

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
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1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

### FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The cablegrams and other messages we have published in the *Record* gave some faint idea of the vastness and scope of Mr. Rockefeller's latest and most gigantic philanthropy, and American papers now to hand throw more light on the matter. Under date of March 6, it is reported that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to be the director-general of the immense philanthropic scheme launched by his father—the Rockefeller Foundation—the groundwork for which was laid when Senator Gallinger introduced in the Senate on Tuesday a bill providing for its establishment. On top of the disclosure of the oil billionaire's determination to give perhaps \$500,000,000 to the "development of civilisation," came word yesterday that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had resigned as a director of the Standard Oil Company. It was further reported that he would get out of the Lackawanna Railroad and the American Linseed Company, in both of which he is a director, besides relinquishing his interest in a dozen or more small concerns. It was admitted at the Standard Oil offices yesterday that John D., Jr., purposes to apply all his energies to the Rockefeller Foundation. With him will be associated Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Charles O. Heydt and a number of others whose names thus far are being kept secret. John D. Rockefeller himself will be tentatively at the head of the movement. But John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be the one whose hand will eventually guide the mammoth charity.

Mr. Gates yesterday was not ready to go into minute details, he said, for Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., is not prepared to make public more than the original outlines of the Foundation plan. "Mr. Rockefeller does not want a flourish of trumpets," was the way Mr. Gates put it. "He knows what he wants to do. He has for two years thought over this immense scheme. He has studied the charities of the world and has evolved what he considers the most practicable plan. It is too early to forecast who will be the Foundation trustees outside of the five already mentioned. There will probably be twenty-five. The bill gives that as the maximum number. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be one of the most active of the trustees. His father wants him to take a leading part." The younger Rockefeller dropped out of the directorate of the Oil Trust quietly on January 11. Only last Monday he resigned as a director of the United States Steel Corporation. He has made up his mind to be unhampered when the time comes to take up the gigantic responsibility which the Rockefeller Foundation will entail.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is not given to projecting himself into print. When newspaper reporters tried yesterday to get him to talk of the Rockefeller Foundation, he sent back courteous word that Mr. Gates would do the talking for him. He remained in his office, behind lock and key, all day long. After dark he was whisked to his home in an automobile. "Why does Mr. Rockefeller persist in avoiding any discussion of his father's philanthropy?" repeated Mr. Gates, when asked about it. "Simply because he sees nothing to talk about. He realises, as we all do, that the charity will speak for itself." Mr. Gates ventured the opinion that the Rockefeller Foundation would be well on its way within a few months, provided that Congress grants the charter. That Congress will grant it is not doubted. There was a suggestion yesterday that on the board of trustees there would be a mixing of various religious beliefs, Catholics, Protestants, and those of Jewish faith having equal representation. Mr. Gates said Mr. Rockefeller had given the idea much thought.

No exact estimate could be gathered yesterday concerning the extent to which John D. Rockefeller will draw on his fortune in the Foundation scheme. "The money which Mr. Rockefeller purposes devoting to this cause will not be known until he decides to make it public," said Mr. Gates. "He would not have decided upon this philanthropy unless he were willing to place sufficient funds in the Foundation to see it safely on its way. There is nothing that will not come into its province," he went on. "It will cover everything from work in kindergartens to relieving the distress of, say, earthquake sufferers. Suppose, for instance, there is a great fire and money is want-

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ed for the victims. Homes are devastated; clothes are in demand. It has been the custom for our cities to rush to the aid of others in distress. But such aid has invariably been tardy. Delay has oftentimes meant death. The Rockefeller Foundation will have as one of its aims the immediate help of just such unfortunates. Unlimited resources will be at hand to supply any need." In the mail which arrived at the Standard Oil offices yesterday there were many letters from individuals who want to get a slice of the Foundation money. These letters were all thrown in the waste basket.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Friday.—At the Hotel Cecil last night a festival banquet was held by the International Arbitration League, the speakers including Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador. After a speech by a former British diplomatist on the subject of Anglo-German friendship, Count Wolff-Metternich said: "Anglo-German conditions have passed through many and various phases in the last few years. At the present moment the outlook appears to me to be more favourable than it has been for some time. It is absolutely certain that the majority of Germans cherish not the slightest wish to work up a conflict with England from spite, and I believe the same holds good of the majority of Englishmen." Count Wolff-Metternich's remarks were greeted with applause.

