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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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ALL IN THE AIR.

It never rains but it pours, says the good old proverb. The truth of this is again borne out by the quite extraordinary impetus which all branches of aerial navigation have received during the past year. Two years ago activity in this direction was, outwardly at least, moribund. Today we are faced with numberless possibilities and even probabilities which have automatically arisen out of individual and collective activity in the realm of air conquest. Aeronautics have not yet emerged from adolescence, but their growth henceforth is likely to be of unprecedented rapidity. It is indeed a remarkable coincidence that the Zeppelin airship and the Wright aeroplane broke upon an astonished world within a few short months of each other. Quite naturally there is a tendency to take an extreme view of the progress thus far achieved, and nowhere is that tendency more marked than here in Germany. But the Zeppelin airship, marvellous though its performances have proved, is by no means the final word. The dirigible and aeroplane schools each claim pre-eminence, and it remains to be seen which is to carry off the palm. Where two short years ago enthusiasm was confined to a few individuals who were regarded as somewhat eccentric, there now reigns feverish activity. Practically every country in Europe has built, is building, or is about to build flying machines of some sort or other. The Wright brothers state that they have orders in hand for nearly one hundred of their aeroplanes, destined for various purchasers in the United States and Europe. The lately formed aeroplane company in Germany is about to undertake the construction and distribution of flying machines on a large scale. The Zeppelin Airship Company has at least five or six dirigible balloons in course of construction. Great Britain, France, Italy, and even Russia are not behindhand. Verily the aerial era is upon us!

It is a saddening symptom of the times that while aerial navigation is in its infancy, little thought is given to other than its military possibilities. It is true that perfunctory suggestions have been made for the establishment of passenger services by air and hints thrown out as to the transit facilities that will be provided by Zeppelins and Wright aeroplanes. But so far the flying machine is being exploited as a weapon; and once again science becomes the handmaid of sanguinary war. Just what war would mean if conducted up in the clouds has been brought home to us by the lurid narrative of Mr. H. G. Wells. It is no less symptomatic that the airship has produced the airship gun. Last week experiments were carried out by the British military authorities which proved that at its present stage of efficiency the airship would fare badly in war. A captive balloon, something over half a mile high, was blown to pieces in thirty seconds by a battery of artillery at a range of over one mile. Reading the account of this experiment we came to the conclusion that life in a Zeppelin dirigible or a Wright aeroplane hovering over an enemy's country would not be worth living.

MUTINOUS FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Paris, May 28.
It is reported from Bourges this morning that the reservists of the 29th and 95th infantry regiments, who are now quartered at the camp of Avord to undergo their annual training, are showing pronounced signs of disobedience and mutiny. Yesterday a disgraceful scene occurred, and in the course of the riot one of the regimental colours was torn.

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FRENCH NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

Paris, May 28.
The Superior Council for Naval Affairs has arrived at a decision in regard to the development of the French Navy which will place that force on an enormously powerful scale within a few years. The details made known today are as follow. Between the years 1910 and 1920 there will be built 33 battleships of the "Dreadnought" type, each displacing 22,500 tons, and six battleships of the "Danton" type, each of 18,500 tons. Added to these will be the six fine battleships of the "Patrie" type, so that by 1920 the French Navy will have 45 huge and powerful battleships. The armament of the new 22,500-ton vessels has been decided upon as twelve 12-inch guns and 18 small quick-firers. The total cost of this gigantic scheme is estimated at 1,440,000,000 francs.

NEW AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR LONDON.

Washington, May 28.
Mr. R. J. Wynne, United States Consul-General in London, has resigned. Mr. J. L. Griffiths, United States Consul at Liverpool, will be nominated as his successor.

THE HARRIMAN RAILROAD COMBINE.

Philadelphia, May 28.
The consolidated Harriman railroads are reported this morning to have placed orders with the Baldwin and other works for 105 new locomotives.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE EMPIRE.

