

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 579.

98/

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1908.

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THE POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

Internationally the past year has been one of progress; that is to say, relations are at the moment less strained than they were twelve months ago. Unfortunately it cannot be said that general tendencies within the various States have been altogether reassuring. The Socialist agitations in almost every country of Europe have been accompanied by an abnormal industrial unrest. The inconsequence of discussions in such assemblies as the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart or the English Trades Unions' Conference at Bath do not appear to have weakened the enthusiasm of extremists; although there is much to hope from the direct campaign everywhere afoot against Socialist principles. On the other hand, perhaps the most remarkable feature of the year has been the series of *rapprochements*, understandings and treaties concluded between the various Powers. The Anglo-Russian Convention, the commercial treaty of France with Japan, the ripening of the *entente cordiale*, the visit of the Kaiser to King Edward, and the interviews of King Edward with the Kings of Spain and Italy and the President of the French Republic have all tended in an exceptional degree to bring about mutual appreciation and good will. In addition, the interchange of courtesies of a less strictly political character, such as the visit of English journalists to Germany or of the French municipal authorities to London, has given a greater intimacy to political compliances.

In England and America the general note has been one of controversy and discontent. In England, notwithstanding the fact that the Government have put through a certain amount of necessary legislation, it has been felt that, perhaps on account of their extravagant promises, their activity has proved very disappointing. The attempt to include a question of fundamental importance within the programme of party tactics did not popularize the campaign against the House of Lords; and, indeed, it was generally held that, however, much the Upper Chamber stands in need of reform, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had chosen the wrong time and the wrong argument. We have in these columns justified the action of the House of Lords respecting the land legislation of the year, and since that occasion there has been no change which would entitle us to reopen the dispute. Meanwhile in other respects also the achievements of the Government have been abortive. From whatever cause, the Irish Devolution Bill was found to be unacceptable to the Nationalist party; so that at the very outset the patronizing attitude of the Government towards Irish affairs received a serious rebuff. Since that defeat Irish affairs have gone from bad the worse. The question is one that calls for courage in action as well as in speech; but as yet the Government have been remarkable in this field only for rhetoric and ingenious sophistry. Similarly, Mr. Haldane's Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill, after occupying the fruitless attention of the House, possesses the sole philosophic quality of being comprehensible only to its author. Curiously enough, Mr. Asquith's Budget, which is in the main a very sound achievement, collided with the stumbling-block of Radical principles.

Outside the circle of party dispute there has been a noteworthy group of trade disputes which have all been brought to a satisfactory issue. The differences arose in the shipbuilding industry, the cotton industry, and the railway industry: the latter, especially, caused no small measure of anxiety. It was here that Mr. Lloyd-George's interference was most warmly appreciated, since a strike seemed imminent which would have paralyzed the trade of the country for a number of years. Elsewhere also difficulties of a similar kind arose, nor were they in every instance so quietly terminated. In the United States the telegraphists' strike proved a serious impediment and appears only to have been terminated with difficulty. The Antwerp dock labourers' strike was characterized by the worst features of organized labour: the demands of the men were unreasonable, and were further discredited by violence and disorder. A similar indictment might be made against the Milan strikers.

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IV. (1915), 12.17.

The white miners' strike on the Rand in July and the recent strike of the East Indian Railway men were not devoid of serious elements; but probably the most interesting of the year's strikes were those at Belfast in August, where the military were employed to quell the disorders.

As regards Imperial questions, the Colonial Conference revived aspirations which had since Mr. Chamberlain's illness been somewhat in abeyance. To the outcome of the Conference, at least in relation to Tariff Reform, one can only look back with regret. If it was nothing worse it was the waste of great opportunity. We must, however, be thankful for such discussions as those on Imperial defence, shipping questions, and the organization of the Colonial Office. It is difficult to say at this stage what may or may not be expected in India. The Radical press is at once anxious to minimize the gravity of the situation and to discredit Lord Curzon's régime. Nevertheless, the condition of affairs, quite apart from problems of policy and administration, continues to be extremely serious. The crops have failed in many parts of the empire; another famine seems imminent; and even if sedition proves no more than riot the authorities have still much to overcome. It is at least gratifying to be able to record Mr. Morley's scheme of administrative readjustment: from such broad-minded endeavours to meet the claims of the best native opinion there is everything to hope.

