

Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,273.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

THE TARNOWSKA TRIAL.

Believing that the scene I have witnessed today will be of interest to those who read the *Record* and deeply conscious of the impression that it has made upon my own mind, I venture to send an account of the Venetian court proceedings against the Countess Tarnowska, that woman of a beauty and of a fascination so terrible that there is no fashionable circle in all eastern Europe where she is unknown. The Countess Tarnowska has been in prison for two years and more under the suspicion of having caused her lover to be murdered. With her in the sad prison of the Giudecca have been the three others whom she is believed to have bent to her evil will—first of all Nicholas Naumoff, the Russian, who is twenty-one years old; secondly M. Prilukoff, the lawyer, and last of all Liza Perrier, who is French and of an exceeding delicacy of form—and yet, it is said, with a heart so firm that never for a moment has her tranquillity deserted her. These three were brought from the prison in a special gondola and before the gaze of hundreds of Russians, Germans, and Poles who have assembled in Venice to gaze upon the face of the woman who is still lovely and perhaps even more lovely than ever for the paleness of the prison. These people did not shout like the Venetian people, who continually cried 'Death, death.' They simply gazed and spoke to each other in low tone, perhaps of those other times when the Countess Tarnowska enchanted them all. The gondolas of these onlookers blocked the canal until the sorrowful party of the accused had entered the court surrounded with the carabinieri.

The countess is not of Russian descent, but Irish. She is the daughter of Colonel O'Rourke, whose family has lived in Russia for a hundred years and become Russian in everything except the ancient family name. When she was thirteen years old and already of famous beauty she ran away with the Count Tarnowska, a great aristocrat of Russia, and for four years they lived together until the great trouble came. Then the scandalous began to whisper, and it happened that one day the countess openly embraced a man who was her lover, and her husband saw her do his thing and so followed the man out of the room and killed him on the spot. Then he divorced his wife and because of the provocation was left unpunished by law.

The man Prilukoff was the lawyer of the countess in the divorce case, and as did all other men who saw her he fell in love with her and gave his soul to her, although he had a wife. When the countess left Russia and went to Venice, Prilukoff went with her, but first he stole all the money of his customers that was in his hands. Perhaps she got weary of Prilukoff, who was only a lawyer and ill-favoured, for after a time she went back to Russia, and then she threw the net of her beauty over Naumoff, who also became her slave. But he had no money, and so she made her last conquest of the Count Paul Kamarowski, who was a great Russian noble like her husband, and so presently all these people are in Venice, where also Prilukoff, the lawyer, had been waiting ever since the countess left him. The Count Kamarowski presented the countess everywhere as his betrothed and Prilukoff and Naumoff watched at a distance, tied as it were to one another by their passion for one woman. The Count Kamarowski, too, was so much *épris* that he insured his life for £20,000 and signed a paper that all this money should be for the woman he loved, and when he signed that paper it was at the same time his death warrant.

Now we find Nicholas Naumoff, who has come all the way from Russia that he may see the countess smile, visiting the count at his residence, and the count received him in his dressing-gown. No one knows what happened. That is for the judge to discover. But it is said that Naumoff at once shot the count in the stomach and then shot him yet five times, and when the servants came the count was as though dead and his head was resting in the arms of Naumoff. Every one said that the count had sought self-murder and that Naumoff had found him and would aid him to his room.

But the count was not yet dead, unluckily for Naumoff, and he said that Naumoff had shot him. So Naumoff was arrested and he said at once that this was true, for they had talked and quarrelled. Then the count said that there was no quarrel, and so the carabinieri asked many questions and at last

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they learned of the countess and her life in the past and her bewitchment of Naumoff. And they learned also that Naumoff was constantly with the lawyer Prilukoff, who also was a lover of the countess, and so at last they arrested all three. Also they arrested the maid, although no one knows what she has done. Perhaps it was better for her to be in prison with her mistress, whose hand she kisses all day long in the court.

