

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
Telephone  
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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# LINEN

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### IMPERIALISM.

#### IS IT A GAME?

The following extracts from the letter of a London private correspondent have been placed at our disposal for publication. They are particularly striking in view of the Imperialistic agitations now going on in England and Germany:—

Imperialism, Patriotism, Socialism . . . I do not think there is so very much difference between us. My attitude as a Socialist towards our national interests is the attitude of Blatchford, Hyndman, Shaw, and others, with whom, again, I differ on what is understood by Socialism. On the internationalist aspect of Socialism I have little to say. It does not interest me very much. I regard England and the English as a great land and a great people. What the blatant orators of the movement say about their opponents—Curzon, Milner, Cromer, and such—has no more value than what the said opponents say about the said orators. The impetus towards Socialism is coming from this country and no other. Germany and France may give intellectual assent to the idea, but we are the people who DO things and we are miles ahead of them in political prescience. If you cannot see that we are on the way which leads inexorably to collectivism, you ought to be sorry for yourself. If one had not arrived at the conviction one's self, a glance down the list of names on the membership roll of the Fabian Society would be quite sufficient. I cannot afford to be out of a movement which includes the names of all the living men for whom I have any respect as thinkers and writers. The Times, the other day, gave a review of modern drama in England, and mentioned the five most hopeful names. I noticed, which the Times didn't, that they were all members of the Fabian Society. I have not turned to Socialism in desperation, or cussedness, or disgust. I am a Socialist because I try to think scientifically and because I have a wholesome respect for the theory of evolution. If you apply the evolutionary law to the region of morals, you must forecast the era of Socialism. At one time we were ruled by the strong man, then by the cunning man, and now we are coming to the altruistic or social man.

It is not we who are producing Socialists. It is Nature. We have arrived at that point in the evolution of morals where we are developing a communal conscience. Parliament is full of it, public life is full of it; everywhere the community, consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, is recognising that it is responsible for the individual. The individual has duties towards society. The question is: where do these duties end? Shaw puts the case in a nutshell when he says: "Who ever does not by the work of his prime repay the debt of his nurture and education, inflicts on society precisely the same injury as a thief." If we assist Nature in shaping the conditions, Nature will soon produce the type of Man we require. Alter the environment and you alter the individual. The self-willed individualists at one end of the scale, and the invertebrates at the other, will be eliminated quite naturally. It is the environment to which we respond, and not the environment to us.

The Struggle for Life is intellectually dead and is now kept alive artificially. We have wrested so many secrets from the Cosmos that we always produce more than enough for each and all of us. It is a question of distribution. You cannot doubt, if you look around you, that democracy is really on the move; and what democracy can do when it gets a chance may be seen, for instance, in the tremendous growth in the curriculum of our schools during the

### Eat Pfund's Yoghurt!

last thirty years. The same thing will occur now that the broad idea of altruism is on the move. Socialism, to me, is the true Individualism, because it aspires to give a full chance to the individual. What I object to is the awful waste of the present system; the aggregation of wealth at one end of the scale, and the frightful poverty at the other; but, most of all, the ugliness of life, the stiling of art, the throttling of genius, and the general blight cast by the demon of Industrialism. The price of liberty under Collectivism, I suppose, would be the same as under any other system: Eternal Vigilance.

In regard to Imperialism, the Union Jack, Patriotism, etc., although I am as proud of England as any man is, I would ask you quietly, and in philosophical mood, if you do not think that there is something rather childlike about it all, something naive and ingenuous, with a schoolboy's code of honour and a schoolboy's sense of loyalty. Although present necessities may justify us in keeping up the old régime, can we not reasonably look forward to a time when we can shake off this "I'm king of the castle" business. I have noticed that most of the Imperialists with whom I have come into contact are afflicted with just this air of simple-minded ingenuousness—I don't know how to describe it—to which I refer. They amuse me greatly, but at the same time I find something pathetic in the simple glee with which they wave the flag and beat the drum on every possible occasion.

The parallel of children playing at a big game, and in some respects a terrible game, is irresistible.

