

1.264.

Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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ONE YEAR IN OFFICE. HOW PRESIDENT TAFT FEELS.

WASHINGTON.—William H. Taft laid down the last paper of the heap that accumulated on his desk on the first day of the second year of his Presidency today and chuckled. His grin broadened into a smile, and that developed into a roar of laughter. "How do I feel after my first year in the President's office, you ask?" he said to a caller who had congratulated him on the anniversary. "Well, I'll tell you how I feel," and he laughed again. "I feel just about like the preacher who passed the hat through his congregation and brought it back to the pulpit empty, and then thanked God that he had got his hat back." The glorious sunshine of March 4, 1910, shone through the windows of the Executive Offices. A year ago a blizzard howled outside and the worst day in the history of Washington weather was recorded. As the weather has changed, so the political atmosphere has cleared, and from the stormy, troublous period of the time that was has come the calmly progressive era of the now. "I am glad I am President because I can be useful," the President says to his friends. He does not forget the annoyances of the office—they have left their mark on his big, good-natured face—but he glories in his opportunities and hopes that he is improving them.

On this his first anniversary he quoted a letter of his predecessor. It was a typical Roosevelt letter, the kind that the former President liked to write to his friends whom he could "Dear Bill" and not "Dear Sir" them. Mr. Roosevelt was serving his first term and was a candidate for a second. He was longing for the day when he could go to Oyster Bay and forget politics for a while. He told his friend Taft that he had tried to be a good President and live up to his idea of what the office should be. He hoped he had succeeded and hoped a majority of the people would entertain the same pleasant view. And then he said: "I've given them a good run for their money, and I'm ahead of the game." Mr. Taft chuckled some more when he read that and then thumbed through other Roosevelt letters, producing more chuckles, and not once did the cloud of the Back-from-Elba movement dim the rays of the sun which lit up the office in its green-and-white splendor. Mr. Roosevelt put his views on paper with a shorter cut to the truth than Mr. Taft would write, but he uttered the same sentiment that Mr. Taft enjoys. "If there is one thing I am glad of more than any other," President Taft says, "it is the fact that I have reached the point where I can say what I mean and state it truthfully and submit it to an audience which is right in front of me."

Two words have no meaning to Mr. Taft, and these two words guide every action of most men in high places. These words are "political expediency." "If there is one thing that I could do for the people of this country that would be eternally valuable to them it would be to teach them the truth about the sycophants who pander to them whether they are right or wrong. Occasionally the country is swept by a common error, and sometimes honest students of the problem in question are swept away with it. But the time should come with every man who wants to serve the people honestly when he should be strong enough to take a stand for the right, no matter if it should be politically advantageous to take a stand for the wrong people believed in at the time. The larger view of politics—not the view of office-hunting—is the view which produces the best for all the people, and that is the view the political sycophant does not take. He selfishly goes from one popular idea to another, with no conviction. He opposes men when he believes that it will be to his advantage politically to oppose men that his people think they oppose. And if there is one thing I would like to do it is to show to that man's people the truth about his motives." That for the insurgent Republicans.

The President of the United States, in the person of William H. Taft, will not stoop to personal characterizations of men in whom he does not believe. It is the dignity of the office that deters Mr. Taft. If he were plain William H. Taft and knew as much about certain persons as President Taft knows, there would be stormy political waters ahead of some men now riding on popularity waves. The annoyances of the President's office are many, and chief of them is the distribution of patronage. What Mr. Taft thinks

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of this nuisance is unprintable. But even this annoyance of the political activity of a President has its pleasures, and President Taft has enjoyed his greatest in two judicial appointments—the elevation of Judge Lurton to the Supreme Bench and the selection of Howard C. Hollister of Cincinnati, his classmate at Yale, 1878, for a place on the Federal Bench. "The President's chair is a good place to sit to see the good in men." This is what President Taft believes, and during his first year's acquaintance with the American people as their President, he has immensely enjoyed the opportunity he has had to see them and to know the best in them. The President now understands that he sees only the better side—that the dignity of his office and the height of his station in life put all he comes in contact with on dress parade as it were, but the joy of seeing so much of the good and seeing it so constantly has been the chief pleasure of his Administration. When a man goes into the White House he is isolated from the world, in a way. About the only unpleasant news he hears is through the newspapers, and of these he has opportunity to read but few. But, isolated as he is, President Taft sees his way clear ahead of him. He is going to try to be useful to his countrymen. He is going to act as President as he sees his duty. He is going to get all the fun out of it that there is in it. And he is not worrying about what some people are saying about him or what some people think he ought to do. He looked so hearty and so happy that his perennial worry—that of keeping down his weight—paled into insignificance, even when he mentioned it himself.

(From the N. Y. World.)