H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt. Sidonien Strasse 10b,
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In America, as in England, the year has been one of political unrest. The United States are on the eve of one of those upheavals which precede their presidential elections. This circumstance would by itself have been sufficient to disturb the economic equilibrium. But a number of other problems, springing in part at least from the same centre, have complicated the situation. Into the causes of the financial crisis it would be superfluous to inquire now. It is conceivable that Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the Trusts may have hastened the crisis; it is palpably absurd to saddle him with the mischief. The safest course for an impartial observer is to consider the President's policy and the failure of the trust companies as independent units in the year's events, since the ultimate issue of the financial crisis cannot yet be foreseen. Meanwhile there have not been wanting sidelights on the abuses against which the President has set himself. The judgment against the Standard Oil Trust of Indiana, like Mr. Hearst's antics on the Transatlantic cables, is one of those eloquent facts which justify the ruthlessness of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude.

Mr. Taft has returned from his tour. The most honourable of authoritative declarations have not been able to silence the alarmist parties in the press or in politics. The boycotting of Oriental labour on the Pacific coast has been carried to an unreasonable pitch. The agitation, fostered by the Labour Unions after a not too disinterested fashion, has spread right along the coast-line into British Columbia; and although it has been officially counteracted there are few signs of abatement. An additional argument has been afforded to the unscrupulous by the departure of the Fleet for the Pacific, to which a significance has been given it by no means possessive. That America has a coast-line on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic is in itself a simple fact which does not necessarily invite the hostility of Japan.

In Continental politics the most conspicuous feature was the defeat early in the year of the Socialists in the Reichstag elections, and the subsequent formation of coalition under Prince Bülow. This, as well as the disclosures made in the Harden-Moltke suit, has concentrated attention upon German policy. Besides such conspicuous events Germany's rapid development on commercial and colonial lines has during the past year called forth an unusual amount of frank comment, especially in England. While the irresponsible press of both countries have been brewing mischief out of healthy commercial rivalry, Germany's anxiety to avoid an isolated position in Europe has been discussed in many aspects. Among the more influential contributions to this question one of the most suggestive has been the discussion opened by Mr. Lucien Wolf in *The Times* under the heading of "The Northern Question." But how far such amateur diplomacy will react on official quarters is by no means calculable.

(Continued on page 3.)

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NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE CANADIAN-PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At an extraordinary meeting of the C. P. R. at Montreal on Monday, it was decided to recommend the authorisation of a further issue of shares amounting to 28 million dollars. The president stated that the constantly repeated rumours in the press to the effect that they intended to buy up some of the U. S. railroads were without foundation. At the sitting of the Board of Directors after the Meeting it was decided to negotiate 24,336,000 dollars of the above-mentioned sum, and to offer that amount to the old shareholders at par to the extent of 20 per cent of their holdings, as these stand in the books of the Company on the 15th of January 1908.

SPEECH BY MR. TAFT.

In a speech delivered at Boston on Monday, Mr. Taft, Secretary for War, stated that he did not believe the Philippines would be ripe for self-government in this generation or the next. He expressed the opinion that exports of sugar and tobacco from the Philippines should be admitted to the United States free of duty.

Touching upon home affairs Mr. Taft denied that the Government could be made responsible for the financial crisis. The administration had proved that the dangers that threatened from the self-seeking of individuals could be practically averted and that malpractices in the carrying out of private enterprises could be restrained. The question that had to be settled was, whether America should have a stricter system of regulated railroad and Trust conditions, or the field was to be left open to those who advocated State ownership and State socialism.

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EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS RECORDED.

Seismographic instruments at Washington and Albany registered powerful and continued earth tremors on Monday. The disturbance centre is probably at a distance of 4,500 miles.

NEW JERSEY FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

A Trenton (N. J.) telegram reports that the United States District Court has appointed a receiver for the affairs of the Passaic Steel Company, whose capital amounted to six million dollars.

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THE PACIFIC SQUADRON AT TRINIDAD. MISCHIEVOUS REPORTS DENIED.

Several New York newspapers, says the *Globe*, for some reason which it is not easy to understand, have endeavoured to make out that the people of Trinidad failed to welcome Rear-Admiral Evans's squadron of battleships with the warmth and cordiality that the world has long been accustomed to witness when American bluejackets visit British ports.

The full reports now to hand from the correspondent of the *Herald* and other reputable newspapers show that there was never the least justification for these mischievous suggestions. The welcome extended to the squadron both by officials and people at Port of Spain was all that could be desired. Leave was freely given to officers and men, and the reports to hand yesterday showed that all had a very good time, indeed. The bluejackets played several baseball matches ashore, to the great delight of the people, while there was a continuous round of entertainments for all the officers who could be spared from duty. All reports agree that the conduct of our men while ashore has been excellent.

Reports received at the Navy Department from Admiral Evans are said to be very satisfactory as to the condition and qualities of the ships. It is said that none of the big battleships has failed to come up to official expectation. There have been defects developed in some of the smaller ships, but only of a minor character. It is explained to the complete satisfaction of the Navy Department that Governor Sir Henry Jackson did not make a ceremonial call on Admiral Evans, on board the flagship, for the simple reason that he is in a poor

state of health, and the Admiral himself suggested that he should receive the return call from Sir Henry at an hotel ashore.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY. SENATOR FAIRBANKS' CANDIDATURE.