#### A COMIC OPERA SQUABBLE.

There is something irresistibly reminiscent of comic opera in the quarrels of the South American Republics, and still more so in their revolutions. Just now we have a war threatened between Ecuador and Peru, which it is impossible to take seriously in spite of the telegrams. Peru is a quarrelsome little State which has frequently been at loggerheads with its neighbours, and at the present time it has quarrels with Chile and Bolivia, as well as with Ecuador, so that it is hardly likely to be so rash as to go to war with one and so give an opportunity for aggression to the other two. Apparently, the people of Ecuador have mortally insulted the Peruvians, and were they two European States war would be inevitable. But excitable as are these South American populations, and ready as they are with threats and menaces, they have a good deal of prudence at the bottom, and their wars, when they do break out, are seldom very serious affairs. The best thing that could happen to them would be for the Union of the Latin Republics of America to become a reality. Then there might be some chance of the boundary questions being settled, and of the bellicose little armies being turned into police. In the interior of South America not a single frontier is really clearly defined, and until the boundaries are scientifically drawn there will always be a standing cause for quarrelling.

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

South-West winds, changing skies, warm, local atmospheric storms, thunder possible.

### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Wednesday.—At a banquet given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by many prominent Churchmen and laymen, an informal discussion was held on the betterment of Anglo-German relations. All present expressed themselves as being in hearty sympathy with the movement. Among the guests was the Rev. Mr. Spiecker, president of the German Clerical Committee, which is concerning itself with the same task.

LONDON, Wednesday.—In the House of Commons, Lord Charles Beresford asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. R. McKenna, whether the Admiralty had received from an official or non-official source any communication to the effect that Austria had actually commenced with the building of Dreadnought warships; secondly, if this was the case, how many ships of the Dreadnought type that country had already laid down; and, finally, whether the Admiralty had received any official or non-official intimation which supported an assumption that further Dreadnought battleships would be laid down by Austria in the near future.

Mr. McKenna replied: "I have already stated that we possess no official information as to the building of Austro-Hungarian battleships. It would not be opportune on the basis of unofficial information to give an official reply to a question in the House of Commons."

Lord Charles Beresford then enquired whether Mr. McKenna knew that these ships had been laid down, to which the First Lord answered: "If I knew it, my knowledge would only be from unofficial information, and it would be in the highest degree inopportune to repeat such information as an official answer." (Ministerial Applause.)

In answer to a query, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said: "We have been informed that a concession for the financing and building of a railway from Kintschau to Aigun has been granted to English and American firms."

LONDON, Tuesday.—The Southampton Harbour Board have had under consideration for some time past proposals for deepening Southampton Water from 32 feet to 35 feet, for the accommodation of the White Star steamers Olympic and Titanic, which, when completed, will make Southampton their home for their proposed Cherbourg and Transatlantic service. The cost of such deepening, rendered necessary entirely by the coming of these vessels, has been estimated at close on £100,000. The board have not shown a readiness to defray the cost of the work themselves, and have decided to ask assistance in the matter from the White Star Line and the owners of the docks, the London and South-Western Railway Company. So far as the White Star Line are concerned, they have informed the Harbour Board that they cannot see their way to contribute £2,000 per annum for ten years, as asked, towards the necessary expenditure, nor can they make any grant towards the cost of the deepening. They also decline to enter into further negotiations on the question.

Sir Charles Owens, general manager of the L. and S.W.R. Co., speaking last week at the annual dinner of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, said it surely could not be expected that a company which had poured millions into the docks should be asked to provide what facilities were required in regard to deepening the channel. The Harbour Board will meet shortly, and the special committee dealing with the subject will then probably make recommendations in connection with the difficulty.



# 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.

During a trial run which Rittmeister Fahrenholtz (retired), of Westend, made on Tuesday afternoon in a hired automobile, accompanied by his wife and a chauffeur, the car swerved near Pichelsberg and dashed into a tree at the side of the road. The Rittmeister's wife was thrown out of the tonneau and struck a tree, being killed on the spot. The two men escaped with skin abrasions.

The negotiations which continued on Tuesday between representatives of Berlin builders and their employes lasted six hours and did not close until ten o'clock. In spite of this long conference, however, no final decision was arrived at. In the meantime, reports come from Danzig, Dresden, Halle, Königsberg, Lübeck, Magdeburg, Munich, and Plauen that the builders of those cities have decided to proclaim a lock-out on the evening of Friday. Unless an agreement is reached at the eleventh hour, Germany is threatened with the greatest building strike in history.