Wellington, May 27.
Speaking at the Winter Show at Auckland, Lord Plunket, the Governor, said: "This splendid and lavish display of fertility which this rising country, and the skill and energy of its people have opened upon Empire Day brings forcibly, I am sure, before many of us the serious thought, What would be our position if the Empire's position on land and on sea were in danger? How futile then would become such an exhibition of our exports, the life-blood of this dominion! Allow but for a temporary reverse of our Fleet in any part of the world, and imagine a war rate of insurance this product would be taxed with, and without a drop of New Zealand's blood being shed. Conceive the appalling consequences which would affect all classes in this country. But if any portion of the Empire appreciates this possibility, surely it is New Zealand, which so lately has shown herself ready to take a prominent part in its defence, and I am confident that after the important coming Imperial Defence Conference we shall be able to feel again that confidence which for a short time has been somewhat weakened."

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER.

Geneva, May 28.
Ernst Naville, the celebrated writer and philosopher, died here yesterday evening at the age of 92.

INTERNATIONAL NERVOUSNESS.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S VIEWS.

London, May 28.

At question time in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, in answer to a question on the paper, said that neither the Hague Prize Court Convention nor the London Declaration would be ratified until the House had had an opportunity of discussing both subjects.

Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) having expressed regret at the long delay in bringing forward the Congo question, Sir Edward Grey again rose, and said he agreed with the previous speaker in deploring the excessive nervousness of Europe in questions of foreign policy. "In the last six months," he said, "we have lived through a time of complications in the Near East, and we have now got into comparatively smooth water. I should be sorry to have to suppose that that nervousness has increased, since, in my opinion, there is not the slightest ground for any such increase." The Minister then went on to say he would like to know whether this nervousness had not been caused by the frequent discussions in the European Press of the relations of the Powers to each other. It was a good thing to have the heart examined from time to time, but for a man to be constantly feeling his own pulse could not be described as a good habit. (Laughter.) At this moment there was no European question that could give rise to friction between Great Britain and another Power; he would add that there was nothing to give rise to any friction in Europe. So far as the Cretan question was concerned, the four Powers interested had not altered the decision arrived at last July, to withdraw their troops from the island. He thought it not impossible that those four Powers and Turkey might find a solution of the question.

Alluding to the Congo, Sir Edward Grey remarked that, if roughly handled, this question might develop into a European one, compared to which that with which the Government had had to deal in the last few months was mere child's play. The member for Mid-Oxfordshire had suggested a peaceful blockade of the Congo. It was of no use to talk of a peaceful blockade. To carry out a blockade, force must be used, and if a blockade is to be enforced war must be contemplated. The Congo river was not the property of the Congo State or of the Belgian Government; it was a river that must remain open to navigation because it was subject to an international agreement. To blockade it with any success, Great Britain must be prepared to stop all ships; and if she decided to take such a step she must reckon on stirring up a European question of the most serious kind.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 3rd of June.

TERRIBLE AUTO SMASH IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, May 28.

A terrible automobile catastrophe occurred last night at Kaltenleutgeben, some ten miles from Vienna. The well-known millionaire, Dr. Rappapart, the owner of the Villa Allatini at Salonika where ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid is now imprisoned, was driving his automobile accompanied by Dr. Winsinger and a Mrs. Gibson, when suddenly the brakes refused to act and the vehicle was hurled with great force against a tree. The two gentlemen remained unhurt, but Mrs. Gibson was killed on the spot. The unfortunate lady hailed from Vienna; she was only 20 years old and had just been married.

BERLIN

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Emperor inspected the Spring Parade of the Potsdam garrison in the Lustgarten. The weather was dull and cool. The Crown Prince and the other Princes of the Imperial family were on parade, and a deputation from the Russian Wyborg regiment was present. The Empress, the Crown Princess with her infant son Prince Wilhelm, Princess Luise, the Japanese Princes, the young Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and the Princesses of the Imperial family watched the parade from the Palace. The Emperor led the regiment of the Gardes du Corps past the Empress. The troops only marched past once. The parade was followed by a breakfast in the Palace.

The German Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Prince Nashimoto, of Japan, and the Crown Order on Marquis Yamanushi.

