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:: BERLIN ::

Professor Hadley has been painfully surprised by false reports which have found their way from Berlin across the water. Some American newspaper correspondents here were asked by their home offices, by cable, whether it was true that Professor Hadley had suddenly died, as was reported in New York. Of course, this is not only untrue, but Professor Hadley is, fortunately, very much alive and in the best of health. Let us hope that the old saying will hold good in his case that people who have been falsely reported to have died, live long and happily.

Dr. Dickie has consented to remain Pastor of the American Church till October 1. The church committee met last Wednesday evening, endorsed the action of the newly appointed committee and took steps to ascertain Dr. Dickie's opinion. As a change in the pastorate just now would be rather inconvenient for all concerned, and as Dr. Dickie will have finished his fourteenth year as the spiritual head of the American Church in Berlin just on October first 1908, he accepted the proposition agreed upon by both committees.

This does not change his decision to give up active church work when this term is over, for Dr. Dickie stated that he would not remain in his present position any longer than till the first of next October. His remaining is only temporary in order to give the church committee and the congregation time to select a successor, and to give the new man time to make himself acquainted with the complex conditions of the American Colony in Berlin. Then Dr. Dickie will devote himself exclusively to literary work as was indicated in these columns some time ago.

Dr. and Mrs. Dickie will sail for America, for a three month's stay, about the middle of March.

The fifth regiment of Prussian Hussars, whose honorary colonel King Edward is, has received the following telegram from Windsor, in German: "Your kind congratulations on my regimental jubilee have touched me deeply. I am very proud to be your honorary colonel since twenty-five years and I wish to my brave and esteemed regiment happiness and blessing. Edward." This was the answer to a congratulatory telegram sent by the regiment on the jubilee day when the King entertained a delegation of officers of the regiment at dinner in Windsor. This delegation witnessed the opening of Parliament in London from the diplomatic box.

An interesting gathering had assembled last Thursday evening in the large hall of the *Kriegervereinshaus* on Chaussee Strasse, mostly students and professors, with a fair sprinkling of ladies among them. The *Verein deutscher Studenten* had issued invitations to attend a lecture by Professor Hadley and a "commerz" after the lecture. Mrs. Hadley was also present and watched the audience with great interest from a gallery box.

Professor Hadley had selected for his lecture the subject of "American University Life". He described to his eagerly attentive young hearers the differences between American, English and German student life and pictured how the young American lives, works and enjoys life during his university time. He pointed out that the American students' life is to be divided into two periods, the first one, undergraduate, being more similar to English university life, and the second one, the professional student, resembling more that of the German student. The undergraduates enter the University without selecting a special curriculum. They simply frequent the University for the sake of acquiring some general knowledge and culture and leave then to enter business life. The others study their future profession, as jurists, medical men &c., just like the German students.

Of special interest to his German hearers was Professor Hadley's description of the American students' club life, of their aims and how they accept members. Finally he told his audience that sports of all kinds occupy a large portion of the American students' time, which occasionally has

(Continued on page 2.)



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GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

An extraordinary incident occurred at the opening of Parliament. An apparent Peer, duly robed in scarlet and ermine, had his right and title challenged by the Garter King at Arms, and the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod. The gentleman in question had taken his seat early on a front bench, and when called upon by these functionaries, he produced a document of official appearance, but this did not suffice, and the robed gentleman was escorted from the House before their Majesties arrived. Later information shows that the gentleman calls himself Lord de Morley, but the peerage in question has been extinct since the 18th century. The claimant figures in *Debrett's Peerage* as a householder and civil engineer. His claim rests solely on his own declaration, but this, so far, has remained unchallenged.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The debate on the Speech from the Throne was resumed on Thursday by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (*Lab. Leicester*), who proposed an amendment expressing regret at the absence of any proposal for legislative measures to cope with the unemployed problem. The speaker declared that the problem, which was pressing and admitted of no delay, was the consequence of a lack of social organisation.