Who shall say what will be proved? It may be that Prilukoff believed that the countess would marry him if the count were dead and if she had his money, and so he persuaded Naumoff to do the crime. It may be that Naumoff also believed that he could have a rich wife by killing the count. Perhaps the countess told them both that she would marry them if the count were dead, and it may be that the countess intended to snap the fingers and to go away alone with the money seeking for other rich men. All these things are to prove, and so Venice is full of aristocrats who knew the countess formerly and perhaps were enamoured of her, wishing now to know what her last fate will be. But never was there such a scene in Venice with the gondolas of great foreigners thronging the canal and the crowded courtroom watching the accused in the iron cage where such as they are customarily placed for trial. They sit in a row, the four accused ones, but they are separated by carabinieri so that they shall not speak to each other, all but the little French maid, who is allowed to sit next to her mistress and she gazes constantly with devotion into her face and tries to kiss her hand, which the countess is unwilling to permit. During the morning and while the charge is being read Naumoff faints and remains for many minutes without knowledge. The countess looks steadily upon the ground and does not raise her eyes when she is asked if her knowledge of the Italian tongue is sufficient for her own protection. She murmurs yes and the proceedings go on. Only the lawyer Prilukoff is calm, perhaps with the tranquillity of innocence, perhaps because he knows that nothing can be proved against him, and that in Italy it is not a crime to love a beautiful woman. Every one looks at the countess, the aristocrats from Russia and from Poland, and it is easy to believe that there are many among them whose wings were burned in the old days, and perhaps some of them also are wondering if they, too, would not have gone down into the pit of murder to win the favour of the enchantress.

A. G.

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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LETTER.

As reported in our last issue, Lord Rosebery has sent a letter to the *Times* pointing out the supreme gravity of the constitutional issue and appealing to all parties to drop other questions and concentrate upon this as the main issue at the approaching General Election. Lord Rosebery's letter is as follows:—"The statement of the Prime Minister last night makes it plain that within a very short time the country will be called upon to decide at a General Election the greatest issue of our time—that is, whether the Constitution shall be wrenched out of all shape and proportion to give almost absolute power to a Single Chamber and its casual majority. Such an issue should be the sole one; there is no room for another. If it be complicated with others we shall not obtain what we require, the clear and solemn pronouncement of the nation on this fateful question. In the United States it would be called a Constitutional Amendment, which could only be carried by the most elaborate means under the most vigilant and careful precautions. Here, unhappily, it is otherwise. It will be decided at a General Election, in which it will be mixed up with a score of other questions, and a mixed and dubious verdict will be given by an electorate imperfectly instructed and with a distracted attention. When I say 'imperfectly instructed' I take as an example those who believe that it is the House of Lords itself that pronounces the judicial decisions given by a few Judges in its name, such as those on the Churches of Scotland and on trade union levies. But the great controversy which will run athwart that of the Single Chamber is that between Free Trade and Tariff Reform.

"Here, surely, is an opportunity for patriotism as distinguished from party. The Unionist leaders have the opportunity of vindicating their claim to be considered as the Constitutional party. They, at any rate in that capacity, must surely desire a straight fight on the sole issue of a Single Chamber as opposed to two. On that depends much more than the temporary success of any party; the confidence of other countries, that of our own Dominions—nay, that of our own people. How can we hope with a Single Chamber to obtain more reliance than Greece or Costa Rica; how shall we deserve it? Tariffs are no doubt very important. But how can they vie in importance with this question? If the nation pronounces with a definite, unflinching opinion on this, we know where we are. We shall know whether the nation decides to maintain or to abdicate its position. But unless the issue is put alone, as it would be in a Referendum, the nation will remain in its present uncertainty, so fatal to trade, enterprise, and employment.

"Will the Unionist leaders, then, not drop for the coming election the Tariff issue and concentrate on the Constitution? They could do so either by dropping the question altogether or agreeing to refer it to a Royal Commission. If victorious at the polls they could at once set about a real reform of the Second Chamber, and when that mandate was exhausted appeal to the country on their Tariff policy with the certainty of having placed the Constitution on a sure basis for the future. It will be a sacrifice, but all lovers of their country will thank them for

(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.

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.,
Knesebeck 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	Siegfried	at 7
Royal Theatre	Der Familientag	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed	
Deutsches Theater	Die Braut von Messina (Kammerspiele) Gawan	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Das Konzert	8
Berliner Theater	Talfin	8
New Schauspielhaus	Rampe (Agnes Sorma)	8
Comic Opera	Zigeuner-Liebe	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Wallensteins Tod	8
Charlottenburg	Katakomben	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Alt-Heidelberg	8
Kleines Theater	Luxuszug	8
Urania Theatre	Der Halleyische Komet	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
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Lustspielhaus	Lieutenantsmündel	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler at 7, Sundays	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	HerrWasserkopf.—DerLuftturner	8

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.

