

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

The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,279.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 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.

Extensive choice of
hand made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer

(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.



DRESDEN CHINA

Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::

Trade Mark
Establ. 1847.

E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helene Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

Eat

Pfund's

Yoghurt!

Dresden China Store

Richard Wehsener, Zinzendorf Str. 16.

Please note carefully the No. "16."

Established
1864.

Fur Warehouse

Established
1864.

Paul Koehler, Landhaus Str. 6

For many years fitter at the International Fur Store, London.
Not being in a main street, my prices are most moderate. * Prices are marked in plain figures on the goods.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

GRAVE MISSTATEMENTS REFUTED.

(In a recent issue of the *Dresdner Anzeiger* we were astonished to read a paragraph purporting to give facts in regard to corporal and other punishment in England. It was stated that flogging was prevalent in the British Army, even officers being liable. A further allegation was to the effect that debtors in England were liable to imprisonment for life. We accordingly sent the paragraph to an English solicitor in Berlin with a request that he would favour us with his views on the matter. The article which he has kindly written proves that the *Anzeiger's* report was entirely misleading and unbounded. We trust that our Dresden contemporary will see fit to correct its statements, and we must express our surprise that a reputable journal should circulate such absurd stories.—Ed., *Daily Record*.)

In the *Dresdner Anzeiger*, No. 109, of the 21st of April, 1910, there appears a paragraph referring to the sentence recently passed by a bench of magistrates in England on a boy of 12 years of age, who for stealing coals was sentenced to receive six strokes with a birch rod and to be sent for seven years to a reformatory. The writer of the paragraph states that this sentence has created a profound sensation not only in England but in the whole civilized world. He then proceeds to make observations as to flogging in the English Army and ends up by making the astounding statement that a debtor in England who cannot pay his debts may, under certain circumstances, have to spend the remainder of his days in prison. As to the sentence passed on the boy I may state that, apart from a few sentimental members of Parliament having asked questions in the House of Commons as to the justification of the punishment, no sensation has been created in England at all, or, so far as I am aware, elsewhere.

The magistrates were, in my opinion, perfectly justified in inflicting the punishment they did, as it is expressly provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879 s. 10 Children Act 1908 s. 102 (1.) that when a child is a male the court may, either in addition to or instead of any other punishment, adjudge the child to be, as soon as practicable, privately whipped, with not more than six strokes of a birch rod by a constable, in the presence of an inspector or other officer of police of higher rank than a constable, and also in the presence, if he desires to be present, of the parent or guardian of the child. The whipping that was thus ordered is about the same whipping many lads receive at public schools, but with this difference: that it is carried out with a birch rod instead of a cane, by a constable instead of a schoolmaster, and perhaps a few strokes more are given than the usual number a lad receives for minor insubordination at a public school.

The reformatory system in England is an excellent one and the magistrates no doubt have acted for the best in sending the boy to a reformatory school where he will receive a good education, be properly trained, and made fit for the duties and responsibilities of life. Statistics have proved beyond doubt that the reformatories in England have turned out lads who have subsequently led honourable and useful lives and made excellent citizens, whereas if they had not been sent to these places they would in all probability have developed into habitual criminals and become a menace to Society.

As to flogging in the English Navy and Army it is provided by sec. 53 (II.) of the Naval Discipline Act 29 and 30 Vict. c. 109 that flogging is permitted, except of officers. Petty or non-commissioned officers can be flogged only for mutiny and the maximum sentence is forty-eight lashes. Flogging of persons under military law for breaches of discipline is now

prohibited (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58 s. 44). But it may be inflicted on such persons when in a military prison under sentence (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58 s. 133, 2) and the Military Prison Rules 1899 restrict corporal punishment to the offence specified in the Act of 1898 and regulate the enquiry to be held before ordering punishment.

As to imprisonment for debt, this imprisonment can only take place where default is made by a judgment debtor in payment of any debt or instalment of any debt due from him in pursuance of any order or judgment, when he has since the date of judgment had means to pay, and then the Court may only commit to prison for a term not exceeding six weeks (Section 5 of the Debtors Act 1869). The commitment to prison, strictly speaking, is not for non-payment of the debt, but for contempt of Court, i. e. for disobeying the order of the Court.

