

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE GUARDS' INQUIRY.

The case of Lieutenant Woods, of the Grenadier Guards, on which the War Office has just made a public report, roused considerable interest in England at the commencement of last month, and reopened a number of controversial points with respect to Army efficiency and Army sentiment. These controversies have hitherto been persistent enough in a desultory way, although there has been at least as much misunderstanding as warmth of feeling; and it was therefore quite desirable that for once the matter should be threshed out in a public Court, if only to prove to a sceptical minority that unpopularity in a regiment and actual lack of efficiency do not constitute an identical charge against an officer. The prevalent misunderstanding, to which the circumstance that unpopular officers have from time to time been 'ragged' has given additional weight, depends on the assumption that genuine ability and the sober pursuit of military studies render a man unpopular with his brother officers; and that, consequently, exceptional ability, so far from being an advantage, is an impediment to a career. It was unquestionably this idea that underlay Lieutenant Woods' appeal to the Army Council. This appeal was made according to the provision of the Army Act, as amended in 1904. Lieutenant Woods' complaint came under two main heads: first, he maintained that the reports made upon him by his commanding officer and by two of his superior officers were unduly severe, and were, moreover, biased by the knowledge that he was unpopular with his brother officers and with the men; secondly, he contended that superior officers of the battalion had brought pressure upon him with a view to his resigning his commission. Lieutenant Woods appears to have been actuated to make his appeal largely by the consciousness that his ability, apart from his duties as a regimental officer, was above the average—a fact that was not denied by his superior officers; but against this claim was urged the damning contention that Lieutenant Woods was quite incapable of commanding his men. Since his influence was useless in the ranks and his real ability unsuited to his particular vocation, the Army Council find that he is "inefficient as a regimental officer, and that his retention in the service is not in the interests of the Army". In determining the point of whether the reports were biased by a knowledge of his unpopularity, the Army Council hold the opinion, which was indeed rendered inevitable by the evidence, that Lieutenant Woods' unpopularity was due more to his aloofness from the general interests of the battalion as a body than to his temperate and studious habits or his reluctance to share the social life of his colleagues. Further, they absolve the officers in question of any suggestion of bias, conceiving them on the contrary, to have been actuated simply by a sense of duty, though they hold that the reports are occasionally too strongly worded; but they point out that in so far as the reports made on Lieutenant Woods by his former commanding officer were unduly favourable, he had some cause to resent the abrupt severity of subsequent reports. The Army Council, however, deprecate the advice tendered to Lieutenant Woods by his superior officers that he should resign his commission. Such advice, however friendly its intention, is highly improper in the mouth of a superior officer; since it is only by the impartiality of a superior officer's report that constant efficiency can be secured.

It will readily be admitted that the decision of the Army Council is eminently fair; but, unless more lies in the background than is generally conceived, there is less unanimity on behalf of Lieutenant Woods. Yet for him, too, there is ample justification. Here is a man of application, of ability, of ambition; anxious to do his best and always trying to do it; yet without



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the requisite quality of the soldier—the power of influencing men, of winning the sympathy of the ranks. If there have been cases of unpopularity simply on account of personal traits or of friction in the mess-room which necessitated a withdrawal from the service, why should not a man such as Lieutenant Woods believe that some back-stairs diplomacy was being engineered for his removal? No one but a man conscious of his merit, and with sufficient self-respect to insist upon its recognition, could have taken the step that Lieutenant Woods took. So much is to his credit; and it certainly outweighs his great fault in not realizing that the military profession, or at any rate that branch of it to which he belonged, was unsuited to his abilities. Incidentally, a light has been thrown upon the methods of Army promotion sufficiently satisfactory to pacify those pessimists who see no colour but black at every point of the horizon.

MOVING A THEATRE.