NATIONAL DISHES.

Seven dishes characteristic of seven nations were the features of a dinner given in Chicago recently, says the *Caterer*. The host gave the order in ample time, so that the chef could arrange a menu which should be complimentary to the guests from each country. Here it is:—Caviar d'Astrachan (Russia), Green Turtle Soup (America), English Sole (England), Selle de Pré-Salé (France), Giant Asparagus (Germany), Canvasback Duck (America), Bisqua Tortoni (Italy), Malaga Grapes (Spain).

A COAST PHENOMENON.

It has recently been established, says the *University Correspondent*, that land adjacent to the coast is tilted seawards at high tide, owing to the extra weight of the tidal water. By means of a horizontal pendulum or seismograph ("earthquake measurer") it has been found that the tilt or deflection is about one inch in sixteen miles. This is, of course, a very small movement, but it is a good deal greater than physicists had expected.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

making it. I do not exclude the Government, for that body must also desire a clear issue and a straight fight. When I say 'Single Chamber' I am aware that in a remote and problematical future it is proposed to have two; one omnipotent, the other a subordinate closet with petty opportunities of nagging which would be much more irritating than the present arrangement. But, however the shadow be evolved, the substance will remain the same. I write this without communication with any human being; so I compromise no one. But I cannot be silent, even if alone. The supreme importance of the crisis, which people scarcely seem yet to realise, makes me appeal, almost with passion, to those leaders who have the opportunity of rendering so supreme a service to their country."

NATIONALIST SUPPORT FOR THE BUDGET.

LONDON, Monday.—The Nationalist party held a meeting this morning, at which it was decided to support the Budget proposals of the Government at all readings.

PRESSBURG, Sunday.—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt arrived here this morning and was met at the station by the mayor and representatives of the municipality, who gave him a most cordial welcome. The ex-President then drove with Count Albert Apponyi to Castle Eberhard, where he was entertained as the Count's guest for a few hours. In the afternoon he left for Buda Pesth, arriving there in the evening. He was met by the Premier's representative, high Government officials, and all the members of the municipality. An enormous crowd had gathered at the station, and wildly cheered the ex-President as he drove to his hotel.

VIENNA, Sunday.—Much comment was heard here when it became known that the Papal Nuncio had received Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in audience yesterday afternoon. The audience lasted thirty minutes, and is said to have been of a very friendly character.

ROME, Sunday.—In regard to the visit of the Viennese Apostolic Nuncio to Mr. Roosevelt, it is declared from an authoritative Vatican source that the Nuncio had not asked for instructions from the Holy See, nor had any instructions been communicated to him. This contradicts the assumption that the Nuncio had been commissioned by the Vatican to make some communication to the ex-President, and the visit itself can possess no significance as far as the Holy See is concerned.

ATHENS, Sunday.—The report in foreign journals that the Military League will be re-established as a political party with anti-Dynastic tendencies is an absolute fabrication.

PARIS, Sunday.—Count and Countess Aulby de Glaginy have been arrested at Tours for defrauding an American lady, Mrs. Paine, to whom they sold a quantity of pictures for one million francs, representing the paintings to be the works of Coreggio, Titian, and Murillo, whereas they were simply bad forgeries.

LONDON, Monday.—The steamer Cairnrona, which on the 7th inst. had to interrupt its voyage on account of fire, left Dover on Saturday for Portland, Maine, with 700 passengers on board.

LONDON, Sunday.—A violent thunderstorm accompanied by heavy rain broke over London last night. So torrential was the downpour that several streets were flooded and the street traffic was interrupted at many points. A number of persons were injured. There were several cases of the lightning striking buildings, but only in one case was a fire caused. Reports from the provinces show that the storm raged with equal fury in many parts of the country. At Marlborough a shepherd was struck by lightning and killed.