Extraordinary speculation is taking place on the Berlin Stock Exchange in the shares of the German Colonial Company for South-West Africa. Large profits have been made, but there will inevitably come an aftermath of trouble. The discovery of diamonds in the territory indicated is responsible for the rush of speculation. During the period preceding the first find of diamonds in the colony, the German Colonial Company's shares were below par, but immediately afterwards they began to soar, and rose to 200, and even 300 per cent. A further increase to 500 per cent. took place on the intimation of the organisation of the diamond trade, and a few days ago they rose to over 900 per cent.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

St. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. FRY, M. A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

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4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Colberg	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Figaro's Hochzeit	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Berliner Theatre	Ein Herbstmanöver	8
New Schauspielhaus	Mahé	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warrens Gewerbe	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	8
Resistenz Theatre	Kimmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Liebling der Damen. Freundschafsdienst	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Karolinger	8
" Charlottenburg	Dr. Klaus	8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die beiden Leonoren	8
Luisen Theatre	Auf neuem Wege	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Mädchen ohne Ehre	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	closed.	
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna	8
Theatre des Westens	Die lustige Witwe	8
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Triche und Cacolet	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Teufelsweib	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Allein — endlich. Ungerade Tage	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Gastspieltheatre	Lord Lister. Der grosse Unbekannte	8.30
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	8

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THREE VOLUMES OF CRITICISM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 27.

There is perhaps no better indication of the fundamentally good relations which exist between this country and the United States than the frequency with which we write about one another. Almost every month a new book appears, either on England from an American point of view, or America from an English point of view. Many of these volumes are neither instructive nor interesting; some are a series of gross libels; but here and there we come across criticism or praise that rings true and passages that open our eyes. Within the last week, or rather fortnight, no fewer than three such books have been published,—one by Mrs. Humphry Ward, one by Mrs. Eleanor Glyn, and one by Mr. Price Collier. The first is a rather unreasonable and exaggerated indictment of American matrimonial life and the ease with which divorces are procured in the New World. The second is a vastly more unreasonable and inherently silly collection of sketches dealing with America and Americans generally. I understand that you have only to mention Mrs. Glyn's name to an American woman to evoke a scene. What she has actually done to create this hostility I am unable to say. Certainly her criticisms, to judge by this her latest work, are robbed of all their offence by the utter ignorance of American conditions which she displays. Mrs. Glyn, to the best of my knowledge, has resided in the United States for some four or five months in all, and she naturally returns to England convinced that what she does not know of her Transatlantic cousins is not worth knowing. Mrs. Humphry Ward must be taken more seriously. Her popularity is as much a fact across the ocean as it is in England. She has frequently shown ability in her literary work to grasp American ideals and aspirations with a sympathetic insight too often denied to us conservative Britishers. In her present book ("Daphne") she is less novelist than preacher. She takes up the cudgels against what she believes to be America's greatest evil; and if in the heat of the conflict she goes to extremes, no one will deny that her intentions are aught but good.

THE PACHYDERMATOUS BRITISHER.

The two books dealt with above are criticisms of America from English points of view. Now we turn to England as seen by the far from unsympathetic eyes of an American gentleman. Mr. Collier glides over the thin ice like an accomplished skater. He has obviously enjoyed a good time in England, and he is grateful enough not to probe painfully deep into our national susceptibilities. His impartiality is above question, though he cannot of course disguise his opinion that his own country has by far the greatest and most brilliant future. Few will be found to quarrel with that healthy optimism. He commences by expressing his fear that Americans, as a whole, are not in love with English people. This has more than a grain of truth; but I fancy it would be more correct to say that they are not in love with a certain class of English people. He contrasts the Englishman's disregard of criticism with his compatriots' excessive susceptibility to the same thing. "The British public," he says, "is as impervious to criticism as an elephant's hide to stabbing by sticks of boiled macaroni." Few will question that assertion, and fewer still that the American's weak point is his inability to hear himself and his country criticised. It has been tritely said that the American thinks his own country is the best, and spends his life in impressing everybody else with that same inspiring thought. The Englishman is so certain that his country is the best that he never troubles to mention it.

PRaise FOR BRITISH LAW.