A Berlin correspondent writes to us:

A banquet was held in London on April 5th, to which the descendants of all the great English poets were invited.

Descendants of Shakespeare and Milton were among the guests. The banquet was held on the birthday of Swinburne. Dr. Rowbotham, an English poet who is well known in the literary world of Berlin, made a telling speech on Swinburne and related some very interesting reminiscences of him.

The Budget Commission of the House of Deputies dealt in Tuesday's sitting with the Flora bust, when the clause of the "Kultusetat," providing for an increase and maintenance of collections, came up for discussion. The reporter declared that even if Dr. Bode himself had erred in his judgment of the Flora bust, this was no reason why he should be attacked. There was certainly doubt as to the genuineness of the bust. The Minister regretted the press polemics which had raged round this work of art. He maintained that, as a matter of fact, there was no irrefutable argument advanced in favour either of the genuineness or spuriousness of the bust. The English artist Lucas, he said, might well have taken a hand in renovating the bust, as a photograph showing it in its original state revealed cracks and other damage. There was, in any case, not the least doubt that it hailed from the time of the Renaissance, even if it were not the work of Leonardo da Vinci. The price, in view of the object at stake, did not appear too high. Portraits by Rembrandt, Franz Hals, etc., had been purchased elsewhere for sums of 40,000 to 100,000 pounds sterling. Granting the bust to be genuine, the price of 160,000 marks was very moderate—and might well have been ten times as much. The sellers had offered to take back the bust at the price originally paid, while two Berlin collectors had declared themselves ready to purchase it for the same amount; but the Museum administration had refused all such offers. In the further course of the debate other speakers maintained the theory of genuineness, while others contested it. No telling arguments were adduced on either side, and the impression left on the listener was that none of the gentlemen engaged in the debate had a profound knowledge of the subject he was discussing so earnestly.

Already 60,000 marks in prizes have been offered for the Berlin aviation week at Johannisthal, which will take place at the same time (from May 7 to 15) as the aviation meeting at Lyons. The most noted aviators, such as Latham, Rougier, Paulhan, and van den Born have decided to appear at Lyons rather than Berlin, which will presumably have to put up with second best men. It seems a pity that the date could not have been amended to avoid clashing with the Lyons meeting, which was arranged long previously.

Mr. Robert Katz, of Paris, and New York, a well known antiquity dealer, is at present in Berlin on business. He is accompanied by his son, Herbert H. Katz, who is a recent Harvard graduate. They arrived in their automobile via Frankfurt.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General 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. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

## 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.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Strandkinder	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Regimentsdokter.—Coppel a	7.30
Deutsches Theater	Die Braut von Messina	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der gute König Dagobert	8
Lessing Theatre	Heiraten	8
Berliner Theater	Tailfin	8
New Schauspielhaus	Rampe (Agnes Sorma)	8
Comic Opera	Die Pfludermaus	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Egmont	8
burg	Charlotten-	8
burg	Goldfische	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Alt-Heidelberg	8
Kleines Theater	Luxuszug	8
Urania Theatre	Im Firmenglanz des Oberengadin	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

New Theatre	Die goldene Ritterzeit	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Graf von Luxemburg	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld	8
Metro Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Lustspielhaus	Lieutenantmündel	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Sp. Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theater	Sittlicher Sängler at 7, Sundays	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Falles Caprice	Herr Wasserkröppl.—Der Luftturner	8.5

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## NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

**NEW YORK, Wednesday.**—It is reported from Fairbanks, Alaska, that an expedition reached the summit of Mount McKinley on April 3. Although the members of this expedition made a careful examination of the route and summit of the mountain, they found no trace of the proofs which Dr. Cook said he had left there or any sign that a previous ascent had been made.

**NEW YORK, Wednesday.**—It is officially announced that the wage differences between the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its employes have been satisfactorily settled by the Board of Arbitration.

**LONDON, Tuesday.**—The report of an earthquake shock at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Friday night, has now received a probable explanation. It appears that at the time the shock was felt Vickers' firm was testing for the first time a 13.5 gun on their private range at Eskmeals, Cumberland. This is the latest naval gun to be mounted on the new Dreadnoughts. A heavy charge was put into the weapon, which was so elevated that the shell it fired would fall into the sea ten miles from the Cumberland coast, and about thirty-five miles from Douglas. The concussion was felt for miles round, and it is thought very possibly that it was the effect of this shot that was mistaken for an earthquake tremor in Douglas, as the time of the shock and the discharge of the gun were within a few seconds of each other.