The Republican party in Indiana on Thursday endorsed the candidature of Senator Charles Fairbanks, for the Presidency. Mr. Fairbanks, who is Vice-President of the Republic, is in his fifty-sixth year.

BRITISH EDUCATION. MR. WHITELAW REID'S EULOGY.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador in London, was on Thursday one of the principal speakers at a great gathering of school teachers held at Syracuse, N. Y.

In the course of his address, Mr. Reid drew comparisons between American and British education, not always favourable to the former. The British system, he declared, was, from his own personal knowledge, superior in many ways to their own.

"In this respect, at any rate," said the Ambassador, "we might do much worse than take a hint from the old country. Let us look at the products of English schools. They turn out well-behaved, orderly boys and girls, who are always respectful to their elders and betters, and have been well-grounded in the morals and doctrines of Christian civilisation. English school children, as a body, are endowed with an instinctive sense of obedience to the law, and of regard for the constituted authorities."

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NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ENGINEER'S REMARKABLE INVENTION.

At a meeting of engineers in Paris on Monday, M. Berjonneau laid before the assembly an apparatus, invented by him, for the telegraphic transmission of photographs and wood-engravings. The inventor then transmitted a landscape photograph a distance of 30 meters by means of wireless telegraphy.

INCIDENT IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

At the sitting of the Chamber on Monday, a Deputy who had spoken on the question of the reservist exercises closed his speech with the words: "the misuses of the system". At that moment the Prime Minister entered the Chamber and, referring those words to the system advocated by the Ministry and by the Deputy M. Berthaux, turned towards the place of the latter and called out: "We will now speak of the misuses of the Berthaux system". The Deputy thereupon said he would call upon the Prime Minister for an explanation. The incident gave rise to a lively conversation in the lobbies.

FRENCH MINISTER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

A Paris telegram reports that the Minister of Justice, M. Guyot-Dessaigne, was stricken with apoplexy in the Conference Hall of the Senate yesterday, and died almost immediately.

The International Pharmacy

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THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The Cabinet published a notification at Madrid on Monday that the representatives of France and Spain had addressed a Circular to the signatory Powers of the Act of Algieras informing them that the Sultan of Morocco has, in accordance with paragraphs 25, 80, and 91 of the Algieras Act, entrusted the Governments of France and Spain with the duty of preventing the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Morocco. The measure will be put in operation forthwith.

THE SERBIAN PARLIAMENT.

On the occasion of an interpellation in the Skupschtina relating to customs-exemption, says a Belgrade telegram, the youthful Radical deputy Draskowitsch declared that he had never heard of such corruption in Serbia as existed now. In the present Cabinet every minister attended only to his own interests and there was no general cabinet control. The Skupschtina which was dependent upon the Government was powerless to rectify this state of affairs, and should therefore be replaced by a body competent to end the abuses. The Premier, M. Pasitsch repudiated these suggestions and declared that the Radical party has constantly worked against corruptive influences.

(Continued from page 2.)

In France the Government have continued to effect the full separation of Church and State. The disorders by which this policy was at first accompanied have subsided, and, as is not unusual in France, general interest has given way to general apathy. France has been absorbed in other questions at home and abroad. The resistance of the small wine growers in the South, led by the picturesque Marcellin Albert, was as violent as it was brief; it aroused much interest and many passions. Anti-militarism, stimulated possibly by the uncompromising attitude of the Government towards Trade Unionism among its own employes, seemed likely to become a disquieting element until it was crushed by the unqualified disapproval of the sensible majority. The occupation of Morocco has been conducted with much restraint, moderation and patience. So far it has resulted in little more than loss of time, money and blood, and the gain of a few interesting despatches. France seems resolved to abide strictly by the spirit of the Act of Algeciras, and in this object she has maintained a dignity and exercised a tact which have almost everywhere been highly commended.

Russian affairs have not prospered. If anything the outlook to-day is blacker than a year ago. The second Duma was a mockery in its powerlessness; the third Duma is the instrument of the autocracy. The deportation of dangerous leaders continues with undiminished severity, while the press is completely gagged. The trial of political offenders by martial tribunals has given the bureaucracy a free hand in the perpetration of injustice, but these measures appear to have encouraged rather than checked the prevalence of disorder. Outrages of every kind have been committed with greater recklessness than before and with a greater degree of security.