LONDON, Friday.—The House of Lords has agreed to enter upon a debate respecting the details of the Earl of Rosebery's scheme for the reorganisation of the Chamber. Towards the close of the general debate, Lord Lansdowne expressed a hope that the project of reform would not be of such a nature as to entail a complete transformation. A considerable portion of the new House must consist of hereditary Peers; but he admitted that fresh blood was needed and must be drawn from other circles to counterbalance the present injurious predominance of one party in the Chamber. He proposed that the new members should comprise specially appointed new Peers whose titles, however, would remain valid only during their lifetime. He was ready, he said, to give his full support to the Earl of Rosebery's proposals. At this juncture the Earl of Crewe, speaking on behalf of the Government, said that his party preferred a two-Chamber system and also recognised the necessity of a debate on the various reorganisation and reform proposals put forward by noble lords. But they regarded the relations between the two Houses of Parliament as the question of highest importance,

a solution of which must be left to the country. The debate on the details of the Rosebery scheme will be commenced next week.

SOFIA, Friday.—Reports received here from Rustschuk on the frontier state that disturbances continued on Wednesday and over yesterday. Some sixty people were injured, some of them dangerously.

Colonel Goikovitch, divisional commandant, has been appointed Bulgarian Minister of War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—The press reports of an impending visit from the King of England to Constantinople are officially denied. Equally unfounded is the news that Admiral Sir G. Curzon-Howe, commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, has conveyed an autograph letter from King Edward to the Sultan.—Owing to a movement among the peasants of Thessaly directed against the Mohammedan property owners of the district the Turkish Government has requested the Greek Cabinet to take measures for the protection of the owners; otherwise the Porte would find it necessary to cancel all existing Turco-Grecian agreements. The Greek Government has accordingly promised to protect the rights of the Mohammedan property owners.

LONDON, Friday.—The Board of Trade has invited delegates of the striking coalminers of Northumberland to a conference, with the object of settling a dispute which has grown to grave proportions and which is paralysing no inconsiderable section of British industry.

It is announced from Washington that the National Geographic Society, in conjunction with the Peary Arctic Club has made great progress in the preparations for the South Polar expedition. The Society itself has received from members and friends about half of the 50,000 dollars which it undertook to collect and all the indications are favourable to a full subscription within the next few weeks. This money is exclusive of the 10,000 dollars donation from Commander Peary and 5,000 dollars and the cost of fitting out the exploring ship, Roosevelt, given by the Peary Club.

It has been finally decided that the American expedition will endeavour to find a base of operations in Coats Land, which, like Lieut. Shackleton's base, will be as nearly as possible 900 miles from the South Pole. Americans are keenly desirous of beating the British expedition in the race for South Polar honours, and if a million dollars should be needed to ensure success it would undoubtedly be found. It is believed that apart from the discovery of the South Pole, the operations of the American expedition will be extremely rich in the acquisition of geographical and other scientific knowledge, as practically every mile traversed will be over a region heretofore entirely unexplored.

LONDON, Thursday (Priv. telegram).—During a dense fog an automobile containing five gentlemen fell over a cliff some fifty feet deep in the neighbourhood of Marston Moor, Yorkshire, this morning. Two of the occupants were severely injured, but their companions were able to summon help.

Although news from Nicaragua has been scarce of late, sufficient has percolated through to justify a belief that the backbone of the resolution has been crushed. A cablegram from San Juan del Sur says:

Two hundred and eighty insurgents, under Gens. Chamorro and Mena, have surrendered, and the remnants of the provisional forces are in full flight. It is declared here that if the United States Government would stop the importing of arms into Bluefields the war would end at once. After occupying San Vicente Gen. Vasquez sent a strong column in pursuit of the rebels over the trail toward La Manga. The insurgents had fled, abandoning their ammunition, medical supplies, provisions, saddles and all camp impedimenta. Gens. Chamorro and Mena and the other chiefs were trying to reach Rama. When the pursuing column arrived at the edge of the wooded country this morning 200 revolutionists who had reached the spot shortly before surrendered. The prisoners included all grades from captain down. Eighty revolutionists surrendered at Acopyapa.

(Continued over the page.)

# BERLIN

Social and other notices for this column should be sent direct to the *Daily Record* office, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden. All such notices will receive prompt attention and will be inserted with pleasure if of general interest.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

At the American Church next Sunday morning, at 11.30 o'clock, the services will be in observance of Palm Sunday. During the week following, under the general theme of "His Last Week," services will be held daily at 4 p.m.

Mr. Anderson will preside at the Organ and the following soloists will assist: Monday, Miss Parr; Tuesday, Mr. Jackson; Wednesday, Mrs. Peacock; Thursday, Miss Hughes; Friday, Miss Irvin; Saturday, Mr. Hoffman.