"Chantecler" is to crow in London. M. Edmond Rostand's great barnyard play will be produced (says the *Daily Mail's* Paris correspondent) at Drury Lane on June 2, in French, with the same company, the same marvellous dresses, and the same gigantic scenery as have drawn Parisians in thousands to the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin since February. Mr. Arthur Collins, managing director of Drury Lane, and M. Hertz, co-director with M. Jean Coquelin of the Porte St. Martin, signed a contract yesterday evening for a visit on a mutual sharing basis. The period agreed on is a fortnight, with the option to extend this time to a month. Guitry, who is well known to Londoners, will play the Cock, but there is still some doubt as to whether Mme. Simone will be able to appear in her rôle of the Hen Pheasant at Drury Lane, or M. Galipaux as the Blackbird, but M. Jean

Coquelin will be the dog Patou, and Mme. Marthe Mellot will fill the rôle of the Nightingale.

Mr. Arthur Collins, asked for his impressions of "Chantecler," which he witnessed on Friday night, exclaimed, "What a superb poem! It seems almost desecration to put it on the stage. And how admirable it is played! But on seeing it I immediately realised I was right in supposing it to be absolutely unadaptable. To understand 'Chantecler' London must hear it in French. Difficult though the language of the play is, I am immensely confident of its success. Both Hertz and I agree that the kitchen garden scene lends itself admirably to a big stage picture such as the audiences at 'the Lane' are accustomed to see."

**WASHINGTON, Wednesday.**—The postponement of the Supreme Court's decision in the suite against the Standard Oil Co. and the American Tobacco Co. will have the result of also postponing the Attorney General's prosecution of the Trusts. On the other hand, suits will be prosecuted in all cases in which sufficient proof can be obtained of the existence of rings for the limitation of competition or for the fixing of prices.

## SQUARING THE IRISH.

With the quarrel between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond we are not greatly concerned, except for the revelations it has entailed of the negotiations lately in progress. It appears to be fairly plain that Mr. Lloyd George was not at all averse from buying the support of the Irish by the simple process of relieving Ireland from all the special taxation which he proposes to inflict upon Great Britain. At any rate, he does not seem to be able to deny that Ireland was to be excluded from the increased spirit duties, the brewery licences, the succession duties, and those land taxes whose mere proposal has worked such havoc in the building trade in England. The negotiations evidently broke down through the impossibility of getting Mr. Redmond to confer with Mr. O'Brien upon the terms, but we do not gather that upon Mr. Lloyd George's side there was any difficulty whatever. To purchase Irish support he was apparently ready to sacrifice—in the case of Ireland only—all those parts of his Budget which his opponents in England found most oppressive. This, we suppose, is his idea of "the Budget without the alteration of a comma." In these subterranean negotiations, we know now what the terms of the O'Brienites were: are those of Mr. Redmond at all likely to be less onerous to England or less generous to Ireland? Everyone knows that the one thing which Mr. Redmond fears most is that the O'Brienites should succeed in outbidding him. Today week the motion for closing the Budget comes before the House of Commons, and Mr. Redmond's attitude in that discussion will inevitably reveal the result of the negotiations between himself and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If he supports the Government in the division it will necessarily be because he has obtained the same or better terms than those contained in Mr. O'Brien's letter. We shall know then that while in England it is indeed to own land and almost criminal to hold brewery shares, in Ireland it is quite laudable to do both.—*The Globe*.

## :: DRESDEN ::

We regret to report that Herr Geh. Kommerzienrat Julius Blüthner, founder and senior partner of the great piano firm bearing his name, died at Leipzig yesterday morning at the advanced age of 87.

The single pianoforte recital of Joseph Lhévinne takes place this (Thursday) evening at 7.30 o'clock in the Palmengarten. Tickets may be obtained from H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9, and in the evening at the doors.