Space will not permit me to mention more than a fraction of the candid things Mr. Collier says about us. If he sometimes rubs it in hard, he makes up for this by plenty of candid praise. Especially does our legal system appeal to him, with its upright, unswerving, and rapid course, in contrast to the American parody of justice. He is shrewd enough to see below the surface when discussing the remnants of the British feudal system as personified in the House of Lords. That Chamber, he believes, is the most truly democratic of all English institutions, and he confesses himself impressed by the personal efficiency of so many of its members. "Strange as it may seem, there is no assembly where a man could go—granted that all the peers were present—where he would be more certain of obtaining sound advice upon every subject, from higher mathematics and abstruse law, down to the shoeing of a horse or the splicing of a cable." His sound remarks upon Socialism will be appreciated by everybody who has eyes to see the inroads which that indidious disease is making in other States. Mr. Collier pays us the compliment of saying that Socialism is unlikely to spread very rapidly in our midst, because the fundamental British characteristic is self-confident manliness and independence,—the very antithesis of Socialistic ideals. Turning to politics he has a good deal to say about the present

condition of the international horizon, which he thinks looms rather darkly for the British race. He believes that a great war is well within the range of possibility, and that if it came in the near future we should not only be successful, but vastly benefited by a restoration of moral and physical pre-eminence. In conclusion Mr. Collier wittily remarks that he found the Englishman "an acquired taste," yet he "would not like to see the old man downed." That, I venture, to think, concisely sums up the attitude of the majority of his countrymen, and it is one with which we, in our aversion to sentiment, can find no sort of fault whatever.

THE BERLIN VISIT TO LONDON.

London, May 28.

A brilliant company assembled at the Mansion House for the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor in honour of the visitors from Berlin. The German Chargé d'Affaires and other members of the Embassy were among the distinguished guests. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the German Emperor, as the friend of England and of peace; and led the cheers with which the toast was honoured. In drinking to "the Municipality of Berlin," his Lordship said Great Britain was indebted to the German Empire as the pioneer of modern education. Common sense and far-sightedness were qualities characteristic of both peoples, and he hoped they would always be rivals in the works of peace.

Ober Burgomaster Kirschner, in responding, said the Municipality of Berlin would do all in their power to draw the bands of Anglo-German relations more closely together. Dr. Reicke also responded, laying stress on the interests the two peoples had in common.

ENGLISH LABOUR VISIT TO GERMANY.

London, May 28.

Some of the members of the Labour party in Parliament have started today on a visit to Germany.

LINER ASHORE AT NEW YORK.

Bremen, May 28.

A cablegram from New York states that the North German Lloyd steamer "Princess Alice" is ashore in the Narrows. She left New York yesterday morning on her home voyage in a thick fog. A number of tugs are waiting to render assistance, and it is hoped that the ship will be towed off at next high water.

BRUSSELS CABBIES ON STRIKE.

Brussels, May 28.

Owing to the competition of automobile cabs, the drivers of horse cabs in this city have gone out on strike. At the Gare du Nord last night a serious conflict took place between the coachmen and the chauffeurs, in which the police intervened and made many arrests.

THE FRENCH IMMORTALS.

Paris, May 27.

The Académie Française proceeded today with the election of members to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Cardinal Mathieu and Victorian Sardou. M. Marcel Prévost was elected by 18 votes to take the place of M. Sardou. The election of a Cardinal was postponed, as no conclusive majority was obtained when the votes had been taken six times.

OPERATION ON SIGNOR CARUSO.

Rome, May 28.

Signor Caruso, the famous tenor, has entered the private hospital at Della Vedova at Milan for the purpose of undergoing a slight surgical operation on the larynx. It is stated that the operation is necessitated by Signor Caruso having overstrained his vocal chords. There is every reason to believe that the famous tenor's voice will again be perfect when the time arrives for him to fulfil his engagements in England and elsewhere.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Constantinople, May 28.

A telegram received at the local Arabian club states that the reactionaries who fled from Constantinople during the recent upheaval and found refuge in Egypt are vigorously stirring up sympathy there for Abdul Hamid. It is further stated that they have already won the support of the Khedive.

NEW YORK'S TALLEST HOTEL.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 18.

New York already numbers many gigantic caverns, but now the largest, or rather the highest, hotel in the world is to be built. The plans of this gigantic hotel have already been sent in to the Building Department of New York; it is to be erected on Madison Avenue and Forty-second street, and will be 376 feet high. The façade of the hotel, designed in Renaissance style, measures 144 feet.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.

Samson und Dalila.

Opera in three acts and four pictures.
Music by C. Saint-Saens.