LONDON, Sunday.—A meeting of the "Colonial Friends of the German Colonies" was held here last night, at which Councillor of Legation Kilmann and Dr. Johannes, the German Consul-General, were present. Sir Harry Hamilton Johnson, the well-known explorer and vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society, delivered an address on "The Germans as a colonising nation." He eulogised Germany's colonial expansion, which had not only extended over Africa, East Asia, and Oceania, but also to the United States, and paid a tribute to the German passenger steamship system which ensured to patrons the maximum speed and comfort in maritime transit. In conclusion, Sir Harry expressed a desire to see England form an agreement with Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, as had been done with the United States, with France, with Russia, and with Japan. The statesmen of both countries, he said, who executed this masterpiece of diplomacy would merit the very highest reward. At the conclusion of the lecture a very interesting discussion took place.

SMYRNA, Monday.—At Eghin, Anatolia, chiefly inhabited by Armenians, famine and distress have prevailed for some time past. In the last few days eighty people have perished from starvation.

HANKOW, Monday.—All buildings at Tschangshu belonging to foreigners have been set on fire, with the sole exception of the British Consulate. Although

there is a rumour that the Governor has been murdered, it is believed that he is really in hiding. The troops are taking no steps to control the insurgents. An order has gone forth to clear all missionaries out of the province, as the officials fear a general rebellion and declare themselves unable to protect foreigners. The Viceroy has despatched 2,000 fresh troops to the centre of rebellion at Tschangshu.

LONDON, Monday.—Reuter's Agency reports from Tschangshu: The Governor and his son have been killed and the Yamen destroyed. Twenty-four thousand plunderers are ravaging the town, which is in flames. The Norwegian and Catholic missions are burnt, and others partially destroyed. A general destruction of foreign property, including the Japanese Consulate, followed the attack on the missions. A junk leaving Tschangshu without lights was run down and sunk by the British gunboat Thistle, and three German missionaries who were on board were drowned. As a matter of fact, only eight German missionaries are known here, and all of them are in safety. A later despatch says that three Americans are missing, and that they possibly went down with the junk.

SHANGHAI, Monday.—Rear-Admiral Winsloe, commander-in-chief of the British East Asiatic squadron, has conveyed to the German Consul-General his regret that the lives of three German missionaries were lost by the gunboat Thistle ramming a junk.

LONDON, Monday.—Reuter reports from Hankow that order now prevails at Tschangshu. The Treasurer of the province has assumed control of the administration.

PARIS, Monday.—Björnsterne Björnson, whose convalescence had been making great progress of late and justified a hope that the poet would soon be able to return to his native land, has suffered a serious relapse. His condition now gives rise to the worst fears.

TEHERAN, Monday.—A despatch arriving here states that the former British Consul at Teheran, Mr. Bill, was attacked at Shiras on the 15th inst. by natives as he was journeying from here to Ispahan. Two sepoy of his escort were killed, but the ex-Consul was able to continue his journey.

PARIS, Monday.—The special correspondent of the *Temps* at Cairo has had an interview with the Khedive, who expressed a hope that the project of renewing the Suez Canal concession would be ratified and that with the 100 million francs which Egypt would receive it would be possible to perform useful work.

PARIS, Monday.—Mr. Henry Farman yesterday made a flight in his aeroplane from Etampes to Orleans, with a passenger. He covered the fifty kilometres in about forty minutes, thereby creating a world's record for double flight.

LONDON, Monday.—The Atlantic Transport Co.'s steamer Minnehaha, from New York to London, has gone ashore on the Scilly Islands. All passengers have been landed.

LONDON, Monday.—At Dudley, Staffs., where for several years fire had been raging deep in a coal-mine, the flames yesterday broke through into the main shaft without warning, but were quickly extinguished. The blaze, however, generated poisonous gases, which overcame two miners. Their rescue involved great difficulties, several volunteers being rendered unconscious. When, finally, the two men were brought up to daylight, both were dead.

NEW YORK, Monday.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. Co. has sanctioned all the demands of its employes, and a strike has therefore been averted.