Dr. Macnamara (*Rad. Camberwell*) replied that the Socialist remedy for the unemployed problem, viz. absolute public ownership of property, was an absurdity. He also said that tariff reform did not constitute a remedy, either. Generally surveyed, the condition of the working classes in England was better than in other countries which has set up protective tariffs. During the debate the economic condition of Germany was mentioned several times, both in favour of and against the argument that tariff reform would prevent a scarcity of employment. Mr. John Burns (President

(Continued on page 2.)

DRESDEN

Song recital of Fräulein Melanie Diétel. A year or two have passed since Fräulein Melanie Diétel, a talented Kotzebue pupil, introduced herself with great success to the Dresden public as a concert-singer, and made many friends—not only on account of her rich and beautiful soprano voice, but still more by the musicianly promptitude and ability which she evinced about a year ago in undertaking at the last moment and without rehearsal, and very creditably performing, the by no means easy soprano part in Mendelssohn's oratorio "Paulus" which Fräulein Staegemann had been obliged to relinquish. At the concert that Fräulein Diétel gave on Thursday in the crowded hall of the Palmengarten, she fully confirmed all previous favourable impressions, and won a real success by her singing of songs by Schubert and Schumann. At times the artistic effect of Fräulein Diétel's performance was marred by a throatiness in the tone quality, and particularly by a want of clear resonance in the middle register. But the wealth of sound voice material which this amiable artist possesses, together with her industry and intelligence, afford sure ground of hope that she will rid herself of all defects. The "Schlichte Weisen" of Max Reger, and particularly the refined compositions of Hans Pfitzner which further adorned the programme, were very well suited to the maidenly characteristics of the artist, so that the excellent impression made upon us by Fräulein Diétel's previous performances was deepened by these difficult tests of her talent.

Herr Arthur Zenker, teacher of the violoncello at the *Dresdner Musikschule*, with Herr Richard Schmidt—who had already, in his accompaniments to the songs, shown that he is a refined musician as well as an accomplished pianist—played Ludwig Thuille's Sonata in D-minor in first-class style, and may claim a well-merited share in the success of the concert. M. N.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows:—(1) Prelude and Fugue in G-minor, by J. S. Bach (Peters Ed. vol. III). (2) "Christus auf dem Meere," Meistersingerlied A. D. 1500, from MS. in the Royal Library, Berlin. (3) "So lass herein nun brechen die Brandung," for choir. (4) "Vesper zur See," general hymn, by H. Schütz. (5) "Der Einsiedler am Meer," sacred song for soprano voice, solo violin, and organ, op. 89 No. 2 of H. v. Herzogenberg. (6) "Wenn auf des Meeres Wellen sich Abendschatten senkt," for 6-part choir, op. 67 No. 1 of Georg Vierling. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by the following soloists: Fräulein Elizabeth Förster, soprano; Herr Kurt Hartwig, bass; Herr Julius Voss, violin; Dr. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld, organ.

The performance of sacred music in the Martin Luther Kirche tomorrow the 2nd instant, for the benefit of the sick and poor in the parish, will begin punctually at 3.30 p.m. in view of the evening service in the church afterwards. This concert may be strongly commended to music lovers, as well for its benevolent object as for the interesting programme—, in which Frau Nast, Frau Bauer-Ziech, Herr Wiggert, Herr Enderlein, Herr R. Schmidt, and the Lehmann-Osten Choir will take part. Tickets may be obtained from F. Ries, Kaufhaus; from Ad. Brauer, Haupt Strasse 2; from the parochial office, Martin Luther Platz 5; or at the Ehrlich School of Music, Walpurgis Strasse 18, I.

THE MONONGAH (VA.) RELIEF FUND.

With reference to this fund we are requested to state that it is now closed, a total amount of 440 marks having been contributed. The promoters desire to thank all who responded to the appeal in this deserving cause.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

been regretted, as it is said to take up too much of the time which should be devoted to studies. To this Professor Hadley answered that very likely the time so wasted would then be devoted, not to the study of books, but to the study of Bacchus and other gods, which remark created a broad smile on the faces of many of those present.