Cast:

Dallia	.....	Fraul. Tervani.
Samson	.....	Herr v. Bary.
Highpriest of Dagon	.....	Herr Scheidemantel.
Abimelech, Satrap of Gaza	.....	Herr Nebuschka.
An old Hebrew	.....	Herr Puttlitz.
A messenger of the Philistines	.....	Herr Lösschke.
First Philistine	.....	Herr Trede.
Second Philistine	.....	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Abimelech, satrap of Gaza, derides the captive Israelites, till in fury, led on by Samson, they kill him and roast the Philistines. The rejoicing Israelites are welcomed on their return, even by Dalila, the Philistine maid, who once before had ensnared Samson by her beauty. Angry at his having deserted her she promises the High Priest of Dagon to put Samson into his hands. Samson comes to her, and though at first obdurate, finally reveals the secret of his strength and Dalila cuts off his hair, and the Philistines easily overpower him. He is blinded and imprisoned and finally led away to a banquet of the Philistines, where Dalila mocks and derides him. Claspings the pillars of the hall, he invokes the God of Israel, who gives him strength, and he tears down the pillars, burying the Philistines with himself in the ruins of the hall.
Composer: Saint-Saens, born 1835.

Sunday night	Eugen Onegin	.....	at 7.30
Monday night	Tiefland	.....	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Robert und Bertram	.....	at 7
Sunday night	Don Carlos	.....	6.30
Monday night	Robert und Bertram	.....	7

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service at the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows. The second and third numbers, both by Josef Haydn, will be performed in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his death on the 31st of May 1809. (1) J. S. Bach: Fantasia in G, for organ, Peters edition vol. IV. (2) Josef Haydn: "Des Staubes eitle Sorgen," ("Insanae et vanae curae"), Offertory for choir, orchestra, and organ, composed in 1784. (3) Josef Haydn: Te Deum No. 2 in C, for choir, orchestra, and organ, composed in 1800. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by an orchestra composed of members of the *Allgemeiner Musikverein*. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

Immediately after the ringing of the "joy bells" which will begin at 6 o'clock this evening at the Kreuzkirche and all the other churches in Dresden, chorales will be played by a band of brass instruments and sung by the Church Choir from the tower of the Kreuzkirche.

Last Spring the *Hermann-Stiftung* offered a prize for a sculptural design to adorn the entrance to the Künstlerhaus. The prize was won by Herr Wedemeyer, in a sharp competition; and the work, which consists of two groups, was completed last week. Both groups will be in their intended places in time for the opening of the Exhibition of the *Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft*.

The Water-colour Exhibition 1909, in the large building on the Brühl'sche Terrasse, was visited yesterday by H.R.H. Princess Mathilde, who spent a considerable time in examining the drawings.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
Vol. 4117: "Idolatry," a new novel by Alice Ferrin.
Vol. 4118: "Little People," a new work by Richard Whiting.

Tonbild Theater

der Ersten Deutschen Tonbild Theater G. m. b. H.
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The King's Parade at Dresden
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HOMINY

which is so very popular in America, where it has become almost a necessary of life; and of other extremely tasty dishes that are easily digestible and very salubrious, while at the same time remarkable for high nutritive value and great cheapness, as well as for the simple manner of their preparation.

To be had, with directions for cooking, from

MAX WAGNER
Wall Strasse 13. Food-Store.

DRESDEN

Mr. Vice-Consul Johnson requests us to announce that the fund which he recently organised in aid of a destitute widow and three children, who are known to every member of the local Anglo-American colony, has amounted to 1,132 marks, and this sum he handed over to the lady in question yesterday morning. Mr. Johnson desires to thank all who generously contributed to this highly gratifying total.