Under the head line "King Edward VII.," the *Washington Post*, which is more generally a critic of England and her institutions than an admirer, says in a leading article:

"There is not a Cabinet Minister who knows the movements of foreign nations half so intimately as does King Edward VII. There is no Cabinet Minister who knows the desires of the British people half so intelligently as does his Majesty. King Edward is beyond all question the wisest Foreign Minister and the most intelligent Home Secretary in the world. In affairs of State the man of tact will beat the man of genius nine games out of ten, and King Edward VII. is pre-eminently a man of tact. He knows the strength and weakness of every European statesman, and his greatest desire is to preserve the peace of the world and to keep the balance of power adjusted. Unquestionably the present King is the greatest Prince of his dynasty. Of all the Thrones of Europe England has been blessed with most great men for Kings. The Democratic Party of our own country could get a better Democratic platform out of the preachments of King Edward III., the greatest of the Plantagenets, than Mr. William Jennings Bryan can write, though he had the heavens for a scroll and the oceans for ink."

During the New York grand-opera season which closed at the Metropolitan Opera-House last Saturday week four promises of novelties were kept and twelve were broken. Mr. Hammerstein, closing a week earlier, kept four promises out of nine. Besides hav-

ing its season of administration quarrels, the Metropolitan has made history by passing a year without a production of "Carmen." Presumably this was because its constituency has refused steadfastly to accept any Carmen offered since Calvé, but that does not explain why Mme. Destinn was not tempted to appear in one of her important rôles of record abroad. Mr. Hammerstein, never troubled by a lack of acceptable Bizet heroines, found "Carmen" one of the most popular operas in his season. He gave it six presentations.

At the Metropolitan the regular subscription season witnessed thirty-four German opera performances against seventy-nine Italian and thirteen French. There was no effort to match the sensational "Elektra" at the Manhattan and no Metropolitan novelty became as striking a success as Mr. Hammerstein's "Herodiade." "Tristan und Isolde" was sung superbly at the Broadway house, "Die Meistersinger" had two triumphant productions in the last days of the season and "Pique-Dame" proved a noteworthy addition to the repertory. But the most spontaneously cheerful and successful feature of the Metropolitan season was not grand opera at all. It was the dancing of the Russians Pavlowa and Mordkin! From a season of curious phases, with a roll of principal singers still noticeably poorer by the withdrawal of a Sembrich and an Eames, the Metropolitan passes to a prospect of syndicate opera, in exchange of stars with Boston and Chicago. It is a new policy (says the N. Y. World) placing next year's results beyond the reach of the prophets. Mr. Hammerstein, still alone, still smiling, promises to go further yet in his own way.

THE FAME OF "CHANTECLER."

The latest about "Chantecler" is that Queen Ranavolo, formerly of Madagascar, who is now in exile, has petitioned the French Government for permission to visit Paris, so that she may enjoy the spectacle of "Chantecler." By some means her dusky Majesty has heard of the great work of Rostand, and, as a Paris contemporary observes, the Colonial Minister will scarcely have the heart to refuse the request. The dethroned Queen visited the French capital some years ago, and was delighted with the gay city. Moreover, she was permitted to take back a very handsome trousseau, and it is suggested that the replenishment of her wardrobe may have something to do with her interest in "Chantecler," but that she is too modest to indicate the pivot on which her desires turn.

DE SENECTUTE.

The present is emphatically the age of the hardy veteran, whose irrepensible activities (says the World) would sorely have amazed the chimney-corner septuagenarians of a few generations ago. While everyone has been marvelling at the undiminished vigour and political pugnacity of Lords Wemyss and Halsbury—aged ninety-two and eighty-five respectively—there has come news from St. Petersburg of a duel between two rival swains of ninety both of whom were paying their addresses to the same widow; and last Friday's papers described how a septuagenarian pair—this time in England—whose marriage was fixed for the tolerably early hour of nine o'clock in the morning, had arrived at the church, in their youthful impetuosity, a full hour before the appointed time for the ceremony. Apparently the total abolition of senility is to be among the triumphs of twentieth-century progress.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, less cloudy, warmer, generally dry.

DRESDEN
Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,
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Elegantly furnished rooms with excellent board 4 marks a day.
Anglo-American Family Home. English cooking. English conversation.

A large and appreciative audience, including Prince Johann Georg, gathered at the Vereinshaus on Saturday afternoon. On this occasion the April meeting of the Dresdner Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie took the form of an address by Mr. John A. R. Marriott, M.A., on the aims of the Oxford University Extension Movement. The Gesellschaft had courteously allowed everybody interested in the subject to attend, and even the delightful weather did not prevent a large number from availing themselves of the invitation.

