac and may are wafted, their sickliness effectively toned down by the moisture-laden atmosphere, so that only the floral sweetness remains to lull us into a mood of dreamy contentment. The young swans, too, are here—at last! and hosts of other young birds. Walking warily past quiet corners of the greensward we may come across a young thrush, a quaintly solemn little creature who scuttles hurriedly into the nearest bush when too closely observed, obviously and painfully aware of his inability to fly and his conspicuously absent tail. Soon he will be able to ascend to the higher branches and there, safely screened from interference, take a bird's-eye view of those impertinent humans who formerly caused him so much annoyance by their inquisitiveness. Should he choose a chestnut tree for his coign of vantage, he will find bowers fit for a princess, covered with cone-shaped clusters each composed of tiny flowers, pink or white as the case may be, but more perfect than anything ever made by man.

The Dresdner Sport Club has arranged a football match on the Sportpark ground near the Nosener Brücke for Whit Monday, when D.S.C. I. will meet "Gutsmuts" I. Play will begin at 5 p.m., and both Clubs will put their best men in the field.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Prince and Princess Johann Georg yesterday visited the Kunstverein's exhibition of water-colours in the building on the Brühlsche Terrasse, and spent a considerable time in examining the large collection of drawings.

For some days past the placard of the Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft, which has been exhibited on boardings in several parts of the town and whose purpose is to draw attention to the society's art exhibition this year, has attracted general observation by its peculiarity. The placard was designed by Professor Richard Müller, and represents a serpent attempting to swallow a child—attempting in vain, because the child is too big and too strongly developed. The vain efforts of the monster are very cleverly portrayed. The placard has been reproduced photographically by the firm Wilhelm Hoffmann, A.-G.

The juries for the first Art Exhibition in the Künstlerhaus have been constituted as follows. For painting: Herren Fischer-Gurig, Heyser, Illner, Klessling, Mogk, K. Müller, Poetzsch, Pietschmann, Rosow, Thamm. For graphic art: Herren Jahn, Lührig, R. Müller, Pietschmann, Witting. For sculpture: Herren Brotauf, Fischer, Gröne, Hartmann-Maclean, Hölzel, Rühm, Wedemeyer. For architecture: Herren Bitan, v. Mayenburg, Helmo Otto, Pietsch, Reuter.

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THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

The American Church was filled last Sunday, both morning and evening, with large congregations assembled for the Dedication services in honour of the newly-completed organ. Both services are likely to be well remembered, as marking an epoch in the musical development of the Church. Mr. Jason Moore, the Church organist, who induced Mr. James Aborn to make his generous gift of \$1,500 for the enlargement of the organ, may be well satisfied, on the eve of his departure for America, to have his name associated with this permanent improvement in the musical services of the Church. The handsome brass music support running along the marble balustrade in front of the choir also became a possibility thanks to Mr. Moore's efforts in the periodical arrangement of Sunday evening organ recitals. A splendid service, accompanied by the new organ, with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Crosser, and a fine quartet of assisting artists, was held in the morning. The Organ Recital in the evening—an exclusively musical service—gave opportunity for a still better demonstration of the qualities of the new organ. No one is likely to deny that immense improvement has been brought about. Certainly the organ is hardly such as is to be heard, for example, in the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. No one expected that it would be. But for an institution like the American Church in Berlin, with its vastly smaller scope, the organ must certainly be considered an unusually fine one.

The evening programme opened with Liszt's "Variations for the Organ," a selection which showed to full advantage all the excellent new features of the organ, particularly the new *vox humana*. Herr Armin Liebermann, of the Royal Opera Orchestra, who assisted, proved to be a good if not a first-rate performer. He played two selections, Handel's "Largo" (in place of Luzzatto's "Elegy for the Cello"); and Bizet's "Adagietto for the Cello."

Three further organ solos followed. It is to be regretted that the first of the trio, "Canzona for the Organ," was an undeniably mediocre composition by an English composer and organist, W. Wolstenholme, of Oxon. Appreciation has already been expressed in *The Daily Record* of Mr. Moore's action in placing English anthems and English organ compositions among the American numbers of his programme. But most of the English people present would gladly have dispensed with the Wolstenholme composition, which was not representative and gave then no grounds for especial pride.

"In Summer," a plaintive composition in C-sharp minor, by an American composer Charles A. Stebbins, of New York, was one of the gems of the evening.

The plaintive piping of God Pan
Floats through the shimmering haze;
The lazy fare of hillside doze
And dream of other days,
Till joyous youths of Arcady
Sweep by in sunburnt rout,
And leave the listening leafy trees
Drunk with their golden shout.