The concluding Powys lecture was delivered on Thursday evening at the Technische Hochschule in presence of a large audience, which included Prince and Princess Johann Georg. Mr. Powys prefaced his discourse with a few aptly chosen words of farewell to his listeners, who (as he put it) had so modestly and good-humouredly received his oftentimes fantastic theories and eccentric opinions. Taking up the thread of his subject, he declared "The Tempest" to be Shakespeare's final word to his public spoken in the full knowledge that it was his final word. In it he propounds a new philosophy, tinged with that melancholy, that recognition of the power of evil and the sufferings of mankind that likewise formed the motive of "Measure for Measure." The lecturer advanced several remarkable explanations as to the allegorical significance of Shakespeare's last play. It is, he says, a play not of the past nor the present, but of the future. It heralds the apotheosis of cosmopolitanism, as personified by Prospero, who stands for the Good European, the Superman. It also predicts the tragic but inevitable fate of the coloured races in the world's future development, and these subject races are represented by Caliban. Shakespeare, it seems, had a personal interest in the development of the Virginia company which was founded just previous to the writing of this play. The hopeless struggle waged by the Red Indians against the invading white man made a great impression upon him, and the doom of Caliban is deliberately intended as an allegory of the doom which awaits the untutored savage the world over. Shakespeare recognised with his usual prophetic outlook the inevitableness of this doom, but he was none the less saddened by it. The survival of the fittest; yes, but what of the inarticulate unfit? As is fitting in the last great work of a master hand, "The Tempest" is the epitome of the master's doctrine of life. The lecturer declared that if the epilogue to this play had actually been written by Shakespeare, we should know that he had finally embraced Christianity according to the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith. Unfortunately there was a doubt which could never be cleared up. The lecture was brought to a conclusion by the recital of various lines taken from the plays included in the course, and a protest against the realistic tendency in modern poetry. We recognise that the lecturer's temperament is not such as can appreciate the works of Kipling, whom he so contemns, but we must protest against his apparent assumption that this contemporary poet's writings are confined to the glorification of barrack-life and similar subjects. Such an assumption connotes an entire lack of acquaintance with Kipling's later works, such as the "Seven Seas" and the "Five Nations." At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Powys received an ovation, and conversed for some minutes with the Prince and Princess.

In honour of the Infante of Spain, who has been visiting King Friedrich August, a very interesting sham fight took place in the woods adjacent to Klotzsche on Thursday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock. The troops participating were two battalions of the Schützen Regiment, aided by a small detachment of Gardereiters as scouts, and the third battalion of the Schützen Regiment, supported by the Fifth Squadron of Gardereiters and a battery of field-guns and maxims. The former attacked from Klotzsche, while the infantry of the latter took up their position on a sand hill, the artillery backing them up from a loftier height in the rear, and the cavalry squadron concealing itself in the woods on the right.

Only 1 Day **Monday, May 31** Only 1 Day
(Whit Monday)

GENERAL DOG SHOW

in the
"Volkswohlsaal," Ostra-Allee,
entrance in Trabantengasse.

Admission from 9 to 1 o'clock 1 mark, afterwards 50 pfennigs. Admission from 9 to 1 o'clock 1 mark, afterwards 50 pfennigs.

Open from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.

Only 1 Day Only 1 Day

After an hour's steady firing on both sides, the attacking force advanced in a long skirmishing line, occasionally halting under cover of the sand hills to fire a few volleys at the defenders, who, finding their position untenable, commenced a retreat. At this, the attacking side advanced at the double, spreading still further out their wing companies. Suddenly the Gardereiter squadron emerged from the woods and charged the advancing infantry; the cavalry, however, had taken premature advantage of their opportunity, and by the time they were within 300 yards of the enemy, the latter came to a halt in close formation, and fired volley after volley into the charging mass of dragoons until these retreated, theoretically decimated. The attacking infantry then charged the rest of the defenders, who had been supporting the cavalry from the wood to which they had retreated. The attackers were successful, and drove the defenders through the wood to the magazines. Here the fight ended, and the King, who with the Spanish deputation and the staff, had been watching the manoeuvres, took up his position in front of the Gardereiter barracks, and the troops marched past; first the Schützen Regiment, executing the famous "goose-step," then the machine-guns and artillery, and finally the Gardereiters.

Subsequently the King and his distinguished guest took lunch in the Gardereiter casino.

The *Rawyl* Kennel Club, Dresden, will, as already announced, hold a one-day Dog Show in the hall of the Verein "Volkswohl," entrance in Trabantengasse, on Whit Monday. It will be a general Show for all breeds of dogs, and will give the public of Dresden an opportunity of seeing good examples of most of the species bred and domesticated in Germany, as well as some that are rarely exhibited. These rare breeds will be well represented, as the entries include three hairless dogs, seven Skye terriers, etc. The Show therefore promises, in spite of its being limited to one day only, to be an extremely interesting one. It is in fact intended to prepare the way for next year's Show of the International Union, and it may be expected that Dresden's many dog-lovers will flock to it in crowds. Those who take a special interest in such Shows and wish to see all the animals well, are recommended to go in the forenoon, when the judging will take place and the Show will probably be less crowded than in the afternoon. The doors will be opened at 9 a.m.