Henry Happold.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, Monday.—The National Geographical Society informs Commander Peary that the American South Pole Expedition must be abandoned this year, chiefly on the ground that the necessary financial support has not been forthcoming. Commander Peary, who arrives in Rome today, was granted six months leave of absence by the Navy Department to enable him to fulfil his engagements in Europe.

LAKE CHARLES (La.), Monday.—A terrible conflagration raging here has destroyed several hundred buildings, including the City Hall, the Catholic Church, and a monastery. The damage is estimated at two million dollars. No casualties have been reported as yet.

NEW YORK, Monday.—According to advices from Amsterdam (Ohio), thirteen corpses and ten living men been taken from the coalmine in which an explosion occurred on Friday. Two miners are still missing, and all hope of their safety has now been abandoned.

NEW YORK, Monday.—The entire West is in the grip of a cold wave, hard frost and heavy snowfalls being reported from many centres. Damage is estimated at several million dollars. In many districts the crops have been badly hit, and in the central States the complete destruction of the fruit crop is feared.

LONDON, Sunday.—The Foreign Office has received through the British Ministry at Peking a telegram despatched by the Consul-General at Changsha, stating that organised bands in the vicinity are instigating the populace to a new insurrectionary movement. All the foreigners, with one exception, have sought refuge on board two British steamers lying off the port.

PARIS, Monday.—Early this morning 401 election results were known. The position of the parties at present is: Republicans 37, Radicals and Radical Socialists 112, Independent Socialists 12, United Socialists 25, Progressives 27, Nationalists 10, and Conservative and Liberals 32. There are still 149 secondary ballots to be taken. The Republicans won eight seats and lost one, the Radicals and Socialist Radicals gained nine seats and lost 15, the Independent Socialists gained one and lost one, the United Socialists gained six and lost two, the Conservatives and Liberals gained three and lost four, while the Pro-

gressives won three and lost four. At Cognac the Maire of Eraville, who was acting as an election official, was shot dead by one of the voters, the motive being ascribed to private reasons. It is stated that as far as can be seen at this stage, the respective position of the parties has undergone but slight alteration. At Chambon-Tangerolles the voting was accompanied by grave disturbances, the town hall being plundered and set on fire by the rioters.

SALONIKA, Monday.—Arnaouts yesterday attacked the Turkish posts between Prizrend and Werissowitz, the combat developing into a battle as reinforcements on both sides were hurried up. The Arnaouts were finally driven back, but not before both sides had sustained many casualties. At Prizrend great excitement prevails, and two battalions of infantry have been despatched thither from Werissowitz.

MOSCOW, Sunday.—The Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius, was installed as Lady Abbess of the Martha Mary Nunnery of the Sisters of Mercy, founded by her, today. Among those who attended the ceremony was the Princess Henry of Prussia.

BELGRADE, Monday.—The very latest news from the scene of the floods shows that far greater damage has been caused than was at first presumed, and it is now estimated at vast sums. The lower part of the town of Kragujevac is completely destroyed, and numerous families have lost their all. All the villages in the neighbourhood of Kragujevac are enormously damaged. The winter and spring seeds have been destroyed, with them all prospect of a harvest. Owing to the incessant heavy rain the river Morava has overflowed its banks and is rising steadily, all the villages and fields bordering the river being inundated. The extensive tracts of flat country adjacent to the river present the appearance of a vast lake. Everywhere buildings have collapsed on their foundations and numberless cattle perished. The exact number of people who have lost their lives is still uncertain, but it must be appallingly great. The line between Belgrade and Nish, a great highway of international traffic, has been repaired and traffic resumed along it. At places where the water is too deep for the train to pass travellers are transported across in pontoons to other trains.

MADRID, Monday.—The foreign report that the Heir Presumptive to the Spanish Throne, King Alfonso's eldest boy, is a deaf mute is absolutely false. Some time ago the Premier had occasion to categorically deny this statement, which was circulated in a Madrid journal.