A social-democratic interpellation respecting the sudden discharge of thirteen employes from the Royal Railway workshops at Chemnitz, owing to their attendance at a public meeting, formed the subject of debate in the Saxon Second Chamber on Tuesday. Dr. von Rueger, Minister of State, answering the interpellation, said that the railway administration could under no conditions tolerate the entrance of railway employes into the Transport Workmen's Union (Transportarbeiterverband). The Government had issued a regulation instructing employes to prevent as far as possible an agitation by the Union above-mentioned among the workmen. The sole object of the Union was to compel the Government's acquiescence to sweeping demands by means of a strike, and the public must be defended from the disaster of a railway strike by every possible means. Railway employes were not subject to labour control. They did not possess an unlimited privilege to coalesce. The discharge of the above employes had been effected in accordance with the disciplinary regulations. The workmen had only themselves to blame for losing their jobs; though the promoters of such public meetings also carried a heavy responsibility if they were aware that workmen who followed their counsels were laying themselves open to the prospect of want and distress.



# DRESDEN

## OXFORD EXTENSION LECTURES.

### QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER MINISTERS.

(Special Report for the Daily Record.)

#### III.

The above subject was undertaken by special request, and most of the lecture must be regarded from Mr. Marriott's own point of view, which was to give an account of the personality of that august sovereign whose reign gives the distinctive name to the entire course of these addresses. Mr. Marriott referred in terms of high eulogy to the three large volumes comprising the "Letters of Queen Victoria," published by command of his Majesty King Edward, as the most fascinating volumes which had appeared in his lifetime. His object was to convey, if possible, the impression made upon himself by these Letters. By way of introduction he narrated the leading facts in the personal life of the Queen. In her early years she had no prospects of succession to the Throne of England; but, after it became manifest that the succession would be hers, she was carefully educated for her destiny. A special grant was made by Parliament that her education might be befitting to her rank and prospects. She received most careful tuition from her mother; and apart from parental influence her education was in the hands of her mother's brother, Prince Leopold, to whom she owed an enormous debt.

When she arrived at the age of eighteen, the death of William IV. brought her unexpectedly to the Throne. The situation which confronted the young girl at that time was not simple. Canada was in open rebellion. Ireland was most disturbed, almost to the point of insurrection; while the Chartist movement in Britain was in full agitation. The monarchy itself was far from stable, and thrones were tottering in all directions. In England itself there were some who thought the day of kings was over. The first duty of the young Queen was to re-establish the monarchy in the affection and respect of her people. A certain biographer of Queen Victoria says: "Since the century began three Kings have occupied the Throne; the first was almost imbecile, the second gained a reputation for profligacy, and the third was little better than a buffoon." Even if this verdict was somewhat softened, the circumstances were exceedingly difficult for a young Queen of eighteen years. In addition to restoring popular respect for the monarchy, she had to win the confidence of the middle classes, a task for which her temperament singularly fitted her—a task which would try the mettle of any great personality.

In 1837 the curtain rose on the first act of the drama of her reign, and the lecturer gave a picturesque description of the first scene in that drama, when, in the early morning, the young girl was aroused from slumber in Kensington Palace by the announcement of her accession. A quotation from the *Journal* on the first day of her reign showed that she had already formed a definite rule of conduct and a clear line of policy, schooling herself in a fine discrimination of character, developing into an instinct which was rarely at fault. This—according to the lecturer—was remarkably illustrated in her relations with Lord Melbourne, her first Prime Minister, to whom she owed a debt only less great than to her uncle Leopold; and she richly repaid that debt. Melbourne was all in all to her, and the relations between them were entirely charming,—on his side sagacity, tact, and commonsense, on hers an affection which was almost that of a daughter, constant reliance on his judgment, and tender solicitude for his old age. At the coronation in 1838 his presence and support were the greatest comfort to Queen Victoria. In 1839, to the ill-concealed sorrow of the Queen, Melbourne found it impossible to carry on his Government. Peel, who succeeded him, soon found himself in conflict with Queen on the Bedchamber question, the new Premier demanding not only a change of Ministers, but also a change in the ladies of the Household. Owing to this dispute, Melbourne was recalled, but in 1841 he definitely resigned,—not, however, before he had completed the political apprenticeship of the young Queen. Sir Robert Peel the Queen first regarded as a cold, stiff man; but eventually she overcame her early prejudice and bestowed upon him a confidence which she gave to no other Minister until Disraeli.