On Sunday, the 27th inst., Easter services will be held at 11.30 a.m., with special music; and at 4.30 p.m., an Easter programme will be given under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Watson and Mrs. Harry Wheelock; the music has been written by Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor and the text written and compiled by Mrs. Alice Riley.

At St. George's Church, Berlin (only by the entrance at Oranienburger Strasse 76B), on the Wednesday in Holy Week, March 23, at 8 p.m., will be given a solemn service of song, "The Crucifixion" (J. Stainer) by the Church Choir, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Reynolds, the solos being taken by Messrs. A. C. Jackson and J. A. Hoffmann.

No tickets will be issued but a collection will be made to meet the expenses.—

### The Churchwardens.

A very pretty wedding took place at the American Church on Thursday, the 10th instant, the contracting parties being Miss Leola Fisher, of Houston, Texas, U.S.A., and Mr. Siegfried Götze, of Berlin.

The Church was beautifully decorated; most excellent music was rendered, and in all respects everything passed off in exquisite taste.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to over fifty guests at the Rheingold.

The young couple are spending a few weeks in Italy.

Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the United States Presidency in 1904, has arrived in Berlin and is putting up at the Hotel Adlon.

He was visited on Thursday morning by Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador, after which the Judge proceeded to the Reichstag where he listened with great interest to the debate going on. In about six days Judge Parker intends leaving Berlin for St. Petersburg, where he will be received by the Tsar Nicholas.

Rarely has an English comedy, translated into German, met with such instant success as did the German version of Mr. Charles Marlowe's farce, "When Knights were Bold," at the Berlin Neue Theatre on Tuesday evening, under the title of "Die goldene Ritterzeit." No small part of this success must be attributed to Herr Georg Baselt, who showed by his rendering a thorough understanding of the spirit pervading the farce and acquitted himself so excellently as to evoke enthusiastic applause from the many English-speaking visitors who were among the spectators.

Miss Eva O'Callaghan, of New York City, left Berlin on Wednesday for Paris and Italy after a fortnight's stay. She sails home from Genoa in April.

Miss Bolster, daughter of Inspector-General Bolster, of the British Navy, has been paying a week's visit to Mrs. Gülcher at Mommsen Strasse 52, Berlin. She has now left to join her brother, Lieutenant Charles Bolster, Royal Navy, at Hannover, whence they return to England together on April 1st.

Since the opening of the American Art Exhibition the Berlin Academy has been thronged with crowds of curious sight-seers, in which Americans predominate. But Germans (writes our correspondent) were largely represented, too, and the consensus of their judgment appears to be highly favourable to the exhibition. A well known Berlin art critic is reported to have said that the Sargent portraits are unique of their kind, and compare favourably with the best specimens of European art of the same branch. Among the visitors on Thursday afternoon was Mr. Reginald B. Bryant, a leading Chicago knight of the brush, who stated that the pictures exhibited were very representative and could be submitted to the judgment of Europe without any qualms. There can be no doubt that the exhibition will open the eyes of many Germans to the enormous advance made by American painters of late years. America long ago ceased to be the negligible quantity in art which some European detractors tried to make her out.

Mr. Yin-Chang, the Chinese Ambassador in Berlin, has been appointed president of the War Ministry, and will shortly leave Germany to take over his new post.



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### INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE A. B. PARKER.

Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, who is now stopping at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, was kind enough to receive a Berlin press representative the other day and to answer some questions put to him regarding American affairs. The Judge, it will be remembered, was Mr. Roosevelt's Democratic opponent in 1904 when he was defeated by an enormous majority.

"What is your opinion of German-American relations?" queried the pressman.

"As far as Germany's relations to the United States are concerned," replied Mr. Parker, "I can only say that these relations are of the best, and that every one hopes they will long remain so. The commercial relations between the two people are also excellent. I cherish a hope that the new American tariff will not unfavourably influence these relations. Personally, I am in favour of lower tariff rates. It is also certain that in many parts of my country there is great dissatisfaction with the present tariff law, and this feeling is increasing. Regarding the strike of the railroad men, I can only say that I am convinced everything will be done to settle the dispute at the earliest possible moment."

"What prospects have the Democratic party in the elections to the House of Representatives this year?"

"The prospects of my party are extraordinarily favourable," answered Judge Parker. "The situation promises an improvement in the future of the Democratic party." Replying to a question as to whether he would run as a candidate in the 1912 Presidential election, he said: "I regard this question as premature at the moment. We cannot today foresee how circumstances will have arranged themselves when the election falls due. With us every gate and every door is open, and the country is too extensive to permit one to survey the entire situation at a glance."