BRUSSELS, Monday.—The International Exhibition was opened here on Saturday afternoon in presence of the King, the Queen, the diplomatic corps, many State Ministers and members of the Chamber and Senate. The president of the Exhibition committee, Baron Janssen, made a speech of welcome to the guests in which he recalled the late King Leopold as a monarch who had always dreamed of a Greater Belgium, and said that the present exhibition was designed to display the industrial development of all countries. Commerce and industry today were the standards by which the prowess of nations were gauged. The King replied in a happy speech, stating that the international character of the undertaking could not fail to exercise great influence on the cause of peace. His Majesty and the Queen then carefully inspected the Belgian, British, French, Italian, German, Dutch, and Spanish sections, and expressed great interest in the exhibits.

B E R L I N

"POIA," AN AUDACIOUS CANARD REFUTED.

(By telephone from our correspondent.)

The *Berliner Tageblatt* and *Lokal-Anzeiger*, yesterday morning published a statement to the effect that "Poia" had been eliminated from the repertoire of the Opera House and would not be given on Wednesday and Friday evenings, as originally billed. There is not one word of truth in this statement. The two papers in question have been obliged to eat their own words, and when asked for an explanation they stated that they had received a telephone message from "some one in the Opera House" announcing the striking-out of the opera.

We would like to call attention to the fact that when "Poia" was accepted by the Berlin Opera in July last the *Lokal-Anzeiger* denied the statement, adding that Mr. Nevin must have got sunstroke to imagine such a thing. When a protest was raised, this enterprising journal admitted that one of its men had been sent to the Opera House, where he had interviewed the porter, who, when asked if he knew anything about the acceptance of "Poia," said he had heard nothing of it. On the strength of this "authoritative information" the denial was published, attributing sunstroke to the composer.

These obvious attempts to disparage and "down" the opera in question (it is even understood that men were in the galleries armed with tin whistles) will, it is to be hoped, have the result of giving the authors a better advertisement than they could possibly have gained by any other means.

Mr. Arthur Nevin's opera, "Poia," was presented at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night before an audience that packed the building. The American Ambassador and Mrs. David J. Hill were present in a box with the Embassy staff and their wives, Consul-General and Mrs. Gaffney, of Dresden, and Miss Kalman, of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt were with the Danish Minister. Count Seebach, of the Dresden Opera, was also present, together with many members of the Anglo-American community in Dresden. Lack of space compels us to defer the publication of a full report of the performance until tomorrow. Although the Berlin critics are almost unanimously hostile to the piece, it is still a fact that after each act the composer, the librettist, and the artists were repeatedly called before the curtain.

It is reported that negotiations with a leading English football league have now been concluded, with the result that on May 4th a well known English team, Southend United, will play a match in Berlin against a local team not yet named, and on Ascension Day will play the Union Club of Berlin. On Whit Monday the Englishmen will meet the Victoria Club at Hamburg. Next Sunday Oxford City will play Southend United on the Schebera ground at Berlin, this being the first time that Berliners will have had an opportunity of watching two English teams confront each other at football.

Professor Percival Lowell (the *Tageblatt* graciously confers the title of "Sir Percival" on him!), of the Flagstaff (Arizona) Observatory, lectured at the Trepow Observatory on Saturday night before a large audience. Immense enthusiasm was evoked by the presentation on the screen of Professor Lowell's wonderful astronomical photographs, of which we have previously given a full description. From the sensation evident among those present it was obvious that no such pictures had previously been seen in Germany. Herr Archenhold, director of the Observatory, introduced the American professor, who received a very hearty greeting.

The long-projected scheme for a new Royal Opera House in Berlin is brought appreciably nearer to the sphere of actual politics by the announcement that negotiations are proceeding for the sale of the present building to the city of Berlin. The stage-buildings were recently declared dangerous and a large sum is demanded in the estimates of the Prussian diet this year for reconstruction. It is hoped that the expenditure on the old building may be saved by an early sale to the city, which, it is understood, will convert the building into a concert-hall and Festival Theatre. The building was originally intended for this purpose and it was never expected to serve as a Royal opera-house.