The moving of a stone Colossus, that of the Montauk Theatre in New York, one of the most interesting of such removals, has just been successfully carried out at a cost of 75,000 dollars. The ground on which the theatre has hitherto stood was required for the city for public purposes. The theatre proprietors purchased a site about a street distant and determined to move the theatre thither at once. The actual work of moving it began on August 16, but the general preliminary preparations were taken in hand months before. The building had to be secured and to be lifted with its foundations on a mass of beams, steel girders and wheels; only at one moment was the removal threatened with disaster. The steel and wooden supports suddenly sank one day and a fissure appeared in the masonry. The security of the walls was at once strengthened with wooden and steel supports. The undertaking, the greatest of its kind in the country, where entire house removals are by no means rare, is certainly one of the most remarkable achievements of modern architectural technique.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear December 19.
The Square Peg, 1 vol. by W. E. Norris, author of "My friend Jim," &c.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-easterly winds, dry and rather bright, somewhat cooler.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE IMPERIAL DEPARTURE.

On Tuesday evening at 6.15 o'clock, the Emperor arrived at Charing Cross station, and was heartily cheered by the crowds assembled inside and outside the terminus. A select company awaited His Majesty on the platform, including the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise, the German Ambassador (who was to accompany the Emperor on the journey) and the Embassy staff, the Lord Mayor of London, and Lord Lonsdale. The train moved away from the platform amid tumultuous cheering, which His Majesty warmly acknowledged.

THE EMPEROR THANKS LONDONERS.

Just previous to his departure from Charing Cross station on Wednesday, says a London report, the German Emperor addressed the Lord Mayor and expressed his gratification at the reception accorded him at the Guildhall, and on behalf of the Empress and himself, heartily thanked the citizens of London. In answer to the Lord Mayor's enquiry, His Majesty said: "My health is very much better; my visit to London has given me great enjoyment."

Reuter's Agency has had a communication made to it by Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, who states that the Emperor has experienced great benefit from the change of air, and has thoroughly enjoyed his sojourn in England. It has been possible for him to lead the life of an English country gentleman, free from the worry of affairs. He has received many tokens of friendship to himself and the German nation. Hundreds of letters from all parts and all social classes of England have reached him, expressing friendly greetings and good wishes. His Majesty appreciates these kindly sentiments, and heartily reciprocates them. He leaves hospitable England in the hope that his visit has further promoted friendly feelings between the subjects of King Edward and his own.

His Majesty the German Emperor arrived at Port Victoria at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday evening and embarked on board the "Hohenzollern."

Upon arrival at the port the Emperor was received by Admiral Gerard Noel and the commander of the Home Fleet, Vice-Admiral Bridgeman. The "Hohenzollern" was moored to a buoy in Sheerness harbour, and according to the final arrangements, was expected to remain over night, and to put to sea at 7.30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Tribune writes as follows in its issue of yesterday: "That the Kaiser has had a holiday which has been beneficial to him is worth much, that his association with the British Court and with other Royal guests has been of the most hearty character is a further personal gain, but we have entertained in Wilhelm II, not only, or not chiefly, the brilliant and untiringly active personage, but above all the recognized head of the German people. The political value of the visit consists in its representative, almost symbolical character. Many classes, differing one from another, of Englishmen and Germans had already made it their object to put an end to estrangement, jealousy, and suspicion. The two chief diplomatists of Europe have now formally set their seals to this democratic work of rapprochement between England and Germany, which is entirely compatible with the Anglo-French entente. The Anglo-German friendship is an object of itself. From a more extended point of view it is a further step towards the union of the European Powers for the general good."

MINERS' WAGES INCREASED.

In answer to a demand by the miners of the Federated Area of Great Britain for a five per cent increase in wages, Lord James of Hereford, who acted as mediator in the question, has decided in favour of the increase, and the same will come into force in the new year. The Federated Area comprises the miners of all England, with the exception of Northumberland, Durham and North Wales.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ANOTHER BUSINESS MAN'S SUICIDE.

A San Francisco telegram reports that Mr. Dalzell Brown, the director of the Californian Safe Trust Co., who was arrested three days ago, committed suicide on Tuesday.

RACIAL RIOTS IN ALABAMA.

It is reported from New York that a racial conflict has broken out between the whites and the

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negroes at Pickens, Alabama, resulting in the death of 25 negroes, while five whites and many negroes were wounded. The dwellings of the coloured population have been burnt to the ground.

A later report states that only one negro was killed.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA DISCOURAGED.

An Ottawa message says that the Canadian Government have cabled instructions to their European representatives not to encourage emigration to Canada this winter.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE TOULON TORPEDO MYSTERY.