The chairman warmly thanked Professor Hadley for his interesting and enlightening lecture and presented him with pictures of the University Rector, Professor Stumpf, and the two special colleagues of Mr. Hadley as political economist, Professors Schmoller and Adolf Wagner.

Among those present were Ex-Minister von Studt and Professor Paschkowski. The "commerz" began with a "Salamander" in honour of Professor Hadley and lasted till... well, who knows when a German student's "commerz" ever ends?

On February 4th, the 1,500th auction will be held at Rudolph Lepke's Kunst-Auktions-Haus in Koch Strasse 28/29.—The elegantly decorated catalogue mentions two private Berlin collections: one, left by the late Gustav Winkelmann; the other, a small collection of pictures and sketches, part of the estate of the late Professor Friedrich Kaulbach. Fine works by Bokelmann, Böhm, Pals, Defregger, Dietz, Eckenbrecher, Friese, Gallegos, Grützner, Jutz, Knaas, Kröner, Lenbach, Max, Murdfield, Pradilla, Salinas, Terris, Thumann, Voltz, Wenglein and many other artists of high repute, should attach special interest to the Auction. All pictures will be exhibited on Sunday and Monday next at the rooms of the Lepke Kunst-Auktions-Haus. The catalogue may be obtained gratis on application.

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. SCHWABACH. 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.

KING AND PERSIMMON.

King Edward has a very real affection for Persimmon, and when a foreign breeder came a year ago with a cheque for £50,000 in the hope of securing this horse, the offer was at once declined, says "Carbine" in the *Bystander*. Then the would-be purchaser raised his offer, but he was politely assured that Persimmon would not be sold for any consideration whatever. For years he has been the "show" horse of Sandringham.

BELGIAN RAILWAYS.

Since their institution in 1835 the State railways of Belgium appear to have been very fortunate in regard to mortality from collision. From figures taken from the *Indépendance Belge* the death-roll is only 167—viz., 81 passengers and 86 railway servants. The number of those who have been killed on the line either through recklessness or inattention is given as 2,749, 242 of these being travellers; level crossings account for 1,444 deaths; and the fatalities, due either to drunkenness or suicide or foolhardiness, number 924.

PRACTISING LAW BY EAR.

The following story is told in an American magazine of Grover Cleveland. When he was practising law in Buffalo one of his friends was a lazy young lawyer who was for ever pestering him with questions about legal points that he could just as well have looked up for himself. Even Cleveland's patience had an end. One day as his friend entered he remarked: "There are my books. Help yourself to them. You can look up your own case." The lazy lawyer stared at him in amazement. "See here, Grover Cleveland," he said indignantly, "I want you to understand that you and your old books can go to thunder. You know very well that I don't read law. I practise entirely by ear."

SKATING AND MUSIC.

"When eleven years of age," writes Zimbalist, the famous Russian violinist, in the *Musical Home Journal*, "I was sent to the St. Petersburg Conservatoire of Music. Skating is one of the principal amusements there. One day, I remember, I took my violin out on to the ice and played some dance music while I skated and the other students danced. Several ladies who were skating at the time joined in, and we had a most successful impromptu 'hop.'"

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

of Local Government Board) said that he saw no reason for pessimistic views as to the economic and industrial outlook in England. He emphatically denied that the unemployment question was becoming worse day by day. Sanitary conditions, wages, rent and housing conditions were all better in London than they were in Berlin. Mr. Burns enumerated several Government measures, part already executed, part projected, all aiming at an improvement in the situation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's amendment was rejected by 195 to 146, the minority including the Labour members, Nationalists and some Unionists.

AMERICAN NEWS.

TOBACCO WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Washington correspondent states that President Roosevelt is much concerned over the tobacco war in Kentucky, and would have taken public notice of the matter had he not been advised of the danger of seeming to interfere in what many people regard as a question of purely internal affairs, affecting a particular State.

The trouble, says the *Globe*, arose originally over the alleged extortions of the Tobacco Trust in its dealings with the Kentucky farmers, and the legitimate efforts of the growers to band together to resist the exactions of the buyers. The agitation, however, quickly became most violent in its methods, and for months past many districts of the State have been terrorised by mob law.