Mr. Marriott again showed his power to hold his auditors enraptured—not by emotionalism or affected delivery, but by the very force and lucidity of plain speech. In clear language he sketched the reasons which led to the formation of the Extension, and invited Dresdeners to attend the Vacation Course for Foreign Students at Oxford University next August. It was most interesting to hear Mr. Marriott discourse upon the progress of the movement in England. In that country such a movement is almost a necessity, in view of the limited number of fortunate people who are able to gain a University education. On the other hand, all thinking people will share the speaker's desire that the movement should have a wider scope abroad, on the principle that anything tending towards breaking down barriers of prejudice and ignorance between nations is worthy of every support.

If there is lamentable ignorance of German history among Englishmen, there is also much ignorance of English history among Germans, and from this fact arises no small part of the unpleasant prejudices which sometimes mar Anglo-German relations. There are Englishmen who look upon Germany as a country with no history beyond what is written in grubby tomes and represented by beer mugs, who regard the Deutsche Reich as an upstart factor in the European situation. There are also Germans who look upon England as the great villain of the world, as an Empire which was founded and has flourished on bluster and the pillage of other people's land. To such people the Oxford Extension Lectures must prove a godsend, and anything calculated to spread the movement is commendable.

Mr. Marriott's address on Saturday was less in the nature of a lecture than an exposition of the Extension movement, and it may safely be said that on concluding he had inspired the greater part of his audience with his own enthusiasm for a movement of which he is the able "managing director"—to use his own expression.

Before leaving the hall Prince Johann Georg personally congratulated the speaker on his address, and expressed regret that the Princess had been unable to attend.

Herr Professor Roth's annual Beethoven recital on Saturday evening in the Palmengarten was attended by a large audience, composed of his admirers and several prominent Dresden musicians.

A debt of gratitude is due to Prof. Roth for having included the seldom played and interesting Sonata op. 2 No. 3, dedicated to Joseph Haydn, in his programme. One often wonders why in almost every case pianists select the Waldstein and Appassionata Sonatas for public performance when there are such interesting and beautiful ones amongst the earlier works of the great master which do not make such great demands upon the player. What a treat it is when the charming G-major Sonata, or the Sonata op. 10 No. 3, with an Adagio—which for depth and grandeur can rank with the greatest of Beethoven's inspirations—is given by able performers.

Prof. Roth also gave us the interesting Sonata op. 31 No. 2, which he played with excellent understanding; indeed it was a relief not to hear the Allegretto played like an étude, an error which many good pianists make—the result of taking too rapid a tempo.

Prof. Roth had the valuable assistance of Herr Dr. Bülow in the Kreutzer Sonata, which was well played by both artists, although the effect was somewhat marred on account of the piano lid having been partially raised.
H. M. F.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the Fundamt (lost property office) of the Königliche Polizeidirektion, Schiess Gasse 7.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Sizilianische Bauernehre.

(Cavalleria Rusticana.)

Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

Cast:

Santuzza, a young countrywoman . . . Frau v. Falken.
Turiddu, a young peasant . . . Herr Buysson (as guest).
Lucia, his mother . . . Frau Bender-Schafer.
Alfio, a waggoner . . . Herr Plaschke.
Lola, his wife . . . Frau Nast.

PLOT. Turiddu, a Sicilian, on returning from military service, finds his former sweetheart Lola married to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza, who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion, by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.
Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1868.

Der Bajazzo.

Drama in two acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

Cast:

Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) . . . Herr Buysson (as guest).
Nedda, his wife (Columbine) . . . Frau v. d. Osten.
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) . . . Herr Perron.
Beppo, comedian (Harlequin) . . . Herr Rüdiger.
Silvio, a young peasant . . . Herr Trede.
Two country people . . . Herr Erl.
Herr Schmalnauer.

PLOT. Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda seduces Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio catches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda, who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him, too, when he rushes up.
Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1869.