With reference to the newspaper reports of the disappearance of a new experimental torpedo, which had been placed at the disposal of the Toulon Arsenal by the Italian inventor, the Marine Prefect of that port, in denying the rumour, states that nothing is known of any such torpedo having arrived at the arsenal.

FURTHER ART ROBBERIES.

Six old masters have been stolen from the Picardy Museum in Amiens, their total value being over 300,000 francs. The thieves climbed up the lightning-conductor and effected an entrance into the museum through the roof.

SWEDEN IN MOURNING.

King Gustaf has ordered that on Sunday, the 22nd inst., a memorial service shall be held throughout Sweden. The body of the late monarch will lie in state on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and possibly on Monday also.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING DISASTER.

A Sandefjord (Norway) telegram reports that the steamer "Union I", plying between Christiania and Skien, foundered near Tönsberg on Tuesday afternoon. The entire crew consisting of ten men were drowned, five bodies having already been washed ashore. The beach is strewn with wreckage.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Reuter's Agency reports from Hongkong that the Government troops have recaptured three forts between Lungchow and Langson which were recently occupied by the rebels. The fight was most sanguinary, and lasted two days and nights, the losses on both sides being very great.

H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt. Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel. 9987.

ASSASSINATIONS IN BULGARIA.

The two leaders of the revolutionaries, Boris Sarafov and Gavarov, were shot dead at Sofia on Wednesday night. The latter had paid a visit to Sarafov who, on his departure, accompanied him to the door. At that moment a Macedonian rushed up and fired a revolver at both men with fatal effects.

The murderer, according to a later telegram, turns out to be the chief of a band of brigands, named Panitza. It appears that the murder was committed by him from personal motives, though it is also supposed that he was hired to do it by the Turks. Panitza has absconded. Numerous arrests have been made.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN MADRID.

The *Imparcial* reports that in consequence of a police domiciliary visit to the offices of a local newspaper, and the proprietor's house, the proprietor and a number of non-commissioned officers were arrested. It is said that these arrests are in connection with a Republican conspiracy, in which a great many non-commissioned officers are involved.

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POSTMEN AS PASSIVE RESISTERS.

A Vienna telegram states that at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, the letter-carriers decided to enter upon a course of passive resistance on the following morning.

A later telegram from Vienna states that the passive resistance movement among the lower ranks of Post Office employes began early this morning in Vienna and, so far as telegrams have been received, in the whole of Austria.

EXPLOSION IN SICILY.

A Palermo message states that an explosion occurred in the sulphur mine at Lercara, five miners being killed.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated November 25th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE WASHINGTON PEACE CONGRESS.

Once again an attempt has been made to establish a lasting peace among the war loving Central American States, or at least, to establish such a situation that the most trifling incident will not be sufficient to bring about a state of war. In answer to the pressure of the United States and Mexico the Republics of Central America have declared themselves ready to discuss their mutual grievances at a Peace Congress in the American Federal Capital, and to find ways and means to avoid in future the instant conjuring up of the spectre of war. The most essential interests of the economic development of those Republics lie, of course, in the maintenance of a condition of order; this is recognized by their influential factors. It is only in the interests of the Republics themselves that the hope is encouraged that in future these factors will hold the upper hand if certain elements who have nothing to lose, but eventually everything to gain, should hurl the torch of war into the country. The American Government, even if it has exercised a certain pressure on the Republics in order to bring about the meeting of the Congress has, as has Mexico also, maintained from the first an attitude of the utmost reserve at the Conference. Mr. Secretary Root informed the representations of the Republics, in the speech with which the Congress opened, that the American Government was sensible of the great advantage of the Congress meeting in Washington. He did not conceal the fact that the task before the Delegates was no light one. In the past attempts had often been made to procure peace in Central America, but it had been made manifest that ratified agreements had been written in letters of sand. He believed, however, that the moment had come for the possibility of a permanent step towards peace and prosperity being made by the Republics. He pointed out that all the Delegates were blood relations and expressed the hope that the Conference would have a lasting success. The Mexican Ambassador, Mr. Creel, also delivered a long and impressive speech in a similar strain.

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"WHITE HAND" VERSUS "BLACK HAND".