THE PALACE AT LIVADIA.

It is an interesting fact, says M.A.P., that the Czar has determined to pull down his palace at Livadia, and in its stead to build a wonderful new one made entirely of the beautiful Balaclava stone, which, when polished, resembles nothing so much as pure amber. In the light, especially in the light of sunset, this stone has a wondrously fairy-like appearance, and the new palace, which is to be completed by 1912, will be one of the wonders of the world. The only part of the palace now standing which is to remain is the chapel, which, built in the early part of the last century, is a masterpiece. This contains, among many treasures, an elegant marble cross mounted upon a pedestal of Crimea porphyry, which was presented to Alexander II. by the workmen of Livadia as an expression of their gratitude for the emancipation of the serfs.

AIRSHIP MANŒUVRES COMMENCE.

A telegram from Cologne states that this year's German airship manœuvres have commenced at that city with a thirty minutes' trial flight undertaken by the latest dirigible to be completed, the Parseval II. The scheme of the manœuvres is being kept secret, but it is believed that they will be on a much larger scale than those of last year.

Much useful information concerning airships is contained in a handbook compiled by Lieutenant Neumann, Director of the Aviation School of the German Aerial League at Friedrichshafen, from material placed at his disposal by authorities on the subject in Germany and abroad. Each country that takes an interest in the construction of airships is given a chapter to itself, and in this a succinct, clear account is given of what it has done and is doing. Each type of airship is described in detail, and drawings are reproduced giving the general appearance of most of the types.

A tabular statement made by Lieutenant Neumann shows that in February, 1910, there were twenty-six airships in existence which had been proved to be capable of flying. Of these Germany possessed 14, France five, Italy two, and Austria-Hungary, Belgium, England, Russia, and the United States one each. Germany's airships of the rigid type are the "Z. I." with a capacity of 12,000 cubic metres, whose length is 546ft., maximum diameter 38ft., with two motors each developing 85 horse-power, and capable of carrying a load of nearly 2½ tons; the "Z. II.," with a capacity of 15,000 cubic metres, whose length is 546ft., diameter 42ft. 8in., with two motors each capable of developing 115 horse-power, and capable of carrying in the two cars a load of nearly four tons; the "Z. III." (now being rebuilt), with a capacity of 15,000 cubic metres, whose length is 546ft., diameter 42ft. 8in., with two motors each capable of developing 135 horse-power, and capable of carrying in its two cars a load of over four tons. The speeds of the three airships are respectively 11, 12.5, and 13.5 metres per second.

Five of the German airships are of the semi-rigid type. Four are military airships, namely, "M. I.," "M. II.," "M. III.," and one used for experiments. "M. I." and "M. II." have a capacity of 5,200 cubic metres, are 243ft. long, have a maximum diameter of 39ft. 5in., are each provided with two motors developing each 75 horse-power, attain a speed of 12.5 and 12.8 metres per second respectively, and can each carry a load of about 1½ tons in their one car. "M. III." has a capacity of 6,500 cubic metres, is 272ft. long, has a maximum diameter of about 40ft., is fitted with four motors, each capable of developing 75 horse-power, attains a speed of 16.4 metres per hour, and can carry a load of nearly 2½ tons in its single car. The Ruthenberg airship is considerably smaller, being only half the length of the military airships; it has a capacity of only 1,200 cubic metres, but can carry three persons, and remain five hours in the air.

The non-rigid airships are the Parsevals—"A II.," "B I.," "D I.," "E I.," "Clouth I.," and "Erbslöh." The capacities of the Parseval airships are 4,000, 6,600, 1,200 and 3,200 cubic metres respectively, their respective lengths are 197, 230, 131, and 197 feet, the horse-power developed by their motors 100, 200, 25, and 130 respectively. The Parseval "A II." travels at the rate of 13 metres per second, can rise to a height of 6,500ft., can carry five persons in its car, and travels from 10 to 12 hours without descending. The Parseval "B I." travels at the rate of 14 metres per second, can rise to a height of over 8,000ft., carries 10 to 13 persons in its two cars, and travels over 20 hours without descending. The Parseval "E I." travels at the rate of over 12 metres per second, rises to a height of nearly 5,000 ft., can carry six to eight persons in its one car, and travels for about six hours. The Clouth and Erbslöh airships are smaller, but they can carry four to six persons, and travel, the former for 10 hours, the latter for six hours.

France has four airships of the non-rigid type. They are, according to Lieutenant Neumann's handbook, the "Bayard-Clément," the "Ville de Nancy," the "Ville de Bordeaux," and the "Zodiac II." France also possesses one of the semi-rigid type, the "Liberté," which is being reconstructed. England's

(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.