Governor Wilson declares that the State Government will do its duty and put an end to moonlighting, and other organised crime, by all the means at its disposal. He has certainly been acting with considerable vigour, but the efforts of the authorities are hampered by the unconcealed sympathy of nine-tenths of the community with the lawbreakers. The newspapers today publish conflicting reports as to the actual state of affairs in Kentucky, but on the whole there seems to be some justification for the hope that the situation will soon show considerable improvement.

Full details of the lawlessness existing in Kentucky as a result of the tobacco dispute were contained in the letter from the *Record's* New York correspondent, published yesterday.

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

VOYAGE OF THE ARMADA.

The flotilla of American torpedo-boat-destroyers left Buenos Ayres on Thursday for Punta Arenas.

FROST AND FAMINE IN NEW YORK.

According to a cable from New York a terribly severe frost has suddenly set in, the thermometer registering seven degrees in the city and four below zero in outlying districts. Numerous deaths and intense suffering have been caused among the poor in consequence. As a result of this change in the weather and a dearth of employment, public charity has been more heavily taxed than for 14 years.

PROHIBITION ENCOURAGES INTemperance.

The New York correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* reports that a strenuous propagandist campaign against the national prohibition laws has been commenced by American brewers and allied tradesmen, who call upon the nation to terminate the dire consequences of prohibition legislation. They maintain that as the laws tend to discourage the public consumption of alcoholic beverages, secret drinking spreads, larger quantities of more potent liquor being consumed in lieu of beer. They claim that while beer drinking is decreasing, the sale of such strong drink as whiskey mounts higher.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-TRUST POLICY.

According to advices from New York, via London, President Roosevelt is preparing another message to Congress in which he violently attacks the Trusts and accses them of speculating in shares.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON TRAVELLING ACTORS.

A despatch from Villerupt, Department of Meurthe and Moselle, states that several Italian labourers forced their way into a tent of some travelling comedians, after admittance had been denied them, and attacked the players with knives. A child was murdered and several of the troupe wounded.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

It is reported from Fez that incessant excitement prevails in the town. The Kaid Kittoni has offered to lead in person the revolutionaries against Casablanca, and has devoted all his possessions to the propagation of the holy war. The priests, however, desire first to have Mulai Hafid's views on the matter.

DRESDEN

The first grand Ski Tournament of the *Skiverband Sachsen* will take place on the 8th and 9th instant. In consequence of the unfavourable weather the first grand Ski Tournament of the *Skiverband Sachsen*, at which His Majesty King Friedrich August has announced his intention to be present, has been postponed to the 8th and 9th instant. The list of entries will be closed on the 5th instant. All entries heretofore made, and tickets taken, hold good. The prizes offered for this by far the most important Ski fixture in Saxony are exhibited in the window of the firm Friedrich Pachtmann, See Strasse. Prominent among these is the prize presented by the King of Saxony, the Patron of the *Skiverband Sachsen*.

Mr. Percy Sherwood's musical lectures, in English and in German, on the great composers and their works are among the very best and most convenient opportunities that private students and others can have of increasing their knowledge of musical history. Mr. Percy Sherwood is one of the foremost musicians in Dresden; his lectures are illustrated on the pianoforte, and given at the Villa Sherwood, Schweizer Strasse 16—on Wednesdays in German and on Thursdays in English, beginning at 4.30 p.m. Mr. Percy Sherwood will open a new course, of nine lectures, with a lecture on *Rheingold*, on Wednesday and Thursday next. The fee for the course is 16 marks, for seven lectures on Wagner's *Nibelungen-Ring* 12 marks, for single lectures 2 marks.

At the Central Theatre today there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30 p.m., *Christbaums Wanderschaft*, a Fairy Play in 4 scenes by F. A. Geissler, music by G. Pittrich, will be given at reduced prices; in the evening, at 7.30, *Der Rastelbinder*, operetta in 1 Vorspiel and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Franz Lehár, will be performed; prices as usual.