The annual tournament of the Dresden Lawn Tennis Club began on Saturday, May 22. The entries for the seven events left between 70 and 80 matches to be played; the events are Men's and Ladies' Open Singles, Men's and Ladies' Handicap Singles, Men's and Ladies' Handicap Doubles, and Mixed Doubles Handicap. The weather during the first three tournament days was most favourable, and the courts in fine condition; but unfortunately the rain has brought everything to a dead stop, with about half the matches played.

In the men's events, no very exciting matches have been played up to now, but the most important games will of course come off later on. In the Ladies' Open Singles, however, a very even and keenly contested match has been played between Baroness J. von Knorring and Miss G. Greene, the former winning after two hard played vantage sets; and in the Ladies' Doubles, Miss K. Virgin and Frau Voelckerling beat Miss Rainsford and Miss Patton in a three set match which lasted nearly two hours. Exciting contests are expected in the Mixed Doubles, and the Men's Doubles should also soon furnish interest to the spectators.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Next to time-honoured ham and eggs, the Englishman's favourite breakfast dish is kippered haddock. Until quite recently English people resident in Dresden were deprived of this tasty fish, however, but they will be glad to hear that the enterprise of the "Nordsee" German Steamship Company has now brought it within their reach. Consignments of kippered haddock are received at this company's Dresden depot (Weber Gasse 30) fresh daily, and are retailed at moderate prices. We imagine this word to the wise will prove sufficient.

Every shop where
English is spoken
should take
in and advertise in
The Daily Record
Struve Strasse 5,1.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.*

Miss Gerard is apparently one among that vast legion of scribes who write to pass the time and to keep indulgent publishers from wasting undue time in their search for books that really count. Certainly the modern novel-reading public demands little from those who cater to it, and certainly it will receive correspondingly little from this author; who, by the way, manages to convey in this mercifully brief volume proof of her utter lack of knowledge of all things connected with the diplomatic service. The story is crudely conceived and as crudely written, and if it has its good points the reviewer confesses his inability to find them.

We regard this latest book from Mr. Danby as surpassing all his previous work. He takes the well-known theme of a mother whose selfish adoration of a somewhat remarkable son closes her eyes to all the thousand and one little things which are really of immense importance to her, and only arrives at a knowledge of their presence when they have automatically accumulated into a mountain of menace. The wholly admirable character sketches in this work again attest earnest and deep inspiration on the part of the author, and the book may be recommended to every reader who appreciates substance and flavour in his literary repasts.

Mr. Hornung's lurid narrative of battle, murder, and sudden death comes like a breath of salt air into an atmosphere heavy with the exotic influence of problem novels. But though from start to finish the book is a series of thrilling incidents, from a burning ship at sea—marvellously described, by the way—to assassination in a cellar, it is far from being patchwork romance. The author's well-known masterly style is very obvious here, redeeming the book from all suspicion of rank sensationalism. It is long since we read a novel so eminently adapted to holiday requirements.

Pomp and Circumstance, by Dorothea Gerard. 1 Vol. Tauchnitz Edition.
An Incomplete Etonian, by Frank Danby. 2 Vols. Tauchnitz Edition.
Dead Men Tell No Tales, by E. W. Hornung. 1 Vol. Tauchnitz Edition.

THE QUEEN OF SIAM'S JEWELS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 27.

News has just reached England of the loss of a number of valuable jewels, the property of the Queen of Siam. The jewels, the value of which is placed at the high figure of £10,000, were being sent to Bangkok, the Siamese capital. It is reported that on arrival at that place the strong box in which they had been deposited was found to be empty. The jewels were extremely beautiful, and include a superb diamond necklace and a number of pearls. At the Siamese Legation this afternoon the Secretary stated that they had received a telegram from Bangkok asking that the London police should be informed that the jewels were missing, but beyond that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the loss.