At the stern crisis of the Corn Law agitation she gave the most inconsistent support to Peel. When, in 1846, he resigned it was the beginning of the most disturbed period in the history of her reign. In 1848 the Continental revolutions occurred; later, the Crimean War broke out; and later still the Indian Mutiny. During this period her Ministers did not possess the Queen's confidence. *Punch's* cartoon of Lord John Russell as a page boy in buttons was referred to by Mr. Marriott, the Queen being represented as saying: "John, I don't think you are strong enough for this place," which was precisely true. Especially was Lord John Russell not strong enough to keep in order his subordinate, Lord Palmerston. The latter was one of the most interesting personalities in the mid-Victorian age. He was never a *persona grata* either at foreign courts or at St. James'. On the day succeeding his resignation it is

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understood that joyous banquets were held in every European capital. Palmerston could never understand why this young Queen should trouble her pretty head about foreign politics, particularly when such capable hands as his own held the reins, but the Queen emphatically refused to sign any documents before she had read and understood them.

Respecting the Crimean War, differences arose between Lord John Russell and the Queen. The frankness of the young sovereign and her absolute truthfulness were illustrated by her plain speech towards her brother rulers in Europe, and to the clergy who proposed a day of humiliation in the midst of the Crimean War. Along with her frankness she combined a truly religious spirit and a simple mind; but she possessed a strong sense of the dignity of her position and of the Imperial Crown, which received energetic expression when a suggestion was made that the Princess Royal should come to Germany for her wedding with the Crown Prince of Prussia. "Whatever might be the custom in Prussia," she said, "it was not every day that one of them was called upon to marry the Princess Royal of England."

Her own marriage with Prince Albert was referred to in eulogistic terms. The marriage was not arranged, but assisted by Uncle Leopold, and on both sides was a matter of pure affection. No woman was ever a more devoted wife, and no better husband than Prince Albert was ever found in cottage or in castle. The marriage itself was a complete success, but the position of a Prince Consort to a Con-

stitutional Sovereign must of necessity be difficult. Prince Albert brought German ideas of culture in literature, art, and science, in the education of which England at the time was deficient, but to suggest this fact to Manchester cotton spinners was high treason of the rankest character. Suspicions were aroused—now known to be baseless—that the Prince Consort interfered too much in foreign affairs, but he himself never overstepped the bounds defined for his position. His advice was almost invariably wise and good, and on occasion he was able to build a golden bridge for diplomacy in striking fashion.

The closing part of the lecture was necessarily hurried, and little was said in regard to the most interesting situation presented by the Queen's relations to her Ministers, Gladstone and Disraeli. Even interrogations failed to elicit the lecturer's views on this situation. In rapid fashion Mr. Marriott referred to the retirement of the Queen after the death of her Consort, a retirement misunderstood by many who were not aware of her ceaseless activity during that loneliness of mourning. She only truly emerged for the splendid finale to her fifty years' reign, the Jubilee of 1887. From that time on she lived in a *crecendo* of loyalty manifested by her people, the apotheosis of which was the Diamond Jubilee of 1897. The key-notes of the Queen's character were absolute sincerity and truthfulness, womanly sympathy and devotion to duty, in none of which she failed—except, perhaps, in her relations with Ireland. The loyalty of Irishmen which gathers round a personal Sovereign was neglected, and the panacea of the Royal presence was too seldom tried in Ireland. She, herself, was conscious of this, and during the last months of her reign, broken in health and in spirits, sorely oppressed by the war in South Africa, but unbroken in courage and devotion to duty, she visited her people in Ireland and was welcomed everywhere with fervid loyalty. But the strain of the occasion and the anxiety of the South African war were too much for her enfeebled frame, and a few months after she passed away, mourned it may truly be said, not only by her subjects throughout the Empire, but by people in all parts of the civilised world.

H.R.H. Prince Johann Georg was again present on Tuesday evening.

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#### NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10

#### Der Schleier der Pierrette.

Pantomime in three pictures by Arthur Schnitzler.

Music by Ernst von Dohnányi.

Arranged for the stage by A. Berger.