Many complaints have been made in the last few years of the increase in crime in America. Nativists endeavour to show that the increase is due to emigration although criminal statistics show that only a small percentage of the criminals are emigrants. Mr. Thomas Mosby, State Attorney of Missouri, reckons that the trials of criminals and the maintenance of penal establishments cost the country over 200,000 dollars annually. And if the non-productivity of the criminals is also taken into account the sum which the criminal classes cost the country may be assessed at 500,000 dollars. Mr. Mosby has ascertained from the statistics that out of every 320 persons one is a criminal, a lunatic, or some person relying for his support upon public charity. Among American cities Chicago is reckoned as the criminal one par excellence. Here indeed it is chiefly the emigrants who are the terror of the inhabitants of the windy city—that is to say Italians, members of the so-called "Black Hand", the synonym for an impious band of blackmailers. The campaign against the "Black Hand" has now been regularly commenced by the Italians themselves, who, rendered anxious by the ever growing audacity of the blackmailing bands, have founded for their own protection a "White Hand". Two respected Italian Unions in Chicago have taken up the struggle against the criminal elements among their own countrymen. The Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, which has a membership of 250, has promised the movement its moral and financial support. The objects and aims of the "White Hand" are to fight the blackmailers undismayed, and in the most systematic fashion. A fund of 10,000 dollars will be applied to this purpose.

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DRESDEN: LOCAL.

For the *Ring des Nibelungen* at the Royal Opera, which will commence on Sunday next the 15th instant, tickets will be issued, for the whole series of four performances only, at the ticket office from today, Friday, between 10 and 1 o'clock. Holders of subscription tickets can have their places reserved for all four evenings, on presenting their coupons and paying the difference in price at the same place and during the same hours.

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The Liederabend of Elena Gerhardt. Pure happiness, or pleasure unalloyed, is only in very rare instances the lot of habitués of the unnumbered "Liederabende". In such concerts dreary mediocrity flourishes side by side with highly respectable talent, and very often it happens that we are not quite pleased even with beautiful voices and considerable accomplishments because the last thing—that which can never be learnt, the mysterious in art—is not presented to us; the congruity of the personality of the reproducing artist with that of the composer, which we gladly describe by the well-worn catch-word *poésie*. And the artists who can afford us that pure enjoyment are so few as to be almost counted on the fingers of one hand. Fräulein Elena Gerhardt is one of them; when she appeared for the first time in a concert room a few years ago, the bright star of success shone on her at once; and she has not only made good what she then promised but has realized the unlooked-for. Her wonderful voice, which has been cultivated with incomparable art, has gained to an extraordinary degree in volume in the last two years. The transition from the brilliant head notes to the powerful chest register is so perfectly even, the tone-production is so pliant and so varied, that the technical capability of the singer makes nothing of difficulties. And these select means are so employed by Fräulein Gerhardt that one is hardly any longer aware of the material in the art-interpretation, that one has an impression as of revelations coming down from worlds above. What she sings becomes an artistic event. Thus the wonderful artist was able to stagger us even with Schumann's uninteresting "Die Löwenbraut" as no other artist has as yet been able to do. For maidenly grace, for overpowering vehemence of dramatic accent, for the flaming glow of the joy of love, or the clear sublimity of sorrowful renunciation, for all phases of feeling, she always finds the peculiarly mysterious expression which touches an answering chord in our hearts; and so she secured to us the inestimable happiness of being lifted out of and above ourselves. The inward emotion of her hearers might well be felt by Fräulein Gerhardt, and be interpreted by her as the most valuable form of gratitude that they could offer for her profusion of gifts. And that emotion may have been a greater triumph for her than the enthusiastic applause which was its outward expression.

Professor Arthur Nikisch would not allow any one else to accompany the extraordinary artist, and what his distinguished art contributed was an additional and special enjoyment. He, as well as the singer, received an ovation at the close of the concert. M. N.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, 1.
Specialist in straightening teeth.