Tomorrow, at 7.30, *Der Rastelbinder* will be given for the last time but two; preceded by a performance of *Christbaums Wanderschaft* in the afternoon, as above.

Miss Watson will lecture this morning, at 11.30 in her rooms Gutzkow Strasse 33, II., on the French masters of the XVII. and XVIII. centuries Poussin and Watteau. On Saturday next, February 8, at the same time and place, the last of the illustrated lectures on Northern art will be given with Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney as examples.

Mrs. William John Watson and the Misses Watson will be "at home" Wednesday Feb. 5th from four to seven o'clock.

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RICH, RESONANT ENGLISH.

English is put to strange and eloquent uses in the Orient. Here, for instance, is a letter addressed to a native gentleman by a youth seeking the hand of his daughter:

"To Baboo —, Paternal father of Miss —.
Dear Sir: It is with a faltering penmanship that I write to have communication with you about the prospective condition of your damsel offspring. For some remote time to past a secret passion has firing my bosom internally with loving for your daughter. I have navigated every channel in the magnitude of my extensive jurisdiction to cruelly smother the growing loveknot that is being constructed in my withinside, but the humid lamp of affection trimmed by Cupid's productive hand still nourishes my love-sickened heart. Needless would it be for me to numerically extemporize the great conflagration that has been generated in my head and heart. Hoping that having debated this proposition to your pregnant mind, you will concordantly corroborate in espousing your female progeny to my tender bosom and thereby acquire me into your family circle. Your dutiful Son-in-law."—*Harper's Weekly*.

MARRIAGE BY CAPTURE.

Among certain Indian tribes marriage by capture is one of their practices. The capture always takes place at night. When the lover comes off victorious in the fight the rest of the night is spent in feasting, and at dawn a race is arranged between himself and his bride. If, however, he fails to overtake her, then she is free, and he is condemned on pain of death to spend the remainder of his life in single blessedness.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:

New Schauspielhaus	Judith	at 3
Luisen Theatre	Robinson Crusoe	4
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Rübezahl	4
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	4

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Salome	at 8
Royal Theatre	Wallensteins Lager. Die Piccolomini	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die Räuber (Kammerspiele) Hochzeit	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Bluebeard	8
Lessing Theatre	John Gabriel Borkmann	7.30
New Theatre	Bacarat	8
New Schauspielhaus	Wolkenkratzer	8
Kleines Theatre	Mandragola	8
Trianon Theatre	Baron Toto, 1st performance	8
Lustspielhaus	Panne	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Hermannschlacht	8
" Charlottenburg	Hexenkessel. Immergrün	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der gehörnte Siegfried. Siegfried's Tod	8
Luisen Theatre	Der Leiermann und sein Pflegekind	8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	8
Lortzing Theatre	Die Zauberflöte	7.30
Thalia Theatre	Immer oben auf (Girardi)	7.30
Residenz Theatre	Sibi	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die arme Mäzse (closed)	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Parodie Theatre	8
Parodie Theatre	Nachtasy. Monna Vanna. Tannhäuser	8.30
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Casino Theatre	Die Freuden der Häuslichkeit	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Alexia, Gentes	8
Passage Theatre	Rudolf Mälzer	8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Papa und Genossen. Madame Wig-Wag	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Mal was anders. Dunkle Punkte. Eine anständige Frau	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Central Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe	8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Theatre an der Spree	Hokuspokus	7.30

STOP PRESS NEWS.

London, January 31. The officers' deputation of the "Blücher" Hussars left London today on their return journey. King Edward presented General v. Löwenfeld with his portrait in a costly frame; Colonel v. Bitter received a bronze bust of His Majesty, and the two other officers were decorated with the Victorian Order.

Cape Town, January 31. Dr. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony, has resigned his office.