The death of Mark Twain has brought sorrow to many who knew him in Berlin some ten years ago. Amongst others who will surely have read the notice with regret is that typically Berlin porter of Mark Twain's house, we think in the Ansbacher Strasse, who "agreed with the Kaiser" as to what was Mr. Clemens' best work. Mark Twain used to be out late at night and was not aware that when he had to call up the porter to let him in it was expected that he should tender the man a tip. The porter was indignant at this repeated omission, until one evening, when Mr. Clemens was dining with the Kaiser, the porter discovered who the unconscionable key-forgetter was. When he next let Mr. Clemens in he said: "Now I know who you are, and I have read all your books and the best is so and so." "Ah," said the humorist, "I am glad you think so. That shows the Kaiser's opinion was right."

There are several versions of the story but the above is the now historic Berlin version. A special chapter containing many hitherto unpublished stories of Mark Twain in Berlin will appear in Dr. Dickie's new book on the Kaiser's capital.

The report of a curious Roosevelt episode has reached Berlin from Budapest. The ex-president had expressed a wish to meet the Hungarian novelist Kalomann Mikszat, author of that curious work "Saint Peter's Umbrella." The conversation was conducted through an interpreter, and the writer began to expound the text of a forthcoming work on the subject of the house of Habsburg. He explained that the Habsburgs had expropriated Hungary and then he commenced a long and vigorous tirade against the Austrian Emperor and the Viennese policy. As Roosevelt heard repeatedly the words "Franz Josef" and "Vienna" he stopped the speaker in the middle of his sentence, had the matter translated to him, and then turned to those present and exclaimed: "Please see that no report of this gets into the Press." Nevertheless, the story has appeared in a Budapest paper.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

A sign of the times in England may be seen in the title of the principal subject set down for debate at the Anglican Church Conference (Northern Europe) which will be held this year on April 27 and 28 at the British Embassy in Paris, Sir Francis Bertie having issued an invitation to that effect. The subject of discussion is 'disestablishment,' and the possibility at least that the abolition of the veto of the House of Lords will make the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church a matter of urgent debate in the immediate future should lend the subject practical interest. Papers will be read by the Revs. R. S. Kendal and W. Macintosh, whilst the speaker will be the Rev. J. H. Fry, the British chaplain of Berlin. Lady Vincent, by the way, will also read an extremely interesting paper on "Women's Work." That old friend of Conferences, "The need for an up-to-date education of the Clergy," appears again on the agenda, and the Rev. Ackland Troyte will speak on the subject. Bishop Ormsby has promised to read a paper on the Lambeth Encyclical of 1908 regarding the "Corporate Reunion of the Church of Christ," and the devotional service will be taken by one of the most popular of London clergy, the Rev. W. S. Swayne, vicar of St. Peter's-Cranley Gardens, London.

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.,
Knesbeck Strasse 88, Charlottenburg.

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

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

LONDON, Sunday.—A telegram received here last night stated that Mr. Graham White, who was attempting an aeroplane flight from London to Manchester, was still at Lichfield, where he had been forced to descend by the strong headwinds. Later advices, to hand this afternoon, indicate that as the bad weather continues Mr. White has been forced to abandon a continuation of his wonderful journey.

NICE, Sunday.—Six aviators ascended yesterday for a 24 kilometre flight over the sea, and all succeeded in completing the trip. Latham was first, having completed the distance in 16 min. 46 3-5 sec., then followed Duray, Vanderborn, Effinoff, Chovez, and Rolls. De Ryemdyck attempted the same flight at a later hour, but his apparatus fell into the sea and had to be salvaged by a torpedo-boat. M. Latham today made two flights across the sea from Nice to Antibes and back. In the course of a third trip the motor stopped running and the apparatus plunged into the water, but neither the aviator nor his machine suffered injury.

PARIS, Monday.—The papers report that Baron de Carters, a Belgian aviator, ascended at Mourmelon le Grand in his two-decker aeroplane yesterday and flew to Chambouf, the distance covered being 205 kilometres. The baron, who was accompanied on his trip by his mechanic, intended to land at Dole, but a motor defect made a landing necessary