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For Austria-Hungary this has been a time of advance. Even though it is argued that the *Ausgleich* was a compromise agreed to by Hungary for the sake of peace, there are signs of a willingness to adopt a conciliatory attitude. In Austria itself universal adult suffrage has for the first time been applied; but it still too early, in view of the unsatisfactory electoral machinery, to speak definitely of results. The defeat of the Nationalist party which so long predominated is, however, a significant circumstance not entirely due to ordinary fluctuations of feeling. It would, indeed, be a happy coincidence if the peace for which the Emperor Francis Joseph has always striven were at last to be realized in the year of his jubilee.

Three other countries, Macedonia, Persia, and the Belgian Crown possessions of the Congo, have occupied the attention of Europe. As regards Macedonia, it is only by an exercise of the most resolute optimism that an improvement can be read into the position of its affairs. Internecine conflicts continue unchecked. Altogether the agreement between Austria and Russia to carry out the wishes of the Powers is bearing scant fruit. It is equally difficult to speak warmly of the Belgian Annexation Bill which, in so far as it attacks the actual abuses on the Congo in a lukewarm and haphazard fashion, does not commend itself to the better judgment of the advocates of reform. Developments in Persia during the last month have been particularly interesting. The Constitution to which the Shah had agreed, and which he had subsequently violated, has been once more established, but for how long and with what probable measure of efficiency it would be imprudent to predict. The unanimity of England and Russia in abiding by the principle of non-interference should render it easier for Persia to determine her future.

In conclusion, it only remains for us to refer briefly to the second Hague Conference. Without wishing in any way to deprecate its achievements, it is only right that they should be judged according to the high standard the Conference set itself at the outset, rather than according to the more restricted results actually attained. No doubt the proposal for the establishment of an International Prize Court, though it still remains to be ratified by the various Powers, is a substantial gain; but it is a very different thing to the diminution of armaments with which the Conference should properly have been concerned. The only reputations made during the four weary months of discussion were those of the Central American States—reputations which have been enhanced in the course of the last month by the establishment of a compulsory Court of Arbitration. Is Central America nearer peace than Europe?

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

On December 26 the Indian National Congress met at Surat in the Presidency of Bombay; on the following day it broke up amid scenes of indescribable tumult and disorder. About twelve hundred delegates were assembled in the presence of some ten thousand spectators with the object of criticizing unofficially, according to the practice of the last twenty-three years, the policy of the British Government. To this year's Congress an especial significance attaches by reason of the events of the last few months, which were indeed reflected in the prominence of a third party other than the Moderate, or Constitutional, section and the Nationalist, or Extremist, section. This party is without programme and without principle; it is simply bent on destruction; it recognizes as its leaders men like Bepin Chandra Pal, who is at present in prison for contempt of court; and it bases its existence on violent and unscrupulous agitation. How far this party was responsible for the disagreements of the Congress it is difficult to say, since we can scarcely fix the line of demarcation between it and the more extreme of the Nationalists. The immediate cause of disorder proceeded from the National party itself, and, what is more, from its leader, Mr. B. G. Tilak. On the first day the assembly broke up because the proposal to elect Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, a prominent member of the Moderates, led to an uproar. When on the following day Dr. Ghosh had quietly taken the chair amid the approval of the delegates, Mr. Tilak, standing in front of him attempted to advocate the adjournment; with the result that after a free fight in which many heads were broken the delegates dispersed.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
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This unfortunate termination to what has hitherto been, on the whole, a moderate, well-behaved, and even dignified assembly, is disappointing to those who have in the past hoped much from the best liberal sentiment of the Indian people. If the "swaraj" and "swadeshi" arguments of the Nationalists resolve themselves into nothing more than the howling down of the Moderates and the resort to brief methods of conviction, if, in short, the advocates of self-government seek to drive home their principles with the cudgel, what course is open to Government but resolutely to discourage the propagation of the mischief? That the imprudence as well as the unworthiness of such scenes was immediately recognized by the better opinion of both parties is clear. On Friday morning, before the Congress met, an appeal for moderation was issued to the delegates; but although the signatories included Mr. Lajpat Rai, a leader of the Extremists, the appeal, as subsequent events showed, was unavailing. A better issue should follow from the action taken by the Moderates after the disorders. A meeting was held on the same day. It was resolved to summon a Convention limited to delegates who would support certain points. Already on the previous day the Moderates had given pledges on the demand of the Extremists respecting education, the boycotting of foreign goods, and the claims of self-government. Now the terms of association were similar. Self-government akin to that prevailing in other part of the Empire was to be the goal of aspiration; reform was to be on constitutional lines; and, in addition, the necessity was emphasized of order at meetings and submission to the chair.