London, January 31. The House of Commons debate on the speech from the Throne was continued today. Mr. V. H. Rutherford (Rad. Brentford) proposed an amendment in which he pointed out that the present situation in India called for the most earnest consideration by the Government, and that far-reaching reforms were needed whereby the native population could assume control over their own affairs. The member reproached the Indian Government for its bureaucratic system of administration, and declared that the Hindus had observed by what means Japan had attained the position of a great Power, the object lesson having fired their imagination. Great Britain was now faced with two alternatives in India: either drastic reforms must be introduced, having as their aim self-government, or a revolution must be expected. He demanded the former proposition, thus placing India on a level with Great Britain's other colonies. He advocated the institution of provincial parliaments, under an Imperial suzerainty.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

This evening at 7.30, ending about 10.15

ACTE.

Musical Drama in 4 acts by Joan Manén.

Cast:

Nero	Herr Burrian.
Agrippina	Frau v. Falken.
Acte	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Tigellinus	Herr Perron.
Markus	Herr Flaschke.
Parthos	Herr Rüdiger.

PLOT. Nero, Emperor of Rome, is in love with Acte, a Greek slave. Agrippina, his mother, does her utmost to separate the two, but her warnings are unheeded. Marcus, an old Christian, eventually wins Acte over to his faith. Acte commissions her slave Parthos to return her ring—the pledge of their love—to Nero, and then seeks the protection of the Christians. Agrippina has ascertained the whereabouts of Acte but refuses to divulge her information to Nero. He therefore imprisons his mother and seeks for his lost love, whom he finds in a cave, amongst the community of Christians. He implores her to return to him, but she listens to the counsel of Marcus and refuses. Thereupon Nero kills the patriarch Marcus with his own hand; at the same time he instigates the burning of Rome, denouncing the dead Marcus as the incendiary to the infuriated populace. A massacre of the Christians follows, in which Acte falls a victim.

Sunday night	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	at 7.30
Monday night	Acte	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Rabensteinerin	at 7.30
Sunday afternoon	Aschenbrödel	2.30
Sunday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	7.30
Monday night	Richard III.	7

Residenz Theatre.

This afternoon	Blond Eileben or: Im Zauberreich des Hutibrass	at 3.30
Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	7.30
Central Theatre	Christbaums Wandererschaft	at 2.30
Victoria Salon	Der Rastelbinder	7.30
	Variety Performance	8

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.

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Museums &c.

- Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-3. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 10-3 .A 0.50. Mondays 10-2 .A 1.50.
- Royal Kupperstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Fridays 10-3 and 7-5, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-3. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
- Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12 .A 0.50, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Royal mineral, geol. and præhist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.
- Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays and Fridays 10-2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.25.
- Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.
- Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.50.
- Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition Fritz Erler. Fresco decorations for the Kurhaus at Wiesbaden etc. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sundays 11-3. Entrance fee .A 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.
- Galerie Ernst Arnold, Sehl'sse Strasse. Perman. picture exhibition.

LADIES AND HARPS.

The harp as an accomplishment has gone completely out of date (says Lady Violet Greville in the *Graphic*). Ladies no longer shake their ringlets, show their pretty feet and their plump, well-shaped arms, as they twang the strings, as their grandmothers delighted to do. This instrument is certainly unwieldy, but it lends itself charmingly to the amateur voice, and to the display of female beauty.

THE OLD ORDER: CHANGETH.

A revised version: the typewriter is mightier than the maxim-gun.

Frau Charlotte Gutdeutsch, Meth. Kgl. Hochschule. Pianoforte teacher. W. 15, Kaiser Allee 215, Garden house, pt.

Karl Mayer, Grossherzogl. Fürstl. Kammer Sänger. Teacher of Singing in the Stern Conservatorium. Private lessons in Singing. Augsburgstrasse 98, I.

Olga & Helene Cassius, teachers of Singing and Breathing, through speech and voice-infection. Anshacher Str. 10, I.

Albert Ulrich, Pianoforte teacher. (Private lessons.) Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatorium. W. 30, Kyffhäuser Strasse 5, I.

Talking Machines. Specialty: English & American records. A. Pergande, Maassen Strasse 20.

Voice Culture Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in **The Daily Record** Potsdamer Strasse 10/11.
Madame Grant former Court Opera Singer pupil of Jean de Reszke Berlin, Nassauische Str. 13/14.