#### Cast:

Pierrot	Herr Soot.
Pierrette	Fräul. Tervani.
Pierrette's father	Herr Nebuschka.
Pierrette's mother	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Arlekin, Pierrette's fiancé	Herr Trede.
Fred, } Pierrot's friends	Herr Dietze.
Florestan, }	Herr Kröllner.
Annette	Fräul. Hess.
Alumette	Fräul. Paditz.
Gigolo, a young gentleman	Herr Berger.
A small, fat pianist	Herr Bodenschatz.
Another pianist	Herr Büssel.
Pierrot's servant	Herr Kühn.

### Versiegelt. (Sealed.)

Comic opera in one act after Rauppach.

Music by Leo Blech.

#### Cast:

Braun, the Burgomaster	Herr Lordmann.
Else, his daughter	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Frau Gertrud, a young widow	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Frau Willmers, resident in the same house	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Bertel, her son, clerk to the Council	Herr Soot.
Lampe, servant to the Council	Herr Ermold.
Neighbour Knot	Herr Büssel.
The Champion Marksman	Herr Nebuschka.
The watchman	Herr Schmalnauer.

PLOT. Frau Willmers, a widow, who has not paid her taxes, desires to secure a valuable cupboard against seizure. Her friend Frau Gertrud, a merry young widow, offers to hide the cupboard. Gertrud, by the way, has set her heart on wedding Burgomaster Braun, whose daughter is in love with the son of Frau Willmers. The Burgomaster, however, will not consent to the match, but Frau Gertrud assures them of her assistance. The Burgomaster pays a visit to Frau Gertrud, and to escape detection seeks refuge in the fatal cupboard, which is shortly afterwards seized and sealed up by the tax-collector. Everybody now goes to the village fair except the young couple. After holding a dutiful dialogue for the benefit of the imprisoned Burgomaster, they release him on condition that he sanctions their union. No sooner is he out, however, than he retires by locking the couple in the cupboard, thus escaping the ridicule of the neighbours whom the widow Gertrud had invited to witness the denouement. All ends well; the lovers are united, and the Burgomaster espouses the gay widow Gertrud.

April 10 to 17	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin. 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser. 7 p.m.	Electra. 7.30 p.m.	Der Schleier der Pierrette.—Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.	Der schwarze Domino. 7.30 p.m.	Margarethe. 4 p.m.



## THE "MANO NERA."

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Enrico Caruso, the great Italian tenor whose engagement in New York is drawing to a close, has lately been having the time of his life with the Black Hand, or "Mano Nera," to give it its more impressive Italian title. For more than a week past he positively refused to appear on the stage, owing to threats from the society that his assassination was only a matter of opportunity. In what the newspapers call his "pink and white suite" in the Hotel Knickerbocker, Signor Caruso delivered himself of much wordy heroism the other evening. The reporters were asking him whether he intended to sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, as billed.

While he talked the ferocious tenor sat at his desk, drawing little thumb-nail sketches of skulls and daggers on the paper before him.

"Caruso has no fear of these Black Hand bombs and shotguns," he declared, to the admiring glances of his friend Armando Lecompte. "Caruso is always armed with his pistols and his sword cane. Do they open fire on me in the theatre, I will shoot them down like rats. To the poor and the needy Caruso will give freely, but to the banditti only the bullet and the cold steel!"

In spite of Caruso's professed fearlessness and his open contempt for the detectives who are on the trail of his would-be assassins, the Brooklyn police will take extraordinary precautions to protect him at the Academy.

Detectives in plain clothes will be scattered throughout the audience, upstairs and down, and behind the scenes, and every person who enters will be closely scanned before being permitted to pass inside. There will be extra police in uniform outside the building and a squad will be kept on reserve at the nearest station.

Caruso is to have an armed bodyguard of his own selection from among his personal friends, who will accompany him from his hotel to the theatre and remain within call throughout the evening. The route from the hotel to the theatre is being kept a secret. Whether the trip will be made in a carriage, an automobile or an airship had not been decided last night.

While Caruso seems to be enjoying the situation, some of those who are to appear with him on the stage are more or less apprehensive. The opera is to be "La Gioconda," with Emmy Destinn, Louise Homer, Pasquale Amato, Eduardo Missiano and Giuseppe Tecchi in the cast. Some of these have asserted their disapproval of the situation to the management and have expressed a wish that Caruso stay at home until his threatened troubles blow over, but Caruso only laughs at them.