The *Matinée Musicale* for the benefit of the American Church, held under the auspices of the American Embassy, will take place at the Hotel Adlon this (Saturday) afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. The programme, which was printed in full yesterday, will commence at this hour precisely. It will therefore be necessary for guests to arrive early in order to secure good seats. A large number of tickets have been sold, and many distinguished people from Berlin's social and musical world have announced their intention of being present at this *Musical*.

Many members of the Ladies' Union of the American Church responded to the kind invitation of the hospitable president, Dr. Alice Luce, to meet at her home last Tuesday afternoon, April 5th.

Mrs. M. H. Flanner, of Indianapolis, who is well known throughout America, gave a delightfully varied series of recitations, five of which were original work, showing both humour and poetic feeling. The programme was as follows:—

Nance Oldfield—adapted from Charles Reade's 'Art, a Dramatic Tale.'

How the Chrysanthemum became Ragged (from the Japanese).

It's quite True, a Fable, by Hans Anderson.

The New Shirt Waist, a Monologue, by Mary H. Flanner.

Sing a Song of Summer, by Mary H. Flanner.

The Pie Dough Boy, by Mary H. Flanner.

Ol' Buzzer Buzzard, by Mary H. Flanner.

The Mock-Bird, by Mary H. Flanner.

Mrs. Flanner has a charming magnetic personality, and it was a genuine pleasure to listen to the recitations. Her pleasantly modulated voice, her dramatic ability and fine sense of humour, kept the audience actively appreciative.

An enjoyable social gathering around an attractive and bounteous tea table closed this unusually pleasant afternoon.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has given some information to Berlin press representatives regarding his forthcoming visit to Berlin. At the banquet given in his honour by the municipality of Rome at the Capitol Museum many State and city officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and prominent citizens were present. Mr. Roosevelt, during the preceding reception, took his stand beneath the statue of Jupiter. He was in excellent spirits, conversing animatedly with Viscount Venosta, the Japanese Ambassador and his wife, the Chinese Ambassador, and other diplomatists. He then walked across to Herr von Floeckher, a former German diplomat, whom he greeted in the most cordial manner as an old friend. In conversation with the ex-President, a German pressman said that all Berlin was pleasurably anticipating his visit. "Und ich freue mich ausserordentlich auf Berlin," answered the colonel in German. "I have not spoken German for thirty years," he continued; "but when I speak slowly and with a single person, it goes all right. Don't you think so? In the interior of Africa during quiet hours of leisure I read the Nibelungenlied, the first part of 'Faust,' and the entire Wallenstein trilogy. I am also acquainted with the works of Heine and Klopstock, but German prose is somewhat difficult for me to read. One of the features of Berlin most pleasing to me are the German students. In Dresden, too, I had a splendid time. Two of my comrades I still remember well, one of whom we dubbed the 'Red Duke' on account of his fiery locks. He was a fine, brave young fellow. The other we called 'Nashorn,' because during a 'Mensur' the end of his nose was slashed off and replaced somewhat clumsily." The ex-President continued these amusing reminiscences for some time, and finally left the correspondent after reiterating his pleasure at the prospect of revisiting Germany.

Prince Max of Saxony, who, it is known, is an ordained priest and professor of Theology at the University of Freiburg in Baden, gave a lecture at the Architektenhaus, Wilhelm Strasse, Berlin, the other evening, which was attended by a large and brilliant audience including Prince Carl Anton of Hohenzollern, and many Court celebrities, well known figures in Berlin Catholic life, scientists, military and civil officials. The subject of the prince's lecture was: "The Monks' Republic on the Hill of Athos, and their artistic and literary treasures." When the prince appeared on the platform the audience saw a man still young, with fair hair, a light pointed beard, and blue eyes. His slim figure was clad in a priest's frock. Many among the audience remarked his finely cut profile and the healthy tint of his complexion, which were strongly reminiscent of the male members of the Lang family, who perform in the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

When he entered upon his subject, the prince displayed all the enthusiasm of a lecturer in love with his theme. He dilated on the ideal conditions under which the monkish republic had developed, until its inhabitants now numbered 7,488. Half of them were Greeks, but Russians, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Serbs,

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and Georgians from Caucasia were also there. Every religious festival is strictly observed, and the prince related cases showing how assiduously the monks attend to their spiritual duties. Not only are women forbidden to trespass in the monks' domain, but female animals are also barred. This leads naturally to an absence of dairy milk, so that the zealous monks have to put up with the condensed variety. When the lecturer gravely announced this illuminating fact, there was a perceptible rustle of amusement in the audience, which, however, quickly subsided.

Prince Max himself spent only eight days in the Republic, but he said that in his own speciality, the Liturgy, he found priceless treasures there, and the domain offered infinite opportunities to the enthusiast in ecclesiastical research.