JULIUS LALLA, Crosse & Blackwell's Barbarossa Strasse 39. — Jams. —

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory Luckenwalde bei Berlin.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

- S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.** Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 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.
- 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 80.)

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated January 10th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE BROOKLYN "ARION" NOT TO VISIT KIEL.

Various circumstances have combined to prevent the "Arion" male choir of Brooklyn from visiting Germany for the Kiel week, that is the end of June. It has long been known it was proposed that the choir should make its intended trip to Germany in the month of June, in order to be able to sing before the Emperor during the Kiel week. Some time ago the choir begged for the honour of singing before His Majesty through the mediation of the American Ambassador in Berlin. It has now been found necessary to postpone the trip to a later date, since only a few singers, for professional reasons, found themselves able to take part in the tour should it take place in the middle of June. A further consideration is the circumstance that neither of the two German steamship lines finds it possible to place a suitable steamer at the disposal of the "Arion" for mid-June. Probably the tour will now commence on June 25; but the hope is still cherished that it may yet be possible to arrange for a performance before the Emperor.

ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

It is told of George Washington, the Father of his country, whose name above all others is today only mentioned with the greatest veneration, that during his second Presidency, he was on the one hand honoured as a loving father, while on the other hand he was subjected to the most bitter attacks. President Roosevelt has often enough been acclaimed as the most distinguished and most popular President since the days of Washington. In any case, from a psychological point of view it is extremely interesting that President Roosevelt, while he is absolutely deified by some people, by others is made the target at one time of scorn, at another of the sharpest attacks, at another of bitter taunts. In the case of both men it is, of course, chiefly a matter of political opponents; but it is, none the less, a very remarkable phenomenon. It would be absurd to imagine that President Roosevelt has lost aught of his popularity with the great mass of the people. The economic crisis, however, seems to have imbued all the opponents of the President with new fury, and their attacks are now distinguished by corrosive acrimony. Many indeed resort to taunts which are in themselves psychologically characteristic. It is reported, for instance, that at two large public banquets held recently, no toast of the President, as is customary at American banquets, was proposed, but, in deviation from the usual rule, the toasts of the country and the President were proposed together—the President alone not being honoured with a toast. In this petty way expression was to be given to the dissatisfaction with the President of the leading spirits at the banquets. In the matter of acrimony of attack the Democratic member of Congress Mr. Willett, of New York, bears away the palm; he said recently in Congress, when speaking of the President, that he was no sensible man. He made the President responsible for the prevailing crisis and was of opinion that with his Trust policy he had turned on not the light, but gas! "Of what I accuse the President" continued Mr. Willett, and the flush of anger rose in his cheeks, "accuse him with all my might, mental and physical, with the deepest conviction, is his lack of understanding, his lack of adequate perception of the true position of the nation whereby the present panic has been engendered". Other Democrats are repeating Mr. Willett's attacks, although not in so venomous a fashion. The President has now also become the target of the poisoned arrows of Democrat quarters on account of his attitude in the controversy between the naval Surgeon General Rixey with Rear Admiral Brownson who has resigned his office as head of the Navigation Bureau, since Rixey succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a surgeon instead of a naval officer to the command of the hospital ship "Relief." The President adopted Rixey's standpoint. The various public controversies the President has had with various individuals are also being adduced by his opponents. The greatest popularity and the greatest hostility are, in America, *les extrêmes qui se touchent*.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