We can only hope that the more discontented elements of the Indian progressives will be won over to such relatively modest counsels. If bluster fails with the conservative among the natives it is certain to prove inefficacious in official quarters. The problem of British administration is how to impress that truth with sufficient force. Even the most thoughtless of the unruly members will be bound to admit that their action must retard rather than advance the cause for which they battle. The constitutional party in at least recognizing the fundamental observances of civilized discussions, whether they be official or not, Parliamentary or merely human, has done something to rescue the National Congress from ridicule. We do not grudge the Indian people the democratic ideals of Europe or the political aspirations of Englishmen; but we are waiting for better proof that they are ready for either.

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Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:
 Daland, a Norwegian skipper Herr Wachter.
 Senta Frau Krull.
 Erik, a hunter Herr Sembach.
 Mary, Senta's nurse Frau Bender-Schäfer
 Daland's mate Herr Grosch.
 The Dutchman Herr Plaschke.

PLOT. Daland, a Norwegian sailor, anchors on a deserted coast on his way home. Here he meets the Flying Dutchman, who is doomed to wander from sea to sea till he can find a maiden faithful to him. Once in seven years he is allowed to land and seek her. He offers all his wealth to Daland if he may be allowed to woo his daughter, Senta. The picture of the Flying Dutchman, which hangs in Daland's house, has always fascinated Senta until she has gradually come to love him although she is loved by Erik. While the other girls are spinning, she sings to them the ballad of the doomed man who once, when the wind was contrary as he had in vain tried to round the Cape of Good Hope, had sworn that he would try to do so for ever. Senta's father appears with the Dutchman, who woos her and is accepted at once. Erik implores Senta not to give him up, charging her with infidelity. The Dutchman, on hearing this, sets her free and sails away. Senta, having sworn eternal fidelity to him, throws herself into the waves. Immediately the Dutchman's ship sinks, and he is united to Senta in heaven.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Tomorrow, Thursday, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

La Bohème.

Scenes from Henry Murgers "Vie de Bohème"

in four pictures. Music by Giacomo Puccini.

Cast:
 Rudolf, poet Herr Burrian.
 Schaunard, musician Herr Plaschke.
 Marcel, artist Herr Scheidemann.
 Collin, philosopher Herr Raina.
 Bernard, the landlord Herr Nebuschka.
 Mimi Frau Nast.
 Musette Fräul. v. d. Osten.
 Parpignol, Vendor of toys Herr Lindner.
 Alcindor Herr Eri.
 Sergeant of the Customs Herr Büssel.
 Customs official Herr Pust.

PLOT. Rudolf and Marcel, friends in "Bohemia" are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former replenishes the fire with the M.S. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician arrives with fuel, wine &c., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolf, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flowergirl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Café Momus in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer Alcindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and decamps with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolf is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolf but hearing Rudolf declare she is too ill to be cured she sobs so violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolf is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolf are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their gaiety Musette brings in Mimi who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolf's arms.

Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

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REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Undine. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday: Tiefland. 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, January 5th: Aida. 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, January 6th: Die Fledermaus. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Friday: Die Rabensteinerin. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday: Der grosse Tag. 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, January 5th: Aschenbrödel. 2.30 p.m.
 Die Rabensteinerin. 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, January 6th: Aschenbrödel. 2.30 p.m.
 The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This afternoon, at 2.30

Aschenbrödel or: Der gläserne Pantoffel.
 Märchen mit Gesang und Tanz in 7 Bildern.
 Bearbeitet von C. A. Görner.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

The Ideal Husband.

Comedy in 4 acts by Oscar Wilde.

Cast:
 The Earl of Caversham, K. G. Herr Müller.
 Viscount Goring, his son Herr Wierth.
 Sir R. Chilton, Bart. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Herr Wiecke.
 Vicomte de Nanjac, Attaché at the French Embassy in London Herr Leichert.
 Mason, Butler to Sir R. Chilton Herr Höhner.
 Phipps, Lord Goring's servant Herr Huff.
 James,) Footmen (Herr Walther.
 Harold,) (Herr Taudien.
 Lady Chilton Frau Salbach.
 Lady Markby Fräul. Ulrich.
 Countess of Basildon Fräul. v. Schlettingen.
 Mrs. Marchmont Fräul. Werner.
 Miss Mabel Chilton, Sir Robert's sister Fräul. Verden.
 Mrs. Cheveley Fräul. Lissl.

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Tomorrow, Thursday, beginning at 7, ending about 10.30

Wilhelm Tell.

Comedy in five acts by Friedrich Schiller.