The lecture culminated in a temperamental paean of praise of Christian culture, and the prince expressed a pious hope that in Constantinople itself the Crescent would be subordinated to the Cross.

Mr. Adolph H. Blumenfeld, one of the leading temperance advocates of the United States, who hails from Milwaukee, Wis., has arrived in Berlin with his family, and is staying with German relatives.

In conversation with a *Record* representative on Tuesday, Mr. Blumenfeld painted in glowing colours the anti-alcohol movement in America. According to his statements, there has been a heavy decline all round in the consumption of strong drink; and the sudden "dry wave" which has inundated some of the Southern States is proof positive that the "curse of drink" is coming to the end of its tether.

"You may be surprised to learn," said Mr. Blumenfeld, "that I am no advocate of enforcing temperance by legislation. More harm has been done to our cause by fanatics like Carrie Nation than anything else. You cannot make people abstinent, or even temperate, by law. Look at the painful results of this policy in Maine. We believe in education, and where there is proper education, there you will find alcohol being steadily driven off the field. No, I have not yet studied drinking conditions in Germany, but hope to do so, unofficially, during my trip. I think the consumption of alcohol in Germany has been exaggerated. Moreover, the liquor here is pure, and that, if not everything, is at least something to be thankful for."

If he thinks the conditions promising, Mr. Blumenfeld informs us, he may deliver a series of lectures in various German towns. He and his family return to the States in July.

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.,
Kneesebeck Strasse 88, 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.
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AIRSHIP MANŒUVRES COMMENCE.

(Continued.)

"Baby" is the only airship on the list for which no details are given as to speed attained, carrying capacity, or length of flight.

The handbook, which bears the title "Die internationalen Luftschiffe, 1910," and is described by the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, also gives full details of airships in course of construction or in the experimental stage.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Friday.—In the House of Commons Colonel Seely, Under Secretary to the Colonial Office, read a telegram from Somaliland to the following effect: The friendly tribes menaced by the Mullah are in a position to defend themselves. They have not fled to the coast, as reported, but they are situated 100 miles from the coast in a strong position. In their recent fight with the Mullah's forces they lost not 800, but 200 or less, while the attacking army had many killed and wounded, including three chiefs.

Mr. Dillon (Nationalist) asked Sir Edward Grey whether he had received a communication that the Deutsche Bank had made proposals respecting a loan to the Persian Government, and whether the Governments of England or Russia would place any obstacles in the way of a loan by the Deutsche Bank or from any other source. Sir Edward Grey replied: "The answer to the first question is in the negative; as regards the second, I cannot say what attitude we should adopt towards any sort of loan before the conditions of the same have been made known to us." Mr. Dillon then asked whether the Russian Government had made the acceptance of a loan conditional on the organisation of a police force, commanded by Russian officers, in North Persia, and whether the British Government would support this condition. Sir Edward answered that he was not in a position to make any statement regarding loan conditions while negotiations on the subject were still proceeding.

Mr. Rees (Ministerialist) enquired when the prolonged period would expire during which Persia, for the benefit of Russia, had undertaken to build no railways, and whether the British Government still possessed the right to build, or arrange for the building of, railways in South Persia providing any railway was constructed in some other district of Persia by another Power.

Sir Edward replied that the period mentioned lapsed on April 8. In regard to the second part of the question, the British Government still considered as binding the obligation to uphold the rights mentioned in the question, although an extension of the period would naturally be in harmony with the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement.

TEHERAN, Friday.—The position of the Cabinet is shaken. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has tendered his resignation.

LONDON, Friday.—The first resolution respecting the Lords' Veto right, providing that members of the Upper House shall be restrained by law from rejecting or amending financial measures, was adopted in the House of Commons last night.

LONDON, Friday.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the report that the Empress Taitu of Abyssinia had sought the protection of the British Ministry, and that this protection had been denied to her. It is stated that the rumour probably arises from the report received by the British Government that the Empress had appealed to the entire diplomatic corps at Addis Abeba for intervention on her behalf, an appeal which had been rejected by that body.

LONDON, Friday.—The employes of three collieries near Durham which were still on strike have now decided to resume work. The crisis in the coal-fields of Durham is thus at an end.

CAIRO, Friday.—The Legislative Council has expressed itself against a renewal of the Suez Canal Company's concession.

LONDON, Friday.—It is reported that the British Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet will make a cruise in the North Sea during this month. The combined strength of the forces will comprise 22 battleships, 13 armoured cruisers, 10 protected cruisers and scouts, 50 destroyers, six repair and auxiliary vessels, and 20 submarines. The fleet will include at least ten capital ships of the Dreadnought type.