"Do you attribute the present high cost of provisions to the tariff?" he was next asked.

"Undoubtedly provisions are very dear," answered the Judge, "and prices continue to advance. It is also certain that the income of commercial people and their employes has not increased proportionately with this advance in the cost of living. This fact makes the subject of great interest to our people. But the reason for the increase in the price of necessities cannot be summed up in one sentence. There are, in fact, more reasons than one. That the high tariff which has been rendered possible by the Trusts and monopolies must be blamed in some measure, goes without saying, but other causes have also helped to raise prices. The situation is at present the subject of an investigation along more than one line. Political economists are now busily investigating this all-important question, and the result of their labours will be of more value than all the official examinations undertaken by Congress and other Government bodies. That fact is accounted for by the political aspirations and aims of the legislative factors."

"What do I think of the legislative battle against the Trusts? We need no new laws for this object, nor have any of the existing laws, in spite of the great agitation, given the Legislature much more power than it possessed when Trusts first came into being. As a matter of fact, the common law which we adopted from England was fully competent to prevent the formation of corporations and the limiting of competition."

The Judge went on to say—in answer to a query as to why the anti-Trust laws had been passed—that legal representatives of the Federal Government and the separate States had not sufficiently enforced the original laws. It was their duty to have done so, but the fact remained as stated. To describe the reason would be too long a story. Had the laws been enforced when first the Trusts began to rear their heads the evil would have been nipped in the bud without anybody suffering injury. As the first Trust was tolerated, however, others quickly followed, until today there were no fewer than three hundred of these mighty business organisations, all thriving and practically uninterfered with by the authorities.

M. Parker, who appeared in good spirits, spoke with decision and earnestness, but frequently gave evidence of a lively sense of humour.

(Translated from the *Berliner Tageblatt*.)

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### NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

A further report, this time from Bluefields, says:—The Estrada insurrection has been practically crushed. The campaign in the west has ended in disaster and nothing is left but guerilla warfare in the desperate hope that the United States may intervene to end the disorder in Nicaragua. At Tisma on Feb. 22 Gen. Chamorro was defeated, losing 800 men killed, wounded or captured. Chamorro himself barely escaped, and with 100 or 200 men fled to San Vicente, where Gen. Mena was entrenched. Godfrey Fowler, the American in charge of the artillery under Chamorro, was wounded in a leg and left at a plantation near Tisma. Chamorro reached San Vicente Sunday and wired his report, laying this defeat to exhaustion of ammunition. A few days ago for the first time the newspaper correspondents and some prominent persons of this city were told the true situation. The general public is still deluded with false reports of rebel victories. Chamorro's defeat leaves only Gen. Mena's comparatively small force between the Government force of 1,000 and east coast. Including the remnant of Chamorro's army there are now at San Vicente 800 insurgent soldiers. Fifteen Americans recruited at Panama have started for the front and an effort is being made to gather 500 more recruits among the Nicaraguans in this city.

It is now admitted that Gen. Chamorro's campaign was a failure. He hoped the interior would welcome and reinforce the insurgent arms. But Zelaya's resignation and the election of Madriz as President appear to have satisfied the people of the interior and the west, and when Estrada's armies reached the heart of the country they received a lukewarm reception and little or no aid. Information that Gen. Estrada was willing to let the United States supervise the elections was conveyed to the State Department some time ago, but elicited no expression from President Taft or Secretary Knox. There is still talk of a new republic, comprising the eastern half of Nicaragua. Gen. Estrada may proclaim such a republic and appeal to the United States to protect it from invasion by Madriz. When the revolution began last October a constitution had been drafted and a flag with seven stars and white and blue stripes designed as the emblem of a new republic. Then the Conservative leaders, exiled by Zelaya, who had fomented an insurrection primarily to recover their confiscated property in the lake region, became encouraged by the small initial successes and finally were convinced that they could capture the whole country.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—The Japanese Ambassador states that he knows nothing of a pending Japanese-American agreement on the lines forecasted by the *New York World* in a Washington despatch published yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—Speaking at a celebration in the Traffic Club of this city, President Taft defended the railroad Bill now before Congress from the charge that it was framed only in the interests of the railroads. The railroads, he maintained, had certainly a right to be heard in this affair. He (the President) was anxious that the railroads should pursue their business in conformity with the law, but that any breaches of that law should be visited on them in such a way as to make them recognise its power. He was convinced it was possible to create a law which simultaneously protected the interests of the country and the railroads.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, Mombjou 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. Fay, M.A.,  
Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.  
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.  
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.  
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.  
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.  
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.  
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.  
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.  
39, II Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, O.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General H. Boyle, Esq. Consulate, Viktoria Strasse 4, Berlin W. Office hours 10-3.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

# DRESDEN

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We would draw the attention of readers to the fact that the library of the English Church of All Saints is open every Saturday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, when books may be obtained therefrom. The catalogue has of late received some additions in the shape of new volumes, and the general character of the library is very interesting. It must not be thought that the majority of the books are of a theological nature, as the reverse is the case.