In the mean time Antonio Misiano and Antonio Cincotti, the two men arrested on suspicion, have been admitted to bail pending their examination on Wednesday.

As a matter of fact, Signor Caruso did fulfil the engagement mentioned in our correspondent's article, and no untoward incident happened during the evening. Whatever the serious side of this incident may be, it has undoubtedly served to give the great tenor a magnificent advertisement, the value of which even his artistic temperament cannot fail to recognise. For a great artist nowadays, who wishes to be even greater in the estimation of the public, there are apparently three courses open: divorce, a jewel robbery, or a threat of assassination from some romantic, secret society. We should suggest the latter as the most efficacious of all.

## COL. ROOSEVELT AND THE NUNS.

"Kind? Why pitchforks wouldn't keep me away," Col. Roosevelt told Mother Paul, a former New York girl who is now one of the very few white women in Uganda. The ex-President and his son Kermit visited this humble nun three days before Christmas, and the Rev. John J. Dunn, resident director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, has just received from her an interesting description of the visit and a picture showing the Colonel in the midst of a group of labourers. Mother Paul has recorded all the Roosevelt mannerisms, even noting the peculiar satisfaction excited by a dish of American grown tomatoes which had reached her some days prior to the arrival of the American expedition. Col. Roosevelt was so "delighted" by his visit that he voluntarily offered to deliver a lecture in New York for the benefit of the American missionaries in Uganda.

"The Bishop, attended by the priests and Prince Joseph, with a great throng of our people, turned out to greet Col. Roosevelt," she writes. "We had two bands, and one of them walked sixty-five miles to be here." Mother Paul proceeds to give a lively description of the luncheon and the formal inspection of the work of the schools, infirmary and other activities of the missionaries. "I felt," she says, "that he was sincere when he said he wished Mrs. Roosevelt could be here to see this model school in the heart of Africa. The children sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Perhaps it was the tears in my own eyes which

made me think they were in his. Did I feel embarrassed? No one could with Col. Roosevelt, for he is simple and kind, and puts one at ease."

Here follows a narration of the numerous "friends" the ex-President told her he had within the Catholic Church, including the Archbishop of New York. The tomato incident is thus described: "When you sent us a box some time ago I saved a can of tomatoes, and whoever sent them would have rejoiced today could they have seen the glad surprise on Col. Roosevelt's and Kermit's faces when American tomatoes in Africa were served up." Mr. Roosevelt dropped a few epigrams during his stay in Uganda. One of them was relative to religious toleration: "I try to be decent," he told the missionaries, "and I do detest religious intolerance. If a man is straight, what does it matter what religion he has?" Mother Mary Paul's family name is Murphy, and before she became a nun she was a member of the Paulist Fathers' Church in Columbus avenue.

## EGYPTIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mention was recently made of the fashion of photographing visitors to Egypt as mummies. Another mode has been discovered by a rival photographer. He has attached to his establishment a good-natured camel, and for a payment of ten shillings the visitor can be photographed on the camel's back, flanked by two Arabs. The photographer has, however, another enterprise, possibly not without an element of danger. An aviator at the recent meeting at Heliopolis left his machine with an hotel keeper in security for his account, and the hotel keeper has passed the machine over to the photographer, who will photograph the more valiant of the visitors in mid-air. Not only does he take the photograph, but he certifies the deed of daring at the foot of the photo thus: "M. X. — avant son vol dans la plaine des Pyramides."

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

### TO THE UNITED STATE.

April 17.—Campania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York April 23. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post today (Thursday).  
April 16.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York April 23. Mark letters "Via England," and post today (Thursday).  
April 16.—George Washington, from Bremen, mails due in New York April 25. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post tomorrow (Friday).

### 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 MAILED IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN

Tomorrow (Friday), by the S.S. Campania, leaving New York April 6.  
On Saturday, April 16, by the S.S. La Lorraine, leaving New York April 7.  
On Tuesday, April 19, by the S.S. Adriatic, left New York April 9.  
On Wednesday, April 20, by the S.S. Mauretania left New York April 13.  
On Friday, April 22, by the S.S. La Provence, left New York April 14.

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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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.  
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,  
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, April 17th. III. Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.—Instruction upon Confirmation and the Christian life Sunday (April 17th) at 10 a.m. in the Rectory.

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