PARIS, Friday.—It is reported from Algiers that two parliamentary candidates, General Councillor Hoube and M. Robert, the mayor of Orleansville, fought a duel arising out of a dispute during the electoral campaign. M. Robert was killed at the first exchange of shots.

NEW YORK, Friday.—Mr. Noah Barnes, the mining speculator whose recent trial resulted in the publication of certain letters from the German Crown Prince, has been sentenced from four to six years in the penitentiary for embezzling 30,000 dollars from the funds of the Cottonwood Creek Copper Co.

NEW YORK, Friday.—The closing of the Union of Brooklyn Borough Banks is attributed to the panic of 1908. An official communication states that the assets available are more than sufficient to cover the deposits and practically all other liabilities.

LIMA, Friday.—A detachment of Peruvian troops has been sent to Piura, on the frontier of Ecuador. The populace are wildly clamouring for war, and yesterday no fewer than 15,000 volunteers were enrolled.

LONDON, Friday.—The new passenger steamer *Cainvona*, on a voyage to America with 900 pas-

sengers, was attacked by fire when in the middle of the English channel. The conflagration threatened to completely destroy the vessel, and the steamer Kanowah stood by and took off the passengers. It is stated that exciting scenes occurred and that several of the passengers landed at Dover have sustained grave injuries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—The Ministerial Council yesterday decided to increase the troops of the Third Army Corps despatched to Prishtina to sixteen battalions. It was further decided to entrust the commandant of the 21st Division with the supreme command of this expeditionary force and to extend martial law over the entire Sanjak of Prishtina. It was agreed to take a census in Albania, to introduce military service there, and to make general the tax system. In their fight with the insurgent tribes at Bessino on Tuesday the troops lost four killed and seven wounded.

THE VATICAN INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Sir.—Your correspondent, "American Protestant," is perfectly justified in enquiring why the Vatican assumed that Mr. Roosevelt intended to visit the Methodist Institute.

During the last four weeks the American and Roman press has repeatedly published statements to the effect that the ex-President had been invited and had accepted the invitation to address the Roman Methodist sect. As no denial came from Mr. Roosevelt, the Vatican, after he had solicited an audience with the Pontiff, took occasion to express the hope that such an incident would not occur, as it would render his reception impossible. In taking this attitude the Holy See followed not only the precedents of other courts, but also those prevailing at the White House.

During the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt, a Roman Cardinal for the first time visited Washington, and negotiations were immediately opened for an audience at the White House. President Roosevelt caused His Eminence to be informed that he could not receive him officially but as a private person, and that under other circumstances the audience could not take place. Mr. Roosevelt can therefore lay down conditions to others but refuses to have them applied to himself, even when occupying a private position. I think it was President Taft who once declared in a semi-jocular spirit that not only did Mr. Roosevelt regard himself as above all laws, rules, and regulations, but the Constitution itself.

I am of the conviction that the verdict of impartial history regarding this cause célèbre will be, that our distinguished ex-President once again permitted his egoism and impulsiveness to carry him beyond the bounds of decorum, and that in the capital of the Christian world he was lacking in respect and courtesy to the venerable and exalted head of over two hundred and fifty million souls.

American Catholic.

Dresden, April 8.

A CLEVER DOG.

A correspondent from Scotland writes to the Field: "My keeper saw a clever piece of work done by my dog Kim, a cross between a spaniel and a Labrador retriever. We were out at — the other day and the keeper had old Dan and Kim working with him. Dan turned a rabbit out of a whin patch, and Kim rushed round to cut the rabbit off. As he dashed forward he fell on his back all four legs in the air just in the rabbit's path; the rabbit jumped between Kim's legs, who snapped the rabbit in the air while he was lying on his back with his legs in the air, and held on to it, too, and duly delivered it to the keeper."

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.15. Undine. Romantic Opera in four acts. Music by Albert Lortzing. Cast: Bertalda, Duke Heinrich's daughter... Frau Eibenschütz. Hugo von Ringstetten, knight... Herr Soot. Kühleborn, a mighty king of water fairies... Herr Perron. Tobias, an old fisherman... Herr Büssel. Martha, his wife... Frau Bender-Schäfer. Undine, their adopted daughter... Fräul. Seebe. Father Heilmann... Herr Puttlitz. Veit, Hugo's attendant... Herr Rüdiger.