**Dresden Museums, etc.**

- Royal Picture Gallery.** Sundays and Holidays 11—2, Mondays 10—2, the rest of the week 10—3.—Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays free entrance, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1/2 0.50, Mondays 1/2 1.50.
- Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Print Room, Zwinger).** Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 10—3. Tuesdays and Fridays also from 5—7. Sundays and Holidays 11—2. Mondays closed. No entrance fee.
- Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, 1. (Cosel-Palais)** In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. No entrance fee.
- Royal Historical Museum (Armoury).** Week-days 10—2. Mondays 1/2 1.50, the remaining week-days 1/2 0.50. Sundays and Holidays 11—2, 25 1/2 entrance free.
- Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 10—2. 1/2 0.50 Saturdays 10—2 1/2 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 1/2 0.25.
- The Green Vault (Grünes Gewölbe) in the Royal Castle.** Week-days 10—1, 1/2 1.50 entrance fee. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.
- Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger).** Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. No entrance-fee.
- Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1. No entrance fee.
- Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Royal Public Library (Japan. Palais).** Mondays to Fridays 9—2 and 4—6, Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays closed. No entrance-fee for readers.

**THE SHAKSPERE-BACON QUESTION.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

A propos of the interesting discussion as to the authorship of Shakspeare's plays, now going on in the *Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie*, it may add something to the Shakspeare side of the argument to look up the French which is scattered thro' the text in question.

I believe that there is no question that Bacon was a good French scholar; how then would it be possible for him to have written the fragments of French, for example, which one finds in "King Henry V.?" Would Bacon have written "le possession" and "à les anges?" Where Henry kisses the hand of the French princess, she gets off this "Frenche of Stratteford atte Bowe"—

"Je ne veux point que vous abaissiez votre grandeur en baisant la main de votre seigneurie indigne ser-viteur"; and

"Les dames et demoiselles pour être baisées devant leur noces, il n'est pas la coutume de France."

This is "French as she is spoke" with a vengeance.

R. G.

The point made by our correspondent is, we believe, very trenchant and worthy of consideration. We agree that gross lingual errors in the French language would have been unthinkable to Bacon who is credited with the authorship of a couple of pamphlets in French! A recent book on Shakespeare (in the above letter we leave the name as our correspondent writes it) which has just come into our hands materially supports the pro-Shakespearians. It is a scholarly and thoughtful work by Mr. MacCallum, Professor of Modern Literature in Sydney (N.S.W.) University. Mr. MacCallum must have given a large amount of time and study to the three Roman plays of Shakespeare; not only is his analysis of these dramas and of the characters who move in them minute, but he has examined in detail the many other dramas and writings on the same subjects which were popular in Elizabethan times. The result, which only brings out the more clearly the extraordinary mastery which Shakespeare had over his frequently inadequate materials, is of great interest in throwing light upon some of the less-known aspects of early dramatic art.

As showing the conclusions reached by Professor MacCallum, we make no apology for a somewhat lengthy quotation. "There was a good deal of correspondence between Elizabethan life and Roman life, so the Roman tragedies (of Shakespeare) have a breath of historic verisimilitude, and even a faint suggestion of local colour. There was much less between Elizabethan life and Greek life, so 'Timon' and 'Troilus and Cressida,' though true as human documents, have almost nothing Greek about them. But even in the Roman plays, so soon as there is anything that involves a distinctive difference between Rome and London, Shakespeare is sure to miss it. Anachronisms in detail are of course abundantly unimportant, though a formidable list could be computed: in 'Julius Caesar' there are clocks that strike, and the crowd throw up their sweaty nightcaps. . . . These are minutiae on which students like Bacon or Ben Jonson might set store, but in regard to which Shakespeare was quite untroubled and careless. Perhaps they deserve notice only because they add one little item to the mass of proof that the plays were written by a man of merely ordinary information, not by a trained scholar."