AN AUSTRO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Referring to the rumour of an alliance between Austria and Japan, the Viennese newspaper *Zeit* says it has received the following details "from a reliable source":—

"It is incorrect to say that a Treaty of Alliance between Austria-Hungary and Japan was concluded in 1908, with one paragraph aimed at Russia. But it is correct to say that the idea of such a treaty has been examined in high places, and there exist always interests common to Austria-Hungary and to Japan with respect to Russia; these interests were seen particularly last autumn, when Russia showed an unfriendly attitude towards Austria-Hungary.

"It seems that Austria-Hungary and Japan would be ready at a given moment to conclude an important alliance, which would be made with a view to assuring mutual support in case of a war with Russia. Such an alliance, naturally, would not be concluded if in the meantime the relations of either country with Russia should undergo a great change."

THE TIPPING HABIT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 18.

The War Department in Washington has just issued a set of regulations for the guidance of the civilian employes in the Department. Among the regulations is one forbidding officials, when travelling, to pay more than 20 cents as a gratuity to a waiter. This is the first time that a Government department has taken up the question of tips. Many of the officials affected say the sum named is far too high. The Washington waiters, on the contrary, declare that no gentleman would give less than a "quarter."

DRESDEN

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

Brühl & Guttentag.—Artistic needle work.—Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 11, I. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

Pension von Oertzen

old established house
Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.
Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.



SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets.
Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers between Leitmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg.
First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins free from draught.
Railway connection at all principal stations.
Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic Elbe valley.—Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

Worcester House School

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,
preparatory for Schools and Universities.
Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

Boards received.
H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

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-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Saturday), by the S.S. *La 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.

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate south-westerly winds, gradual clearing up, no heavy showers, warmer.

A BANDITTI FEAT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 18.

A banditti feat that sounds almost incredible was achieved yesterday near the township of Morse in the State of Washington. In boldness and intrepidity it surpasses many of the achievements related in Indian stories of Wild West days. Two masked bandits mounted a mail train on the Great Northern Pacific line, crept unobserved towards the locomotive, and, springing on to the foot-plate with revolvers pointed at the driver and his mate, forced them to stop the train. They then uncoupled the engine and mail van, and drove them three miles forward, leaving the rest of the train standing on the line. At that point they stopped the locomotive and plundered the mail van. Having done that, they reversed the engine, and started it, with the steam cock full open, on its backward journey towards the train, jumping off as it began to move. The railway men in the train saw the engine and mail van coming at full speed into them, and jumped out in all haste, just in time to save their lives, and, more than that, in time to do a bit of smart work in hurling a few sleepers on to the line from a pile that happened to be near, and so to break the shock of the collision. Thus they saved the lives of the passengers whom they had not had breathing time to warn of their danger; but none of them escaped a severe shaking and more or less serious hurt. The plan of the bandits to delay pursuit by causing a collision, was successful. No trace of them has as yet been discovered. The Great Northern Pacific directors have offered a reward of 20,000 dollars for their apprehension.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S VACATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 18.

Instead of Oyster Bay, which formerly enjoyed that distinction, the little town of Beverly, Mass., will be the summer residence of the President, during the current Presidential term. Here President Taft will spend the hottest months. At Oyster Bay the Executive Office in those months was over a haberdasher's shop; at Beverly the Presidential Bureau will be arranged in the local Chamber of Commerce building. The Bureau will be in direct telephone and telegraphic communication with the President's "cottage," and with White House and the State Department at Washington, so that important Government business may be settled without delay. Whereas Mr. Roosevelt, when in office, spent his leisure in fishing, yachting, or touring and shooting excursions, Mr. Taft will amuse himself chiefly with golf, which he considers the best of games for him.

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.
Monday, May 31st. *Monday in Whit-Week.* Services 11.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,

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

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Baroness Virginia von Sass, of Russia.
Frhr. von Uslar Gleichen, of Waldenburg.
Freifrau von Uslar Gleichen, of Waldenburg.
Baron Nicolaus von Korff, of Russia-Kreutzburg.
Baron Boris von Korff, of Russia-Kreutzburg.
Count Friedrich von Medern, of Weimar.
Count Konrad von Medern, of Weimar.
Baroness von Neimanns.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Flindley, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.