A circular which has lately come into our possession seems to show that the advocates of temperance are not to be allowed a clear field in the realm of propaganda. This leaflet, issued under the auspices of three great brewing confederations,—the German Brewer's League, the Berlin Experimental and Technical Brewing Institute, and the Bavarian Brewers' League—makes out a strong case for the "crystal 'prisoned nectar," ascribing to it virtues hitherto unsuspected, and strenuously denouncing its malicious traducers. We are told that coffee and tea are much more poisonous than good beer; therefore, to live in strict accordance with the rules of hygiene, the foaming flagon should replace the insidious coffee-cup at the matutinal repast. Imagine beer for breakfast on a cold, dank, cheerless December morning! The steady diminution in the consumption of beer throughout the Fatherland has seriously disturbed the worthy promoters of this "counterblast." They exhibit a lachrymal sentimentality when reflecting upon the decreasing appreciation of Germany's national beverage; apparently the national prestige is based upon beer. This consideration raises the question far above sordid suspicions of business interest,—elevates beer to an exalted posi-

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tion, where the sacrilegious aspersions of base temperance reformers are innocuous. All hail to Beer! the life-giving potion; down with its calumniators! To judge by this circular Germany's future lies on beer, rather than water: truly an inspiring thought.

Descending to more mundane matters, however, we are rather inclined to attribute the undeniable decrease in the national beer consumption to the temporary absence of certain of our acquaintances, whose well-developed powers of absorption must exercise a marked influence upon the statistics. This conclusion seems more logical than the assumption that the water-waggon is being patronised to a greater extent than formerly.

The programme of tomorrow evening's orchestral concert at the Gewerbehause, with the assistance of the Pianola virtuoso Herr A. Dietrich, will be as follows:—

- (1) Vorspiel zu "Hänsel und Gretel" von Humperdinck;
- (2) a. Ballade von Chopin, b. VI. Rhapsodie von Liszt (performed on the Pianola by Herr A. Dietrich);
- (3) Sinfonie No. 7 (A-dur) von Beethoven;
- (4) a. Barcarole von Rubinstein, b. Konzert-Walzer von Moszkowsky (performed on the Pianola by Herr A. Dietrich);
- (5) Wotans Abschied von Brunhilde und Feuerzauber aus dem Musikdrama "Die Walküre" von R. Wagner.

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Among the leading purveyors of Dresden is the old-established bakery firm Richard Anger, Ammon Str. 49, where the whole-meal brown bread known as Graham bread (from the name of the doctor from whose receipt it is made) is produced and sold in large quantities. Here also brown Christmas cake "Stollen" is to be had, either with raisins or with almonds only, in it; and "aleuron" bread for invalids.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE. PRESS OPINIONS.

A leading article in *The Daily Telegraph* of yesterday contained the following remarks with reference to the Emperor's departure from England:—"The visit has done an immense deal of good, and called forth a flood of hearty feeling in England and Germany. It has led to the expression of many friendly sentiments, and for the time has put to silence even the most irreconcilable of mischief-makers. A good understanding with Germany will be regarded as a final guarantee of peace. The Kaiser at the Guildhall declared anew his unshakable love of peace; the English have taken his words unreservedly, and will do so again. The Kaiser said on the conclusion of his visit that he left England with the hope that it will contribute to the promotion of friendly feelings. That result it has had; indeed the Imperial visit has contributed in the highest degree to that extremely desirable end. And so, with the recollection of this extraordinarily successful visit, the wish for its early repetition will combine."

THE PRESIDENT'S DETERMINATION.

A New York telegram states that President Roosevelt, in a formal communication, expresses his intention of adhering to the declaration he made at the last election of his refusal to run a third time. The Democratic leaders consider this pronouncement as greatly increasing their candidates' chances of success.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, December 15th: Das Rheingold. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, December 16th: Die Walküre. 6 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, December 15th: Othello. 7 p.m.
Monday, December 16th: Die rote Robe. 7.30 p.m.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending at 9

III. Symphony Concert, Series A.

- For the first time:
(1) Symphony (No. 8, C-minor) Anton Bruckner.
For the first time:
(2) Aus Böhmens Hain und Flur. Nr. 4 aus "Mein Vaterland" Friedr. Smetana.
(3) Overture to "Manfred" Carl Reinecke.

Rehearsal this morning at 10.30.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
Tiefeland.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Der Vellehenfresser.

Lustspiel in vier Akten von G. von Moser.