The music furnished a wonderfully expressive tone-picture to the words, and was exquisitely played by the organist. The third organ solo, "Oriental Sketch in C-minor," was a quaint composition by an American which aroused a good deal of interest. Mr. Bird, now long resident in Berlin, was born near Boston. He personally coached Mr. Moore in the performance of his "Oriental Sketch," and vouches warmly for the excellence of its interpretation.

Mr. Putnam Griswold, who seems to have built up a reputation for never disappointing at a concert of this description, put in an appearance despite the fact that he was suffering from cold. He changed his selection, however, singing Beethoven's "Hymn to Creation" in place of the Aria from Elijah, "It is enough."

The programme closed with a Sonata in G-minor for the organ by Ralph Baldwin, of Connecticut. This was a rather pretentious composition, more pianistic than organistic. The organist, however, did the work full justice, and it was on the whole greatly enjoyed, as indeed was the entire recital, from beginning to end.

There will be no organ recital in the American Church next Sunday evening.

RUSSIA'S INTERVENTION IN PERSIA.

London, May 27.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, said in the House of Commons yesterday in answer to a question, that the Russian Government had resolved to make a small advance to Persia of from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds sterling, in consideration of the Shah having re-established the Constitution. The money so advanced would be used to pay the troops that were to be discharged and for other necessary purposes. It was a matter of satisfaction to the British Government that the advance did no harm to the cause of reform in Persia, or to the common efforts of England and Russia to uphold Constitutional government in that country.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, May 30th. *Whit-Sunday: Pentecost.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Monday, May 31st. *Monday in Whit-Week.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, June 1st. *Tuesday in Whit-Week.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, June 2nd. *Ember Day.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, June 3rd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, June 4th. *Ember Day.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, June 5th. *Ember Day.* 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 30th. *Whit-Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
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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.

THE CULT OF HEALTHY ART.

Frequently in these columns we have registered our protest against the excessive morbidity which appears to characterise every branch of modern art. That this fact is arousing general attention is attested by the remarkably lucid criticism of modern songs which the Emperor William delivered at Frankfurt just previous to his return to Berlin. The occasion was the close of the great annual competition of male choirs for the prize given by the Emperor. Six years ago, under like circumstances, the Emperor insisted that ambitious modern vocal compositions with combinations and progressions of an orchestral character were not suitable for the voices of men who for the most part spent their days in the impure or dusty atmosphere of factories, and whose powers of song were the result of a devotional sacrifice of their scanty leisure. He then exhorted conductors to go back to the simple and moving folk-songs, of which he promised to have a collection made which would be procurable by choirs as a moderate price. This promise has since been fulfilled, but the Emperor is not satisfied that sufficient attention has been paid to his advice, and on Friday evening, at Frankfurt, he declared that the principles laid down by him in 1903 must be more closely followed, and difficult choruses such as some he had just listened to avoided. At the same time he was not backward in expressing his gratification that some of the choirs no longer made the conquest of technical difficulties their chief object. His Majesty further uttered a wish that choirs should apply themselves more than in the past to classics and cheerfulness and the *joie de vivre*. Nothing, he said, was further removed from him than to dissuade them from occupying themselves with serious art. Schubert's song, "Ruhe schönstes Glück der Erde," sung by the Association of Berlin Choral Teachers, had made the deepest impression upon him, but it was not good to be always singing about coffins and death. With these eminently sound views every healthy-minded person will fully agree, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the wise advice of the Emperor will be taken to heart, not only by singers, composers, and musicians in general, but by devotees in every other branch of art.

JAPANESE ROYALTIES IN BERLIN.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Prince and Princess Kuni of Japan accompanied by Princess Nashino and Prince and Marchioness Yamouchi, arrived in Berlin at noon yesterday and are staying at the Hotel Adlon.

FRENCH SAILORS ON STRIKE.

Paris, May 27.

The end of the maritime strike at Dunkirk corresponds with very serious developments at Marseilles. At the latter port the strike is now general, and more than thirty vessels are lying in the harbour unable to put to sea owing to shortage among the crews. The service between France, Algiers and Tunis is completely suspended. Meetings of the strikers are held with great frequency, but they are all indecisive. The masters of the vessels now without crews also held a meeting yesterday, during which sympathy was expressed for the strikers' grievances.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 1.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen to New York, mails due in New York June 8. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 31st inst.
June 3.—Amerika, from Hamburg to New York, mails due in New York June 12. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Hamburg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, June 2nd.

TO CANADA.

June 4.—Empress of Britain, from L'pool to Montreal, mails due in Montreal and Quebec June 11. Letters for this steamer must 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 Wednesday, June 2nd.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.
Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.
Tomorrow (Saturday), by the S.S. La Savole, left New York May 20.
On Monday, the 31st inst., by the S.S. New York, left New York May 22.
On Wednesday, June 2nd, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York May 25.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate south-westerly winds, less cloudy, showers less frequent, temperature little altered.