Hans, butler... Herr Lordmann. The Duke's chancellor... Herr Pust. PLOT. Knight Hugo, with his attendant Veit, has been seeking adventure in accordance with the wishes of the Duke's daughter, Bertalda. Hugo falls in love with Undine, adopted daughter of a fisherman, and marries her; though she says she has no soul, and is, in reality the daughter of Kühleborn, King of the water-spirits, who is very angry when he hears from Veit that Hugo may be unfaithful when he meets Bertalda again. Undine tells Hugo she is a water-spirit, and can only win a soul by a man's constancy. Bertalda is proved to be the daughter of Undine's foster-parents, and is turned out of the castle, but Hugo becomes unfaithful and Undine returns to her father, while Hugo takes Bertalda to live with him. He has all the wells closed, but Veit, in pity for Undine, uncovers one, and she appears just as Hugo is about to marry Bertalda. Hugo, in remorse, falls dead at her feet, the floods come up and cover everything, and Hugo's soul is pardoned on condition that he remains in the watery kingdom of Undine. Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sunday to Saturday) and rows for different theatres (Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Residenz-Theatre, Central-Theatre) listing plays and times.

DRESDEN Hugo Borack English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken. 4, See Strasse 4, corner of Zahns Gasse. Combinations, Drawers, and Undershirts of Crêpe de santé. Woollen underwear. Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists. English and German Knitted Goods. Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers. Novelties of the season.

Wanted: young English or American person who can fluently translate from German. Address: N. 242, Daily Record office. (Gewerbehaus) Orchestral Concerts. Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen. Orchestra (52 members). Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. and Sunday at 4 and 7.30 p.m. Admission 1 mark. Subscription terms: 6 tickets for 4 marks.

The programme of the Eleventh Organ Recital at the American Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m., will be as follows:— 1. Suite in D-minor... Muffat. 2. Aria from the Creation... Haydn. 3. Organ: "Intermezzo"... Williams. 4. Aria from St. Paul... Mendelssohn. 5. Organ: Fugue in C... Guilmant. 6. Organ: "Oliettoire"... Guilmant. Soloists: Miss ALICE NORTON HOUSE, soprano; Mr. W. STERLING HOUSE, bass.

In the Scots Church on Sunday next the services at 11 and 6 will be conducted by the resident minister, the Rev. T. H. Wright. In the evening a lecture will be delivered on the "In Memoriam" of Tennyson, Cantos 57-86. The concluding lecture will be given on the following Sunday evening.

At a Symphony concert given last Tuesday evening by the Meerane Konzert-Verein, the programme included two compositions by Mr. Alwin Kranich, an American gentleman resident in Dresden. They were a "Phantasy" for piano and orchestra, and an "American Rhapsody" for orchestra. The first-named work was performed by Mr. Harry Field, well known in Dresden musical circles, and the "Rhapsody" was conducted by the composer. Mr. Harry Field also played two solos, "Wohin?" by Schubert-Liszt, and the ballet music from Rubinstein's "Der Dämon." The Meerane press speaks very highly of the performances. Applause was generous and prolonged, and at the close of the "American Rhapsody" the composer was presented with a fine wreath. Mr. Harry Field is also highly commended, in the following language: "In Herrn Harry Field, der ausser seiner kongenialen Betätigung mit Herrn Kranich in dessen Klavierphantasie noch zwei Solostücke zu Gehör brachte, lernten wir einen begabten und auf technischer Höhe stehenden Künstler kennen, dessen schätzenswerte Qualitäten gewiss noch des öfteren zu öffentlicher Anerkennung Veranlassung geben werden."

One of the leading Dresden newspapers published yesterday another paragraph tending to arouse bad feeling between England and Germany, and has been printing similar notices and articles regularly for some time past. This sort of conduct calls for no comment, but exception must be taken to the Pecksnifian attitude maintained by the journal in question. It ended yesterday's paragraph with the words: "Indeed, no day passes without giving proofs of a systematic campaign against Germany." To which we might well retort that as far as the paper in question is concerned, no day passes without some contribution being made to the attempt to stir up bad blood with England. When a leading article, occupying more than two columns, is published on the front page of that journal, to the effect that "there is no justification for an assumption that Anglo-German relations have improved of late," one is impelled to ask what the editor's motive is. To laboriously translate and reproduce Chauvinistic articles from non-influential English periodicals seems to us a perversion of energy, and a dangerous perversion at that. It is perhaps fortunate that the many unfriendly remarks made about England in the Dresden journal we are speaking of are not translated and sent over to London, as they would certainly be looked upon as part of "eine systematische Hetzerei gegen England."