April 10 to 11:	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Margarethe. 7 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Sizilianische Bauernehre. Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.	Der schwarze Domino. 7.30 p.m.	Der fliegende Holländer. 7.30 p.m.	6. Symphony Concert. B Series. 7.30 p.m.	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 5 p.m.	Tiefeland. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Leidenschaft. 7.30 p.m.	Der Königsleutnant. 7.30 p.m.	Hanneles Himmelfahrt. 8 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.40 p.m.	Leidenschaft. 7.30 p.m.	Der Herr Senator. 7.30 p.m.	Leidenschaft. 7.30 p.m.
Realdenz-Theatre	Die Förster-Christi. 3.30. Zigeunerliebe. 7.30 p.m.	Der keusche Casimir. 7.30 p.m.			Zigeunerliebe. 7.30 p.m.			

SHOCKING BALLOON DISASTER.

FOUR GERMAN AERONAUTS KILLED.

Today we have to chronicle the third serious accident which has happened to German aeronauts in a fortnight, and the story told by our telegrams is even more terrible than the narrative of the ill-fated Pommeru, related in these columns exactly two weeks ago. This time no fewer than four persons met a shocking death, none the less awful for being instantaneous. On Saturday afternoon the balloon Delitzsch ascended from Bitterfeld with four people in the car, Messrs. Karl Luft (this being his 25th trip), Leuchsenring, Hocker and Graupner (the two last-named being from Leipzig). The start was made at 6.15 p.m., in magnificent weather, and there was every prospect of a most successful voyage. The sequel is told in the following despatch from Eschwege:—

A villager of Reichensachsen was awakened at one o'clock on Sunday morning by a loud detonation, and thought that something in the vicinity had been struck by lightning. As he remarked nothing, however, he again fell asleep. At 6 a.m. he arose and went to the stables, and on the way was horrified to see the hull of a balloon entangled in a cherry-tree, while the car lay on the ground in fragments. Near the spot were the bodies of the four aeronauts. An examination showed that all had met a terrible death, the agony of which was stamped on their faces. The limbs were contorted as if by cramp, and each hand was tightly clenched. It appears that after leaving Bitterfeld the balloon passed over Halle, Delitzsch, Niedereichstädt, Kölleda, and Sömmerda. At midnight it passed Eisenach at an altitude of 440 metres. At this time it must have met with a thunderstorm and have been driven to the west. While over the village of Reichensachsen the balloon was struck by lightning and plunged to earth with great velocity. The car must have struck the ground with terrific force, according to its shattered condition, while the bodies bear fearful injuries. Two were hurled some distance from the car, and the other two were huddled up inside it.

A later despatch throws doubt on the lightning theory and offers an alternative solution to the cause of the catastrophe. It reads as follows:

ESCHWEGE, Monday.—An examination of the hull of the balloon Delitzsch made by members of the Bitterfeld Airship Society gave certain proof that the disaster was not caused by lightning. The balloon, it is assumed, owing to a thunderstorm raging in the Werra valley on Sunday night, was caught in a strong air current and pressed downwards. The occupants attempted by throwing out ballast to escape from the thunderstorm region, but the powerful counter-resistance of the atmospheric current put such a pressure on the envelope that it exploded. In support of this theory the absence of the ventilator cap is adduced, and if this cap can be found it is believed that the actual cause of the occurrence can be established with exactitude. Instruments in the car show the balloon to have been at an altitude of 2,600 metres when the mishap took place. The envelope is to be again examined today. The corpses of the four aeronauts have been transferred to their relatives for interment.

AN IMPERIAL POLICY.

Representatives from the British Overseas Dominions have inaugurated a series of meetings which are designed to set before British electors the arguments for an Imperial policy as they show to the Briton abroad. A letter which has been posted to all the electors of the various London districts on behalf of the Imperial delegation will give an idea of what is aimed at. It reads:

"Will you come to the . . . (place of meeting) on . . . (date of meeting) and hear the case for an Imperial policy as explained by citizens of your Empire from the Overseas Dominions of Canada, Australia, and South Africa?"

"We do not presume to interfere in your domestic politics, but we wish to put before you the facts as to how an Imperial policy affects your safety in these islands, your employment, your wages, your taxation, the price of your food.

"Come whatever your politics." The speakers at the first meeting were Mr. Frank Fox (Australia), Mr. Mulloy (Canada), Mr. P. J. Hannan (South Africa), and the Hon. Daniel O'Connor, ex-Postmaster-General New South Wales.