Cast:
 Hermann Gessler, Reichsvogt in Schwyz und Uri Herr Frobose.
 Werner, Freiherr von Attinghausen, Bannerherr Herr Müller.
 Ulrich von Rudenz, sein Neffe Herr Wierth.
 Werner Stauffacher, Konrad Hunn, Ite Reding, Hans auf der Mauer, Jörg im Hofe, Ulrich der Schmied, Jost von Weiler, Walther Fürst, Wilhelm Tell, Rösselmann, der Pfarrer, Petermann, der Sigris, Kuoni, der Hirt, Werni, der Jäger, Ruodi, der Fischer, Arnold vom Melchthal, Konrad Baumgarten, Meier von Sarnen, Struth von Winkelried, Klaus von der Flüe, Burkhart am Bühel, Arnold von Sew, Pfeiffer von Luzern, Kunz von Gersau, Jenny, Fischerknabe, Seppi, Hirtenknabe, Gertrud, Stauffachers Gattin, Hedwig, Tells Gattin, Fürsts Tochter, Bertha von Bruneck, eine reiche Erbin, Armgard, Mechthild, Elisabeth, Hildegard, Walther, Wilhelm, Friesshardt, Leuthold, Rudolph der Harras, Gesslers Stallmeister, Johannes Parreida, Herzog von Schwaben, Stüssel, der Flurschütz, Der Stier von Uri, Ein Reichsbote, Der Fronvogt, Meister Steinmetz, Erster Gesell, Zweiter Gesell, Ein alter Mann, Öffentlicher Ausrufer Herr Frobose.
 Landleute aus Schwyz Herr Müller.
 Herr Eggerth.
 Herr Leichert.
 Herr Bühler.
 Herr Helmert.
 Herr Günther.
 Herr Bruhns.
 aus Uri Herr Dettmer.
 Herr Wahlberg.
 Herr P. Neumann.
 Herr Melzer.
 Herr Jaedicke.
 Herr Gunz.
 Herr Bauer.
 Herr Tiller.
 Herr Mehner.
 Herr Walther.
 Herr Gebühr.
 Herr Ricken.
 Herr v. Strauwitz.
 Herr Richter.
 Herr Arnold.
 Herr Walther.
 Fräul. Kaiser.
 Fräul. Leder.
 Fräul. Lissl.
 Frau Salbach.
 Fräul. Verden.
 Fräul. Ulrich.
 Fräul. Schneider.
 Fräul. Schendler.
 Fräul. Schleissig.
 Elsa Ricken.
 Kurt Ricken.
 Herr Hötznier.
 Herr Huff.
 aus Unterwalden Herr Jubelsky.
 Herr Wiecke.
 Herr René.
 Hr. Schneckenberg.
 Herr Otto.
 Herr v. Strauwitz.
 Herr Höhner.
 Herr Arnold.
 Herr Jubelsky.
 Herr Jüchtzer.
 Herr Ricken.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30

Blond-Elfchen

or: **Im Zauberreich des Hutibrass.**
 Weihnachtsmärchen in 6 Bildern von M. Möller
 Musik von J. H. Matthey.

Cast:
 König Adelhorst Ignaz Janda.
 Gotelinde, seine Gemahlin Martha Breda.
 Prinz Tannfrid, beider Sohn Reinhold Bauer.
 Kaspar, ein armer Bergmann Rudolf Opel.
 Elfriede, gen. Blond-Elfchen, dessen Tochter Else Breuer.
 Lauti-Tauti, ein fahrender Musikant Carl Friese.
 Bonifazio, eine gute Fee Herta Hartmann.
 Hutibrass, ein böser Zauberer Emil Gähd.
 Mimimaus, ein Bote der Fee Gertrud Niehl.
 Wella, eine Nixe Berta Menzel.
 Rotbart, ein Gnom Kl. Lohse.
 Ein zottiger Waldmensch Reinhold Bartel.
 Der Hofmarschall Carl Knaack.
 Erster Hofherr Carl Wilhelm.
 Zweiter Hofherr Adolf Braunstein.
 Ein Kammerdiener Hans Devil.

At 7.30 p.m.

Ein Walzertraum.

Operette in drei Akten. Musik von Oscar Straus

Cast:
 Joachim XIII., regierender Fürst von Flausenthurn Carl Friese.
 Prinzessin Helene, seine Tochter Käte Hansen.
 Graf Lothar, Vetter des Fürsten Robert Hellwig.
 Leutnant Niki L. von dem Borch.
 Leutnant Montschli Bruno Bellmann.
 Friederike von Insterburg, Oberkammerfrau Ida Kattner.
 Wendolin, Hausminister Hans Devil.
 Sigismund, der Leiblakai Carl Knaack.
 Franz Steingruber, Dirigentin einer Damenkapelle Reli Witzani.
 Die Tschinellenffli) Mitglieder)
 Annerl, Geigerin) d. Damenkapelle) Maria Wildmayer.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 3.30 and 7.30 p.m. The same performances.

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BERLIN: LOCAL.