We may well leave the Baconian enthusiasts to digest these weighty words, and to make what answer they can. It needs something more than a cryptogram to be advanced in refutation of minor anachronisms which are certainly in Shakespeare—such as the quotation from Aristotle in 'Troilus and Cressida,' in addition to those which Professor MacCallum notices—but which would certainly have not been there had the plays been written by Bacon. That extraordinary mine of knowledge, "The Wisdom of the Ancients," which stands to Bacon's credit, is alone sufficient testimony to the ripeness of his scholarship, as the relatively unimportant anachronisms of Shakespeare are to the incompleteness of his learning. The one learned from books, the other from human hearts.—Ed. D. R.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.**

- THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 70. British Minister Resident, ARTHUR C. GRANT-DUFF, Esq.
- THE BRITISH CONSULATE:** Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMÉ, Esq.
- THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, cloudy, cool, occasional rain.

Mrs. Wm. John Watson has left her apartment at Lindenau Strasse 1a, in preparation for her move to Chemnitz, and is staying at the Hotel New York. Her departure from Dresden will be greatly regretted by the Anglo-American colony.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the programme of the Vesper service at the Kreuzkirche today, at 2 o'clock, which will be found below. The music rendered is particularly interesting, as only works by Max Reger are to be rendered. Max Reger is doubtless one of the most striking musical geni of the present day, and will on this occasion be interpreted by Frau Sanna van Rhyn who has often been heard to great advantage in Reger concerts here and elsewhere.

The recent ascent of the balloons Dresden and Graf Zeppelin of the Saxon Verein für Luftschiffahrt, which inaugurated the new inflating station on the cycle racing track at Reick, was a very interesting event. The Dresden, piloted by Herr Lehnert and carrying but little ballast, rose at once to an altitude of 1,300 metres, where it was caught by a strong wind and soon passed the Graf Zeppelin, which had started ten minutes ahead. From then on both balloons, moving in practically the same air currents, kept very near to each other and an exciting race took place. After a time, however, they separated, and the Dresden passed Bautzen just one hour after the start, a magnificent view of the pretty town and the adjacent hills being obtained by the occupants of the car. The balloon is of very modest dimensions, and the three people in the car made it impossible to carry much ballast. A landing was made successfully near Fraustadt, province of Posen, at 3.56 p.m. The Graf Zeppelin landed at Benice, near Krotoschin, with fourteen sacks of ballast still on board, but as the Russian frontier was being rapidly approached and twilight quickly coming on it was decided to bring the trip to a close. Both balloons will be taking part in the great national race on Easter Sunday from Reick, full particulars of which we published recently.

The programme for the Vesper service at the Kreuzkirche at 2 p.m. today is as follows:—(1) Organ-Prelude. (2) Max Reger: "Da Jesus an dem Kreuze stund," Passion-song of the 15th century, arranged for a four- and six-part chorus. (3) Max Reger: "Wenn in bängen, trüben Stunden," sacred song for soprano and organ. (4) Hymn sung by the congregation. (5) Max Reger: "Heimweh," motet for five-part chorus, a capella.—The choir, under the direction of Herr Musikdirektor Otto Richter, will be assisted by Frau Sanna van Rhyn (soprano). At the organ: Herr Alfred Sittard.

A grand Special Concert has been planned for this evening, to be given at the Gewerbehaus by the Gewerbehaus orchestra, in aid of the Relief Fund of the members of the orchestra. Frau Theodora von Rabenau (recitation) will assist. The programme is as follows:—Overture "Leonore No. 3," by Beethoven; First movement of the Beethoven's violin-concerto with orchestra; Melodrama: "Mozart"; "Nussknackersuite," by Tschairowski; and "1812, ouverture solennelle," by Tschairowski.

**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending at 9.15

By His Majesty's Permission.

**Public Rehearsal of the grand Palm Sunday Musical Performance**  
for the benefit of the Fund for Widows and Orphans of members of the Royal Orchestra.

PERFORMERS: The Royal Orchestra, conducted by Königl. Kapellmeister Adolf Hagen, and kindly assisted by Königl. Kammer-sängerin Frau Erika Wedekind, Königl. Hofopern-sängerin Frau Franziska Bender-Schäfer, Königl. Hofopern-sänger Johannes Sembach, Königl. Kammer-sänger Léon Rains; as well as by the Dreyssig'sche Singakademie, the senior choral class of the Royal Conservatorium, the Dresdner Männergesangverein, the Königl. Hofopernchor, the Königl. Hof-kirchenchor, and the boy choristers of the Catholic Hofkirche.

- (1) a. Transformation Music and final scene of act 1, for soloists, choir, and orchestra, from "Parsifal" . . . Wagner.
- b. "Karfreitagszauber," for soloists and orchestra, from "Parsifal" . . . Wagner.
- (2) Ninth Symphony with Final Chorus: Schiller's Ode "An die Freude" . . . Beethoven.