from a height of 206 metres. The aviator planed down from this altitude, but, striking the earth forcibly, the machine was badly damaged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.—The latest bulletin describes the condition of the Sultan as satisfactory. The illness is pursuing a normal course and the Sultan was able to transact State business yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—The failure of Messrs. Knight, Yancey, and Company has caused a great sensation here, and the newspapers are full of details of the affair. The Memphis correspondent of the *New York American* telegraphs an interview with Mr. Yancey, who says that 26 firms have been seriously involved in the failure. The exposure, he declares, must inevitably result in completely revolutionising the present methods of the Southern cotton industry. According to dispatches from Decatur, most of the spurious bills are held abroad, and it is stated that one Russian firm stands to lose some \$750,000. Foreigners will undoubtedly be the heaviest losers by the failure. The latest estimates place the losses to Europeans at \$4,000,000, and to New York firms at about \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—Judge Foster has sentenced Wolter to electrocution, the execution to take place on Wednesday. The jury deliberated for two hours, during which time the prisoner was sound asleep in his cell, in the Tombs Prison. He had to be awakened in order that he might be taken back to the Court-room, where he heard the verdict without any display of emotion. No members of Ruth Wheeler's or Wolter's family were present. Counsel for the prisoner formally moved that the verdict be set aside, but the Judge overruled the motion. Wolter declined to talk to the reporters, saying, "I am tired, and desire to get a little good sleep first." It is stated that the speed with which the prisoner was arrested, brought to trial, and sentenced, is a record for the State of New York.

VENICE, Saturday.—The ninth International Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture was opened here today, in the presence of the Duke of the Abruzzi, representing the King, the Prince of Udine, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Sir Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador in Rome, Sir George Frampton, R.A., representing the Royal Academy, Mr. Grosvenor Thomas, and Mr. Konody, members of the British Committee, and a large number of other distinguished personages. After addresses by Signor Credaro, Minister of Public Instruction, and Signor Grimani, the Mayor of Venice, the Princes, with the rest of the company, made a tour of the Exhibition, including the Lavery Room and the British Pavilion. The excellent quality of the work of the British artists on view excited general admiration. At the British Pavilion the Duke of the Abruzzi was received by Sir Rennell Rodd. His Royal Highness shook hands with the British artists who were presented to him by the Ambassador, and then continued the inspection in their company. The British section includes 53 works by Lavery.

According to a London report, the young Indian law student, Vinayak Savarkar, was again brought up at Bow-street last Saturday on the charge of sedition and abetment to murder in India. Mr. A. H. Bodkin explained to the magistrate that the proceedings against the prisoner, who was arrested on his arrival at Victoria from Paris, were taken by the Indian Government. Counsel then proceeded to quote from the documents received from India, remarking that in cases where any difficulty might arise expert evidence would be given to the magistrate to show the seditious import. Five charges were set out in the warrant granted by the magistrate in India. The first was waging or attempting to wage war against the King; the second conspiring to deprive the King of his sovereignty; the third the collection of men, arms, and ammunition for those purposes; the fourth speaking or writing words creating disaffection against the King's Government; and the fifth incitement to murder. It was also alleged against Savarkar that he was one of the founders of a secret society opposed to the Government.

Counsel then proceeded to quote from papers before him, and referred to the murder of Mr. Jackson at Nasik in December, 1909. He had before him a number of speeches made by accused in Nasik during five months in 1906, and also papers referring to the secret society formed there by prisoner and his brother. After Mr. Jackson's murder 47 persons were arrested, mostly Brahmans. Accused himself was a Brahmin. The speeches made by defendant had such effect that they were greeted with loud cries of "Bande Mataram" ("Hail! Motherland!") by the crowds which listened to them. The significance of that cry was fully understood in India. Mr. Bodkin quoted a flowery passage from one of the speeches made by the accused, the meaning of which in English, he said, was that the proposed revolution was a revolution of young men. Greyheads were too old and of no use. At this stage the hearing was adjourned until Saturday next.

LONDON, Sunday.—At the Crystal Palace yesterday Newcastle United and the Barnsley F.C., of the Southern League, played the Cup-Tie match, the game ending in a draw of one goal each. A decisive match will therefore be played next Saturday at Everton, Liverpool.