We learn that His Majesty the Emperor, as a souvenir of his recent visit to London, has sent his photograph to the Lord Mayor, Sir John C. Bell; while the Lady Mayoress has also received a photograph of the Emperor and Empress. Both portraits bear the Imperial autographs.

American Consular reports from Berlin do not appear to be lacking in the quality of candour. In describing the election of Mayors in Germany, it is said that the principal qualification for this office is unqualified honesty, for "in the municipal administration of Germany 'graft' is unknown". And this is the sort of thing that has to meet the eyes of the New York newspaper-reader!

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a series of replies made by well-known women to the question, "What will women do when they rule the State?" Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt makes the somewhat Delphic utterance that "they will preserve all their good and bad qualities precisely as the men have done, do, and will continue to do". Mdme. Suzanne Després expresses the opinion that they will only commit follies, while Mdme. Yvette Guilbert hopes that they will abolish war.

The Kunstsalon Schulte. The director of the Exhibition has this time brought together French and German painters in a rare union. The only one of the French who is bearable is Valloton. Beside the cleanly painted interiors, portraits, and other subjects of this excellent painter, the clumsy daubs of Maurice Derris, of Paul Ganguin, Charles Guérin, appear in all their poverty. Valloton's manner reminds us of the old Dutch masters; he loses himself in the apparently unimportant and studies it with affection. He is fond of painting two rooms together, and to reproduce with great distinctness the spirit and feeling prevailing in living rooms. His lines and colouring are simple; he does not wish to astonish but just for that reason does astonish,—as, for example, in "the portrait of an old man," or in the "death-bed with rose in a glass." This excellent master of wood-

carving is not less charming when he comes to us as a painter.

Among the German artists the ladies are abundantly represented. Julie Wolfthorn is still the most genuine of the lady painters; but she does not rise above thorough mediocrity in her best picture, "the portrait of Frau Wille-Körting." Ida Gerhadi and Adèle v. Finck are not wanting in effort. But the latter has not yet found herself, she is still too obviously struggling with formal expression in her "sketch from Sans Souci;" the former has indeed reached the height of her development, but without acquiring either beauty of line, or harmony of colour. The pictures she paints are cold, angular, plain, old-maidish.

With the exception of a number of water-colours by Paul Meyerheims, who is always sympathetic, and of some portrait sketches by Lenbach, who is always worth seeing, there is not much to be said of the male part of the German artists, except that in the pictures from the Spreewald by Philipp Francks a painter of distinction and an earnest worker is revealed. Besides some sketches of the master Giovanni Segantini, the Exhibition contains, further, a collection of pictures by the excellent Danish artist Vilhelm Hammershoi. The pictures of this master are all painted in a strange lightless tone which is not without melancholy, perhaps not without bitterness. But the interiors, as well as the landscapes and the views of Copenhagen, by this painter evince such deep and honest study, so characteristic a personality, that one can hardly tear oneself away from the pictures. Hammershoi does not love the present, so he takes refuge in the old parts of Copenhagen; moreover he does not care for men and women but prefers to paint doorways, church towers, Empire sofas, desks, doors. But under his hand the lifeless becomes alive and speaks more to the heart than one can well express. Dr. A. S.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing current entertainments for 'This afternoon' and 'This evening' across various theatres like Lessing Theatre, Kleines Theatre, etc.

Table listing current entertainments for 'This evening' across various theatres like Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre, etc.

Table listing current entertainments for 'Tomorrow Thursday evening' across various theatres like Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre, etc.

Table listing current entertainments for 'Every evening until further notice' across various theatres like Metropol Theatre, Thalia Theatre, etc.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Persian Consul-General at Tiflis has received an official despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Teheran stating that the misunderstandings between the Government and the masses have been amicably arranged. Between the Shah and Parliament complete concord prevails, the Shah and all his ministers having taken a solemn oath on the Koran to minutely observe the constitution. Order and tranquillity have been restored.

ABSCONDING RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

It is reported from Tokio that the assistant to the Chief of Post and Telegraph administration in Chabarovsk who absconded with 118,000 roubles in July last and fled to Japan, has surrendered to a Russian official at Port Zuruga, together with what remained of the money.

THE MURDER OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

It is certain that the murderer of Major v. Schönebeck at Allenstein was no ordinary criminal. It is also certain that he left the house by getting out of a window in the corridor that opens close to the room in which the murder was committed. The hearing of the witnesses on Monday, rather, led to the conclusion that on the night of the murder no noise was heard in the étage of Frau v. Schönebeck, though this is contradicted; but it is authentically stated that Major v. Schönebeck attempted to fire a revolver, and that the cartridge missed fire. An examination of the pistol showed that it was not in order, and that two cartridges must have missed fire. As to the contents of the letter which led to the arrest of Hauptmann v. Göben, there are two versions. One is, that after the murder Frau v. Schönebeck wrote a letter to Hauptmann v. Göben in which she is alleged to have described her pitiable condition; that thereupon Hauptmann v. Göben wrote in reply expressing his deep regret, promising Frau v. Schönebeck all necessary support, and placing his services at her disposal. The other, equally unauthenticated, version is that in the letter which has been seized Hauptmann v. Göben, suggested a certain line of conduct to Frau v. Schönebeck.