Cast:

Oberst von Rembach, Commandant einer Festung	Herr Müller.
Valesca, dessen Tochter	Frau Verden.
Sophie von Wildenheim, Witwe	Frau Basté.
Frau von Berndt	Frau Diacono.
Victor von Berndt, Husarenoffizier, ihr Neffe	Herr Wieth.
Reinhardt von Feld, Referendarius	Herr Gebühr.
Frau von Belling	Frau Firlé.
Herr von Golewsky	Herr René.
Herr von Schlegel	Herr Arnold.
Herr von Dorn	Herr Walther.
Johann, Diener	Herr Jüchtzer.
Minna, Kammerjungfer von Berndt	Frau Schendler.
Diener des Obersten	Herr Höhner.
Diener bei Frau von Wildenheim	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Peter, Husar, Victor's Bursche	Herr Tiller.
Erster Unteroffizier	Herr Fischer.
Zweiter Unteroffizier	Herr Ricken.
Freiwillige	Herr Melzer.
	Herr Richter.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
Der Raub der Sabinerinnen.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Der blaue Club.

Operette in 3 Akten. Musik von Karl Kapeller.

Cast:

Marchese di San Felice	Carl Friese.
Cavaliere Fabiani, Clubpräsident	Ignaz Janda.
Francesca, seine Tochter	Berti Loheneck.
Nedda, seine Tochter	Cäcilie Weigel.
Cesare Dolabella	Robert Hellwig.
Frapponi	Carl Knaek.
Leocadia, dessen Frau	Martha Brede.
Annina, deren Tochter	Rosa Habler.
Terramonde	Bruno Bellmann.
Marietta, dessen Tochter	Berta Menzel.
Corte Zanetto	Carl Wilhelm.
Emanuele de Scalpa	Emil Gähd.
Exzellenz Barberini	Martin Räden.
Olivia, dessen Nichte	Käte Wartmann.
General Pavls di Santacroce	Hans Füssler.
Viola, dessen Frau	Lina Meyer.
Giuseppe di Orlando	Hans Lynar.
Beppo, Gondoliere	Oskar Wehle.
Bartolo, Clubdiener	Reinhold Barthel.
Coletta, Zofe bei Frapponi	Ida Kattner.
Pankratio, Diener bei Frapponi	Alexander Olbrich.
Lola, Annina's Freundin	Else Keppler.
Carla, Annina's Freundin	Grete Herder.
Gemma, Annina's Freundin	Charlotte Treuth.
Giulia, Annina's Freundin	Hanni Baumgart.
Ein Clubmitglied	Alfred Schuricht.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
Die lustige Witwe.

Hofbräu-Cabaret

Tel. 198. Waisenhaus Strasse 18. Tel. 198

Director **Karl Wolf**
Mitzi Bardi and other artistes.
Entertainment begins 8.30 p.m.

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Friday, December 13th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany. 3.0 p.m. Confirmation Instruction. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, December 14th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, December 15th. III. Sunday in Advent. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong, Sermon.
Monday, December 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, December 17th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, December 18th. Ember Day. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany.
Thursday, December 19th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, December 20th. Ember Day. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany. 3.0 p.m. Confirmation Instruction. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, December 21st. St. Thomas, Ap. and M. Ember Day. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L., Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M.A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Friday, December 13th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Woman's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.
Sunday, December 15th. III. Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
Friday, December 20th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

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At the request of the Committee of the Church in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Simon will conduct the services until January, when the minister appointed to take charge arrives.

BERLIN

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BERLIN: LOCAL.

It is with unbounded satisfaction that one reads the announcement published in the official columns of the London Gazette, that the Order of Merit has been conferred by the King upon Miss Florence Nightingale. One may have one's own views regarding the intrinsic value of such or similar distinctions—of orders, medals, titles of honour, &c. but while such trifles exist, it is natural one should rejoice that, at least now and then, they are conferred upon those who are actually worthy of being marked out and distinguished, in some way or other, from among all others.

To Florence Nightingale, the octogenarian, standing on the very border of life—a broken, suffering invalid, spent and exhausted with the fatigues and hardships of a life nobly sacrificed to ameliorate the sufferings of others—what may the conferment of this or any other distinction mean? It may come as a further, if almost final, recognition of her services, and as such may, for a short space, evoke a feeling of satisfaction; for it may remind her that, though the world at large had already numbered her with the dead, some friendly soul has not forgotten her, but has recalled her name to the mind of the sovereign.