The programme for the Vesper service at the Kreuzkirche at 2 p.m. today is as follows:

- 1. Max Reger: Präludium in C-moll für Orgel aus Werk 63. 2. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: "Jubilata Deo" mit "Gloria Patri" für vier- und achttimmigen Chor, Werk 69. 3. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: "So sind wir nun Botschafter an Christi Statt." Duett für Tenor und Bass aus dem Oratorium "Paulus." 4. Joh. Rudolph Ahle: "Der ungläubige Thomas," Dialogus für Tenor und Bass mit Continuo. Erlurt 1648. (Aus: Denkmäler deutscher Tonkunst. Erste Folge Band V). 5. Joh. Rudolph Ahle: Zwei Chöre mit Streichorchester und Continuo. Mühlhausen 1660. (Aus: Denkmäler deutscher Tonkunst. I. Folge. Band V). a) "Osteroder Auffahrtsfreude." b) "Alles vergehet, Musika bes'ehet!" (Mühlhausener Gesangbuch).—Mitwirkende: Der Kreuzchor. Soli: Herr Eduard Mann, Gesanglehrer an der Hochschule des Königl. Konservatoriums, ehemal. Alumnus des Kreuzchores (Tenor), Herr Herman Gürtler, Herzogl. Hofopernsänger (Bass). Orgel: Herr Dr. Schnorr von Karolsfeld (l. V.). Orchester: Mitglieder des Allgemeinen Musikervereins. Leitung: Herr Otto Richter, Königl. Musikdirektor.

The programme of the last Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehaus this (Saturday) evening is given below. This concert is a benefit for Kapellmeister Willy Olsen, and we trust that the attendance will be on a scale commensurate with the Dresden public's appreciation of this popular musician:—

- 1. Suite in D-dur (1st time) J. S. Bach. 2. Symphony No. 3 (Eroica) L. v. Beethoven. 3. Overture: "Carnaval romain" H. Berlioz. 4. Aus: "Faust's Verdammung." H. Berlioz.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the I. Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

DRESDNER GOLF CLUB.

The Competition on Saturday last on the Links at Reick resulted as follows: Play was in one Division for all handicaps and was for 18 holes of the course:

- Mr. W. Livingstone net score = 70 D. C. G. Hartley net score = 76 Herr von Forcade net score = 78 Mr. R. E. de Weese net score = 78 Mr. J. H. Hallam net score = 81 Mr. H. E. Woodhouse net score = 83

Other players exceeded these totals or made no returns. Play on Saturday will be in two Divisions, A and B.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Saturday, April 9th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Sunday, April 10th. II. Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m., 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany. Monday, April 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Tuesday, April 12th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Wednesday, April 13th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, April 14th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Friday, April 15th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Saturday, April 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M. A., B. C. L. Strehiener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. Sunday, April 10th. II. Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.—Instruction on Confirmation in the Christian life Sundays at 10 a.m. in the Rectory beginning April 10th. This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited. The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, D.D., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse. Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in March, June, October and January. The Rev. T. H. WIGGOTT, Resident Minister.

HEALTH IN FASTING.

"KEY TO ETERNAL YOUTH."

What is sure to be one of the best discussed articles in this month's reviews is that entitled "Perfect Health," which the well-known American writer, Mr. Upton Sinclair, contributes to the *Contemporary Review*. Mr. Sinclair has found health in fasting, not a day's fasting, or any Saturday to Monday fasting, but abstention from food of all kinds for many days together. Mr. Sinclair says he has not only found good health but perfect health. "I have found a new state of being, a new potentiality of life, a sense of lightness and cleanness and joyfulness such as I did not know could exist in the human body. He goes on to admit that Fletcherism put him on the right track, making it clear that all his ailments—and his catalogue makes doleful reading—were symptoms of one great trouble, "the presence in my body of the poisons produced by superfluous and unassimilated food, and that in adjusting the quantity of food to the body's exact needs lay the secret of perfect health." He had reached the state of having gone to pieces, when he chanced to meet a lady whose radiant complexion and extraordinary health were a matter of remark to everyone.

Vitality on Hunger.

I was surprised to hear that for ten or 15 years, and quite recently, she had been a bed-ridden invalid. She had lived the lonely existence of a pioneer's wife, and had raised a family under conditions of shocking ill-health. She had suffered from sciatica and acute rheumatism; from a chronic intestinal trouble which the doctors called "intermittent peritonitis"; from intense nervous weakness, melancholy, and chronic catarrh, causing deafness. And this was the woman who rode on horseback with me up Mount Hamilton, in California, a distance of 28 miles, in one of the most terrific rain-storms I have ever witnessed! We had two untamed young horses, and only leather bits to control them with, and we were pounded and flung about for six mortal hours, which I shall never forget if I live to be a hundred. And this woman, when she took the ride, had not eaten a particle of food for four days previously!

That was the clue to her escape; she had cured herself by a fast. She had abstained from food for eight days, and all her troubles had fallen from her. Afterwards she had taken her eldest son, a senior at Stanford, and another friend of his, and fasted 12 days with them, and cured them of nervous dyspepsia. And then she had taken a woman friend, the wife of a Stanford professor, and cured her of rheumatism by a week's fast. I had heard of the fasting cure, but this was the first time I had met with it.