DRESDEN

The funeral of Herr Palmié took place on Sunday at the Annen Friedhof, in the presence of a large and distinguished body of mourners who included high military and State officials and many of the deceased gentleman's relatives, friends, business colleagues, and acquaintances. Mr. A. C. Grant-Duff, the British Minister Resident, and several members of the British community attended the interment. A handsome floral tribute was sent by the Committee of All Saints' English Church on behalf of the congregation. The late Consul will always be gratefully remembered for his munificent support of the Queen Victoria Memorial Relief Fund, and for the help which he freely rendered to British subjects and others in distress. We understand that a meeting will be held for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the British community in Dresden with the family of the late Consul.

At All Saints' Church on Sunday morning reference was made by the Chaplain in his sermon to the sad occasion, and the "Dead March" was played at the conclusion of the service.

In the course of the morning service at the Scots Church last Sunday the minister, the Rev. T. H. Wright, referred to the loss of Consul Palmié.

Many in Dresden today, he said, are mourning the loss of one who filled a large place in the life of this city, Herr Palmié, who for 16 years occupied the position of British Consul in the Saxon capital. "The English Colony and those who in former years were members of it have especial reason for sorrow, for to many of them the late Consul proved himself far more than an official representative of their country, even a faithful friend. Their sorrow today is mingled with happy memories of a most genial personality, and with warm gratitude for help and guidance most kindly and pleasantly given. Those who have been long resident in Dresden could speak more fully of the great services rendered to them and to our English-speaking people; but those who, like ourselves in the Scots Manse, have only recently arrived, remember with much thankfulness the welcome extended to them at the Consulate. The friends of the Scots Church for many years have experienced the sympathy and help shown in most practical ways by both Herr Consul and Frau Consul Palmié, and we all shall long cherish the memory of one who was in all business affairs and in all private relations a man of unflinching courtesy, consistent integrity, a large-hearted honourable gentleman."

Herr and Frau Ferdinand von Stumm are shortly expected to arrive in Dresden from Canada, where they have been spending part of their honeymoon. Herr von Stumm, who is second secretary to the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, married Miss Constance Hoyt, of Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt, who are prominent in Washington society circles.

This evening at 8 o'clock Mr. J. B. Stoughton Holborn, M.A., will inaugurate the second part of the Oxford Extension course by a lecture on "John Constable," illustrated by slides, at the Technische Hochschule. Tickets may be obtained at the office of this paper, Struve Strasse 5.

Only a few days ago hopes were entertained that Dresden would have a belated introduction to the Zeppelin airship, as the Ober-Burgomaster, Dr. Beutler, was informed by an official of the Zeppelin Company that the airship would very probably put in an appearance here. Yesterday afternoon came news that the airship in question, Zeppelin II., had slipped its moorings at Limburg and been blown away in a north-easterly direction. Half-an-hour later it came to earth near Weilburg on the Lahn, and was completely destroyed.

The Patronatverein of the Royal Conservatory of Music, whose object it is to provide scholarships for especially talented pupils of the conservatory who without such assistance would be unable to continue their studies, held its annual general meeting at the conservatory on April 18th, H.E. Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt presiding. Colonel Stelzner was elected Vice-President.—The accounts were passed, and at the proposal of the artistic management of the institution several pupils were awarded scholarships. The following are the members of the Committee now in office: Dr. Graf Otto Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Colonel Stelzner, Justizrat Krug, and Herr Bassenge. Consul Chrambach and Colonel Rossberg-Leipzig were appointed to audit accounts.

The charitable aims of this Patronatverein, which has been in existence for thirty years, deserve hearty support. The members pay 10 marks a year which entitles them to free admission to all concerts of the Conservatoire. Applications for membership should be addressed to His Excellency Dr. Graf

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Combinations, Drawers, and Undershirts of Crêpe de santé.

Woollen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists. English and German Knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

P. V. STRUNZ

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
Gerichts Strasse 22, II., Dresden A.

Elegantly furnished apartment
to let, Dresden-Strehlen, Residenz Strasse 9, II.

Newfoundland pups,

6 to 8 weeks old, from my special Newfoundland breed, to be sold, A.I. pedigree. Ancestors many times prizewinners.
Arnstadt, Fürstenberg 8, Thüringen.

Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Viktoria Strasse 26, or to the director of the Conservatoire, Landhaus Str. 11, II.