Yes, Florence Nightingale is still alive! To the majority of those reading this announcement it will come as a great surprise. The heroine of the Crimean War, the noble lady, who, with her gallant little staff of thirty-five nurses, braved the inhospitality of an enemy's country, the inclemencies of a Russian winter, but, worst of all, the monstrous pig-headedness of British officialdom, in order to carry out her great task, she is still among the living; nor has the activity which first sprang to light on the sanguinary battlefield of Balaclava ever experienced a single interruption. Silently and quietly, unknown to the world at large, Florence Nightingale has been carrying on her work of organising systems and founding institutions for the relief and the care of suffering humanity; and her secluded retreat at Embley Park, near Romsey in Hants., has been disturbed by many a great minister, by many a leading general who, at the outbreak of some grim struggle, has hurried to consult the "Lady-in-Chief"—which title Florence Nightingale has retained though more than fifty years have passed since first it was bestowed upon her—on the subject of nursing organisation. The Man Abroad.

When in 1878 Wilhelm Busch published his book on Prince Bismarck, all the world believed him to have been guilty of an unpardonable indiscretion. Time alone was to prove that the book had not only been written with the full consent of the Prince, but under his immediate supervision. Indeed, before the volume finally issued from the press, the proof-sheets had been read by him, and of its 777 pages, not less than 250 had received corrections from his hand. Of all this, however, nothing was known at the time. Busch guarded his secret well, until it was revealed in 1899—21 years later—when he published his Leaves from my Diary. Yet even then, few learned to what extent the grim old Chancellor had wielded the censor's pencil, or what had been the exact nature of the additions and corrections he had made in the original MS.

To supply this valuable piece of information is plainly the object which has prompted Herr George Boetticher to publish, at Leipzig, the small quarto volume that now lies before me, and which bears the title of Bismarck as Censor.

There are but some twenty-five pages that are here reproduced in facsimile, but they suffice to give us an insight into the character of the great Chancellor. For many, it will come as a great surprise to learn that this man, so often accused utter ruthlessness and indifference toward the feelings of others, is here most anxiously desirous of avoiding everything that may hurt the sensibilities of living persons.

Thus, for instance, when, speaking of Count Bray, the contemporary Bavarian Minister, Busch reports Bismarck as saying that Bray is "doubtful", and that "he has no interest in a united Germany." Bismarck crosses out the whole passage, adding at the foot of the page the remark: "Bray's son is in our service, and is satisfactory."

Again when speaking of Count Adlerberg, the Russian General and Diplomatist, Busch mentions that he was a terrible bore, and that the Countess Bismarck once pretended to faint only to be rid of his company at table. The Prince strikes it out, and writes on the margin: "Old A. must not be alluded to for he is still alive; and his son is one of our most influential friends."

But Bismarck was not only anxious to spare the feelings of men of high standing; he was equally watchful that no word should be said which might harm those of low degree. Thus, when the indefatigable Busch inserted a conversation which had been related to him by one of the old servants, and which the latter admitted to have overheard by listening at the key-hole, Bismarck crosses out the passage on the plea that, "It might cost the poor fellow his post even at this hour."

But, most of all, he will have no criticism of Moltke. The slightest allusion, the merest reference to the great Field-Marshal, is struck out, whenever it appears in the light of a reproach, or criticism of his military tactics.

When Busch quotes Bismarck as criticising Moltke's plan to obtain possession of Paris, the Prince strikes it out, adding: "Such a criticism of Moltke's tactics by a layman must naturally create a comical impression;" and a little later, when Busch again repeats Bismarck's remarks upon the same subject, they are again struck out, and the words are added: "All technical criticism of military operations after these have proved successful simply tend to make me ridiculous. Such things may be uttered at table when one is out of humour, but it is not wise to print them."

Space lacks to continue these extracts from the present publication, but they should suffice to give an idea of its interesting nature. The Man Abroad.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. 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 Sundays 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., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg. AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class. 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.0 p.m. Song Service. Wednesdays: 4.0 p.m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a.m. till 6.0 p.m. Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor. (Office hour 1-2 p.m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

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