The First Fast.

Describing his sensations when he began the cure Mr. Sinclair says:—I was very hungry for the first day—the unwholesome, ravenous sort of hunger that all dyspeptics know, I had a little hunger the second morning, and thereafter, to my very great astonishment, no hunger whatever—no more interest in food than if I had never known the taste of it. Previous to the fast I had a headache every day for two or three weeks. It lasted through the first day and then disappeared—never to return. I felt very weak the second day, and a little dizzy on arising. I went out of doors and lay in the sun all day, reading; and the same for the third and fourth days—an intense physical lassitude, but with great clearness of mind. After the fifth day I felt stronger, and walked a good deal, and I also began some writing. No phase of the experience surprised me more than the activity of my mind: I read and wrote more than I had dared to do for years before.... Towards the end I began to find that in walking about I would grow tired in the legs, and as I did not wish to lie in bed I broke the fast after the twelfth day with some orange-juice. I took the juice of a dozen oranges during two days, and then went on the milk diet, as recommended by Macfadden. I took a glassful of warm milk every hour the first day, every three-quarters of an hour the next day, and finally every half-hour, or eight quarts a day. This is, of course, much more than can be assimilated, but the balance serves to flush the system out. The tissues are bathed in nutriment, and an extraordinary recuperation is experienced. In my own case I gained four and a-half pounds in one day—the third—and gained a total of 32lb. in 24 days.

Milk-Giving Peace.

My sensations on this milk diet were almost as interesting as on the fast. In the first place, there was an extraordinary sense of peace and calm, as if every weary nerve in the body were purring like a cat under a stove. Next there was the keenest activity of mind—I read and wrote incessantly. And finally, there was a perfectly ravenous desire for physical work. In the old days I had walked long distances and climbed mountains, but always with reluctance and from a sense of compulsion. Now, after the cleaning-out of the fast, I would go into a gymnasium and do work which would literally have broken my back before, and I did it with intense enjoyment, and with amazing results. The muscles fairly leaped

out upon my body; I suddenly discovered the possibility of becoming an athlete. I had always been lean and dyspeptic-looking, with what my friends called a "spiritual" expression; I now became as round as a butter-ball, and so brown and rosy in the face that I was a joke to all who saw me.

Formerly I had to lie down for an hour or two after meals; now I could do whatever I chose. Formerly I had been dependent upon all kinds of laxative preparations; now I forgot about them. I no longer had headaches. I went bareheaded in the rain, I sat in cold draughts of air, and was apparently immune to colds....

Nature's Safety-Valve.

The fast is to me the key to eternal youth, the secret of perfect and permanent health. I would not take anything in all the world for my knowledge of it. It is Nature's safety-valve, an automatic protection against disease. I do not venture to assert that I am proof against virulent diseases, such as smallpox or typhoid. I know one ardent physical culturist, a physician, who takes typhoid germs at intervals in order to prove his immunity, but I should not care to go that far; it is enough for me to know that I am proof against all the common infections which plague us, and against all the "chronic" troubles. And I shall continue so just as long as I stand by my present resolve, which is to fast at the slightest hint of any symptom of ill-being—a cold or a headache, a feeling of depression, or a coated tongue, or a scratch on the finger which does not heal quickly.

THE KAISER'S DOUBLE.

The people of Paris will know the Kaiser's double no more. M. Charles Franconi, the circus proprietor, was buried some days ago, and he was known to the Parisians as the Kaiser's double. Although 65 years of age, M. Franconi bore a striking resemblance to Germany's War Lord. M. Franconi was an Italian by extraction, his father having settled in France, and a clever horseman. He was a thorough Frenchman. When the war of 1870 broke out M. Franconi joined a squadron of cavalry and served under Gen. Dûcrot. With the death of M. Franconi the family, as far as France is concerned, becomes extinct.

THE FRENCH ORIGIN OF TENNIS.

Under the title "Il Marzocco," a Sunday newspaper of Florence publishes an article by Professor Pio Rajna, an authority on philology. The learned professor seems to rely upon English writers for the origin of the term, and he cites Gower, the most ancient writer that he can find. In one of his ballads addressed to Henry IV., who died in 1413, the word is written "tennes." In 1440 he finds the word in the "form of tenneys." Professor Rajna considers that the name of the game is simply the French imperative "tenez."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

April 12.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, mails due in New York April 19. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post on Monday, April 11.

April 14.—Majestic, from Queenstown, mails due in New York April 21. Mark letters "Via England," and post on Monday, April 11.

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 Savole, and the S.S. Geo. Washington, both left New York March 31.

On Monday, April 11, by the S.S. Philadelphia, left New York April 2.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

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