There can be no two opinions as to the success of the International Dog Show which took place at the Exhibition Palace on Saturday and Sunday last. When our representative arrived on Sunday morning the spacious apartments of the Palace were literally thronged with spectators. The highest credit is due to the organisers of the Show for the excellent sanitary and hygienic conditions under which the animals were exhibited. There was a complete absence of the unpleasant features which too often make themselves evident at a large collection of animals. Each dog was cleanly housed in its own cubicle, secured by a sturdy chain. Indeed, one was grateful for the strength of this chain on more than one occasion when the animals manifested a somewhat embarrassing interest in adjacent hands and calves. One of the police dogs showed marked carnivorous tendencies, and we saw him just miss a dainty morsel in the shape of a lady's finger foolishly proffering a piece of sugar. The vicious snap of his formidable teeth was just an inch too short.

Needless to say, the "Teckels," or Dachshunde, were the attraction, this being a German Show; but the exhibit of large dogs was also excellent. There were some really magnificent specimens of St. Bernards, mastiffs, retrievers, and other huge fellows, whose genial aspect belied their massive jaws. Not one of the large dogs was snappy, in striking contrast to the lap-dogs and terriers, some of which wore a most ferocious aspect. The fine collection of "Bulldoggen" (to quote the quaint German phrase) drew many people. This truly British type of dog is not always at his best on exhibition, because those people who are unfortunate enough to have no acquaintance with his noble character are apt to judge him purely by his malevolent exterior. A thoroughbred "bul" resembles nothing so much as a human of the Bill Sikes type, perpetually looking for trouble. But his ruffianly external appearance hides a nature ardent and noble; the bulldog's determination, exemplified in his enduring grip, is only equalled by his faithfulness as a friend. The way in which some of the puny little beasts, known as lap-dogs, were housed was enough to make a decent dog turn up its nose in contempt. Pink cushions and silver neck-ribbons only served to enhance the repellent presumptuousness of these animals—in saying which we risk the disapproval of those ladies who see in one of these insignificant objects the embodiment of all that is lovable.

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

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.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, 1; American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

The wardrobe of the fashionable world is cleaned

by **W. KELLING**

Marien Str. 16. Struve Str. 12. Bismarck Platz 10. Nürnberger Platz 5. Lindenau Platz.

Telephone: No 2262 4075, 3155, 3854, 680, 732.



Perfect results! Moderate prices! Promptest delivery!

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.

Every shop where

English is spoken

should take in and advertise in

The Daily Record

Struve Strasse 5, I.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 8, ending after 10

Tristan und Isolde.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Tristan Herr v. Bary.
King Marke Herr Plaschke.
Isolde Frau Wittich.
Kurvenal Herr Scheidemantel.
Melot Herr Nebuschka.
Brangäne Frau Bender-Schäfer.

A young sailor Herr Soot.
A steersman Herr Büssel.
A shepherd Herr Rüdiger.

PLOT. Tristan has been over to Ireland to woo the princess Isolde for his uncle King Marke. Isolde loves Tristan, and, finding him cold to her, attempts to poison herself and him; but Brangäne, her attendant, changes the poison for a love-potion. Under its influence, Tristan and Isolde have secret interviews after her marriage with Marke, but they are betrayed by the King's friend Melot. Tristan attempts to escape with Isolde, but is severely wounded by Melot. Kurvenal, his faithful servant, takes him to Brittany, and they watch in vain for a ship which is bringing Isolde to nurse him. When it comes in sight Tristan tears off the bandages from his wound and later expires in Isolde's arms. King Marke has followed her, and Kurvenal kills Melot when he enters. Marke mourns over Tristan, and Isolde pours out a song of greeting to her beloved and falls dead at his side.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

April 24 to May 1	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Tiefland. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Tristan und Isolde. 6 p.m.	Fra Diavolo. 7.30 p.m.	Les Dragoons de Villars. 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser. 7 p.m.	Il Demonio. 7.30 p.m.	Aida. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Hanneles Himmelfahrt. 8 p.m.	Die Nibelungen. 7 p.m.	Leidenschaft. 7.30 p.m.	Brand. 7 p.m.	Hanneles Himmelfahrt. 8 p.m.	Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Limpazivagabundus. 3.30. Zigeunerliebe. 7.30 p.m.			Zigeunerliebe. 7.30 p.m.				