March 13 to 20	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>Royal Opera House</b>	Der Freischütz 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Der Schleierd. Pierrette.—Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi. 7 p.m.	Aida. 7.30 p.m.	closed.	Public rehearsal for the Concert. 7 p.m.	Grand Concert 7 p.m.
<b>Royal Theatre Neustadt</b>	Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Der Königs-Beutenant. 7.30 p.m.	Der Herr Senator. 7.30 p.m.	Don Carlos. 7.30 p.m.	Hanneles Himmel-fahrt. 7.30 p.m.	Der Königs-leutenant. 7.30 p.m.	Hanneles Himmel-fahrt. 8 p.m.	Hanneles Himmel-fahrt. 8 p.m.
<b>Residenz-Theatre</b>	Vergeltung! 3.30 p.m. Eine Nacht in Venedig. 7.30 p.m.	Waterkant. 7.30 p.m.	Miss Dudel-sack. 7.30 p.m.	Die Prinzessin 3.30 p.m. Miss Dudel-sack. 7.30 p.m.	Eine Nacht in Venedig. 7.30 p.m.	Der tolle Bre-dow. 7.30 p.m.	Die Prinzessin 3.30 p.m. Miss Dudel-sack. 7.30 p.m.	—
<b>Central-Theatre</b>	Gesch. Frau 3.30 p.m. Herbstmanöver 8 p.m.	Ein Herbst-manöver. 8 p.m.	Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Ein Herbst-manöver. 8 p.m.	Ein Herbst-manöver. 8 p.m.	Gesch. Frau. 3.30 p.m. Herbstmanöver. 8 p.m.

## THE TRAGEDY OF SAMOA. INTERNATIONAL SEAMANSHIP.

Twenty-one years ago the warships of the nations were hastening to Samoa, as rival chiefs were at war, and each country was anxious to back its own man. Apia Harbour is at no time snug anchorage for a vessel of any size, fringed as it is with coral reefs inside and outside the bottle-neck-like entrance, but when a hurricane lashes the waters into fury it is a veritable deathtrap. On that fateful March 15 there were seven warships in the harbour, the British Calliope, a third-class cruiser of 2,770 tons, with masts and yards, the American Trenton, Nipsic, and Vandalia, with the German Adler, Olga, and Eber. The glass was falling, and a storm threatened, but none of the rival warships would put to sea, lest their nationals were placed at a disadvantage. Captain Kane, of the Calliope (which, by the way, was sold to Spain in 1906 to serve as a training vessel, a service she had been performing in Britain's fleet), saw the danger of remaining in the overcrowded harbour, and would have put to sea, but the British residents begged him to stay.

The Trenton and Vandalia were the last to arrive, and had to anchor right in the entrance to the harbour, as there was no room inside. The storm burst in the afternoon of March 15, and redoubled its fury through the night. When day dawned it was found that several of the smaller vessels had dragged their anchors and been driven ashore. The same fate had overtaken the Eber, which had been rendered helpless by a damaged screw. She was cast against the coral reef inside the harbour, and went down with all her crew but four, who were washed ashore. All the other vessels were in a bad way. Five of the merchant ships had drifted near the shore, while three of the warships had been in collision, the Adler, Olga, and Nipsic. The Nipsic had lost her funnel, and her decks were alternately swept by huge waves and clouds of sparks and smoke driven before the wind from the steaming vent left behind. The hours wore on, but the storm showed no signs of abating, and ship after ship was cast on the rocks. Slowly but surely the Nipsic was drifting towards the fatal reef when her captain skilfully ran his vessel on a strip of sand. The Adler was not so fortunate, but her skipper showed what a resourceful navigator can do in time of peril by slipping his cables before a mighty wave, and allowing his ship to be thrown right up on top of the coral reef. Here she lay on her beam ends, a battered wreck, with her back broken, but her bottom intact. Twenty of her crew were thrown overboard and drowned, but the rest were safe, protected by the undamaged bottom of the ship. For many years this slowly rotting hull was a monument to the fury of the storm.

Huddled together in a bunch close to the reef were the Calliope, the Vandalia, and the Olga, the two foreign warships a little ahead on either beam of the British vessel. Straining at their cables and tossed by the sea, each moment threatened to be their last; at length a huge wave caught the Vandalia and flung her on the Calliope, breaking her bowsprit, and compelling her to reverse her engines to get clear. So close was she to the rocks in that nerve-racking moment when her engines stopped before reversing that a good jumper might have reached them from her deck. To stop any longer where he was meant certain doom, Captain Kane could easily see, so his only chance of escape was to steam out of the harbour. In the middle of the narrow entrance, swept by the waves, a battered wreck out of all control, rolled the Trenton, a menace to any ship that tried to pass her, but the British captain was a consummate seaman, and he determined to take the risk. His cables were feeling the strain, and once they parted he was bound to be dashed on the reef. So he sent the word below, where the stifled stokers plied their shovels like demons to keep up a good head of steam. There was no ventilation, as she was closely battened down, and the strain on her machinery had made it almost red-hot. They had been working for many hours, but their worst task was to come, as steam, and steam in plenty, would be required if she was to force the passage successfully.