The Allensteiner Zeitung of Monday wrote: "With reference to the murder of Major v. Schönebeck, we wish to state expressly that many of the alarming reports and published accounts which are in circulation are only to be regarded as suppositions and combinations. We are informed on trustworthy authority that alleged facts have in no case been established, as the whole matter is as yet in the stage of preliminary enquiry. A clear explanation cannot be looked for until the enquiry, which is being prosecuted with all diligence, is completed."

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 70 B. 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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul General Dr. PAUL V. SCHWARZ. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, CHARLEMAGNE TOWER Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

THE PACIFIC ARMADA. "WICKED MENACE TO PEACE."

A dispatch from St. Louis states that in the course of his Christmas morning sermon at the Roman Catholic Cathedral there Coadjutor Archbishop J. J. Glennon scathingly denounced the cruise of the United States battleship fleet to the Pacific. The Archbishop declared that, in addition to imposing heavy and unwarrantable expense upon the taxpayers of the United States, the trip was a wilful and wicked menace to the peace of the world.

DRESDEN: LOCAL.

The Royal Opera. At last, on Monday evening, the performance of "Götterdämmerung" closed the third "Ring"-cycle of this season. For those who thought to throw their whole artistic feelings into the "Ring" as an artistic whole, as one of the mightiest tragedies ever written, the long interval of Christmas holidays between the performances of "Siegfried" and of "Götterdämmerung" was a hard condition whereby all concentration of their feelings and thoughts must have been cruelly interrupted and broken up. But such idealists were already shaken out of their sweet dreams by the first defective performances, and what they there lost of their inward feelings could not be completely recovered in the finished performances of the last part of the tragedy. Herr v. Schuch conducted the orchestral part with admirable clearness and with an artistic élan which was simply fascinating. And not only in the orchestra, but also in a special degree on the stage a select company of artists were at his disposal who carried out his intentions with the ripest art and the highest intelligence. But still one could not enjoy the performance with one's whole heart. The antiquated arrangement of the scenic apparatus—which, from the first drop scene to the last set piece, ought to be consigned to the lumber room—and the impossible conventional, opera-like costumes of the actors, particularly the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus, disturbed the eye even when the ear was delighted, and caused that painful discomfort which makes pure enjoyment impossible.

Frau Wittich's *Brünnhilde* was above all praise, a performance that could hardly be now surpassed on any German stage. Herr Burrian again charmed us with the radiant brilliancy of his splendid voice, even where he failed in presenting the tragic grandeur of this *Siegfried* part. It would have been well if the dry part of *Günther* had been allotted to Herr Perron, as the important personality of this eminent artist would cover the weaknesses that attach to the rôle. Unfortunately, also, Fräulein Seebe failed to give real life to the equally colourless part of *Gutrune*. To do that would require an artist of great experience and intellectual power. Fräulein v. Chavanne is endowed with those advantages and so was able to make her *Waltraute* very attractive, even when at times her powerful voice sounded sharp and hollow. Herr Rains now gives to his *Hagen* that gloomy coldness for which, before his engagement at the Bayreuth festivals, his strength was insufficient. And as he was this time in exceptionally good voice, his performance was admirable as one of uniform excellence.

The other parts were in very good hands, and their representatives—Herr Kiess as *Alberich*, Frau Nast as *Norne* and *Rheintochter*, Fräulein von der Osten, and Frau Bender-Schäfer—deserve the highest praise. M. N.

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The band of the Pioneer Battalion No. 12, under the direction of Kgl. Musikdirektor Lange, will play a selection of music, in the Altmarkt today, beginning at 11.30 a.m. The programme will be as follows:

(1) Festmarsch, Fischer; (2) Overture, "Indra," Flotow; (3) Gavotte; (4) Selection from "The Mikado," Sullivan; (5) "My Dream," Waltz, Waldteufel; (6) Marsch, "Neujahrsgruss," Rühle.



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ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Wednesday, January 1st. *The Circumcision*. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, January 2nd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Friday, January 3rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany. Saturday, January 4th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. Wednesday, January 1st. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m. Friday, January 3rd. Litany 10.0 a.m. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bernhard and Winkelmann Strasse. Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. 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.

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On account of the New Years Day our next number will appear on Friday next.