To a press representative one of the delegates gave this explanation of the movement: "Speaking for my own country in particular, and I think I can safely say speaking for the Overseas Dominions generally, there is a strong feeling that the times are critical for the Empire, that the Empire must be consolidated or it will perish, that we must stand together or we will hang together. The Imperial policy to be advocated at our meetings is simple enough. It holds that you must strengthen this, the home centre of the Empire, because if it falls all must fall; that you should encourage the growth of population in the Dominions of your Empire by confining your custom to them as far as possible for the food and raw

materials that you need for the two reasons: (1) that that is the only way to make quite sure of your supply of food and raw materials in time of war, and (2) that every citizen of your Empire whom you are employing under your flag is a sure friend, and every foreigner you are employing to grow food or raw material for you is a potential enemy.

"It is a non-party movement, but we do not hope or design to please all parties. Simply we will state the truth as it seems to us, the view of Imperial policy that one gets at the outer rim of the Empire; and who is offended, who is pleased, is immaterial.

"Yes, it is rather a delicate matter in one sense, since our speaking may easily be misrepresented as an unwarrantable intrusion in British domestic politics. But with a little thought the conclusion should come that if Imperial unity is to be real, then all the citizens of the Empire should have the right to speak on Imperial politics in any part of its dominions. Personally, nothing would please me better than to see the Unionist Party, the Liberal Party, and the Labour Party all agreed on a policy of sound Imperialism. I suppose then you could invent some new party issues to squabble about. The security of the Empire should not be a party issue.

"We hope to make this Imperial Delegation a real and a permanent force. At present four speakers will take the platform. Two more arrive from Canada within a week, and we are enlisting the aid of citizens of the Empire who come to London for the holiday season. We hope to cover every corner of the United Kingdom, and then to turn attention to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa."

THE HISTORY OF THE POSTAGE-STAMP.

"Who invented the postage-stamp?" is a question often asked, says a writer in *Chambers's Journal*, and to find its answer we must go back to the Seventeenth Century. In 1653 the Comte de Nogent and the Sieur de Villayer obtained from Louis XIV. the privilege of establishing post-boxes in various quarters of Paris. A printed "instruction" was issued to the public, stating that their correspondence would be transmitted if they "put with their letters a piece of paper which is to bear the words *port payé*, because no money will be accepted; the said piece of paper is to be attached to the said letter, or put round the letter, or slipped inside the letter, or in any way they may find convenient; in such wise, however, that the clerk may see it and remove it easily." If a specimen of this *billet de port-payé* or postage-paid note were unearthed at the present day it would be worth many times its weight in gold, but no copies are known to exist; and this is not to be wondered at, since each *billet* was removed in transmission and presumably destroyed. We do not even know, continues the writer, what it was like in shape, and can only guess that it may have been a narrow strip or band of paper somewhat like the stamped newspaper-wrappers in use in our own time. It bore a certain inscription and a private mark of De Villayer's, and there is little doubt that to De Villayer himself the credit of its invention is due, De Nogent's connection with the post being merely a nominal one. Indeed we learn from Saint-Simon that De Villayer was "a fellow full of singular inventions, and had plenty of cleverness," and was also the inventor of "those flying chairs that move by means of counter-weights up and down between two walls to the floor required"—in other words of what we now call lifts. But nowadays postage-stamps mean to most people the little gummed labels affixed to our letters; and so, if the question with which this article begins is asked the inquirer most likely intends to say: "Who invented the adhesive postage stamp?" In February, 1837, Rowland Hill proposed the use of "a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer might, by the application of a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter." No evidence that will bear the slightest scrutiny has been produced to support the various prior claims to the invention of the adhesive postage-stamp; and even should such a claim ever be established it could not, adds the writer in *Chambers's Journal*, in the slightest degree lessen Rowland Hill's reputation, for it was only the adoption of his great plan of a uniform rate of postage, coupled with prepayment, that rendered the general use of stamps, impressed or adhesive, practicable for postal purposes.

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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

April 23.—Philadelphia, from Southampton, mails due in New York April 30. Mark letters "Via England," and post on Thursday, April 21.

April 24.—Carmania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York May 2. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post on Thursday, April 21.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be posted, in any boxes in Berlin or Dresden, not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on the day 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 (Tuesday), by the S.S. Adriatic, left New York April 9.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), 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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 70. British Minister Resident, ARTHUR C. GRANT-DUFF, Esq.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIÉ, Esq.

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