At length a favourable opportunity was seized, the cables cut, and the attempt begun. At first it seemed as if the brave captain was doomed to failure; the engines worked as hard as ever, and the vessel groaned as she faced the tempest, but she hardly moved. Then at last she moved forward away from the reef, but so slowly that it took over two hours to make two cables' length. Slowly but surely she forged ahead, well clear of the other vessels and into the harbour entrance. Her worst trial was to come, for even if she cleared the Trenton there was the danger of running on the outer reef. Should the moorings of the American have given the Calliope's doom was sealed, as the flagship had lost her wheel and rudder, and her fires had been put out by the water she had shipped. When the two ships were abreast, so badly did they roll that the fore-yard of the British cruiser hung over the Trenton's counter, but steering straight for the outer reef the Calliope slowly drew away at a speed of less than a knot an hour. Then there occurred one of those

dramatic acts of good comradeship that prove the truth of the adage that "blood is thicker than water." The American admiral was so struck with this sterling act of seamanship that he forgot his own deadly peril, and led his crew in a ringing cheer, to which the British sailors responded with a will, grateful for the kindly recognition, and for the fact that their own dangers were nearly passed. Then, bringing his ship round, Captain Kane cleared the reef and got safely to sea with but comparatively little damage beyond the loss of several anchors, four boats, much gear, and considerable damage to ornamental work.

Hardly had the Calliope got clear of the harbour (concludes a writer in the *Globe*) when the turn of the Vandalia came. Most of her cables had parted, so an attempt was made to beach her. She cleared the Olga safely, but then her stern touched the edge of the reef, she broached to, and sank, her men taking refuge in the rigging. A short time afterwards the Trenton broke loose and was driven into the harbour, where she drifted helplessly. Of course, the inevitable happened, and she collided violently with the Olga, breaking two of her mooring chains, but the German captain skilfully slipped his remaining cables, and beached his vessel at the most sheltered spot in the harbour. After tossing about for an hour the Trenton finally drifted towards the Vandalia, on top of which she slowly settled down, rescuing the crew of her consort by life lines. The survivors spent a miserable night on the half-submerged wreck, and in the morning, when the storm had abated somewhat, the Samoans rowed out with ropes and brought them all ashore. On March 19 the Calliope returned to Apia, the sole survivor of the thirteen vessels that had been bottled up in the harbour four days before. Nearly one hundred Germans, and half that number of American sailors lost their lives.

### SHOWER BATH FOR ORCHESTRA.

When the fireproof curtain at the South London Music-hall was about to be lowered last Tuesday night a stage hand new to the work pulled the wrong handle, with the result that the water sprinkler was set in motion. The stage was swamped, the orchestra coming in for a shower bath, which caused considerable amusement among the audience.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

March 22.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, mails due in New York March 29. Mark letters "Via Bremen" and post on Monday, March 21.

March 24.—Adriatic, from Queenstown, mails due in New York March 31. Mark letters "Via England" and post on Monday, March 21.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be posted, in any boxes in Berlin or Dresden, not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on the days given.

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.

#### TO CANADA.

Same as to the United States, but

no 10-pfennig rate!

It may be mentioned that an "Empress" steamer of the C.P.R., or a steamer of the Allan Line leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Friday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays, and be marked "via England," if marked at all. The "Empress" steamers deliver the mail in Quebec and Montreal on the following Friday, the "Allan" steamers on Saturday.

#### NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Saturday), by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York March 10.

On Tuesday, March 22, by the S.S. Adriatic, left New York March 12.

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.

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### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, March 20th. *Sunday next before Easter: Palm Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY WEEK:  
Monday, March 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.  
Tuesday, March 22nd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.  
Wednesday, March 23rd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.  
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THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,  
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Sunday, March 20th. *Palm Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

SERVICES IN HOLY WEEK:  
Monday, March 21st. Service 4.0 p.m.  
Tuesday, March 22nd. Service 4.0 p.m.  
Wednesday, March 23rd. Service 4.0 p.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.

The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, D.D., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),  
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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 March, June, October and January.

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

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