For the Democrats the question of tariff revision will form the most important issue of the coming national electoral campaign. The economic crisis has suddenly pushed the tariff question into the forefront of political questions, and the Republican party, quite against its own will, has been forced to adopt some attitude with regard to it; for reasons of party politics it desired that the tariff question should not be raised in the session of Congress preceding the elections. The standpoint that the tariff question cannot be opened without economic disturbances until after the election has now been given firm external form by

the Bill proposed by Senator Beveridge and supported by five members to create a permanent non-party Tariff Commission, for this Bill must be regarded in any case as emanating from the whole party and not from one group of Republicans; it is intended to meet the Tariff issue raised by the Democrats. The Bill in itself denotes a gigantic change in the attitude adopted hitherto in tariff questions. The Bill will remove the tariff question altogether from the domain of party politics; it carries further proposals, already repeatedly made, to create a Tariff Commission without a party-political colouring. The Commission is to consist of five experts who are to remain in office 5 years and to have a yearly salary of 5,000 dollars. No member of Congress is to be allowed to be a member of the Commission. It would be the task of the Commission to ascertain by searching enquiry on the spot all information as to estimate of duties on goods of importance, the prime cost of the goods in question, the price of raw materials used &c. All material thus obtained is to be laid before Congress and is to serve as a guide in drafting any new tariff proposals. Should the Republicans be able to free themselves from the influence of the "Stand Patters" and give the idea of the Bill practical legislative force, the Bill would be in every respect an ideal one. Democrat journals, however, are already insinuating that the Bill is merely a political delusion and only intended to postpone the question of tariff revision, until after the elections, and above all to cut the ground from beneath the Democrats' feet in the Tariff issue.

THE CAREER OF THE COPPER MAGNATE HEINZE.

Whatever may have been the actual cause of the New York financial disturbances and of the Bank crashes, it is certain that the discovery of unsound conditions in certain banks, and of the manipulations, to be severely censured at least from a moral standpoint, of certain financiers contributed to the starting of a panic while it shattered the public confidence. The financial disturbances had one good result, namely the financial world is again being subjected to somewhat more careful examination under the microscope in order that the unsound conditions may be abolished. The disturbances have already acted as a cleansing process, and the epilogue which they are playing before the courts will further this process. Of the various charges already made in connection with manipulations which have come to light in consequence of the enquiries following the disturbances, special sensation has been aroused by those brought against the Copper Magnate, Fritz Augustus Heinze, who is accused of illegal certification of cheques. The Copper King is by these charges once more placed in the forefront of public interest which he always claimed to a greater or less degree by virtue of his eventful career which is compressed into a comparatively short space of time. Heinze is just 40 years old. In 1889 he left Columbia University with distinction and two years later repaired to Butte, Montana, where he made much money by working anew mines that had been abandoned. His interests grew rapidly. He established a foundry in the Roseland mining district of British Columbia and secured valuable land and timber rights from the Canadian Government. His profession was the starting of copper mines. He returned to Butte, had many disputes of title there, which were concerned with the proprietary rights of a mine worked by him, and in most of which he was successful; at the age of 33 he cropped up again in New York and was at once hailed there as Copper King. A whole number of mines abandoned as worthless were bought by Heinze, who sank enormous capital in them and made good business, being favoured by luck. His career is the more interesting in that it falls within the last two decades of which it has been said that they have offered no opportunity of making careers quickly.

A PRACTICAL PATRIOT.

In the person of Dr. Charles Singer, a New York dentist, President Roosevelt has found a stalwart support of his ideas respecting racial suicide and the disinclination to enjoy the blessings of children. Dr. Singer owns many houses and is a great friend of children. He has now announced that all his tenants to whom children are born will receive cash prizes in the form of a monthly reduction of rent, this reduction amounting to from 50 cents to 10 dollars. This latter sum, however, will only be allowed in the case of triplets. Several births of twins and triplets have already occurred in his houses.

IRVING'S YOUTH.

From his childhood up, writes Ellen Terry in "McClure", Henry Irving was lonely. His chief companions in youth were the Bible and Shakespeare. He used to study "Hamlet" in the Cornish fields, when he was sent out by his aunt, Miss Penberthy, to call in the cows.

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Change of programme every Thursday.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Saturday, February 1st. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, February 2nd. 4th Sunday after Epiphany. Purification of S. Mary. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, February 3rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, February 4th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, February 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, February 6th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, February 7th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, February 8th. 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.
Sunday, February 2nd. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m. Address on Confirmation and the Christian Life to which all are invited.
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.
Dr. Simon will continue to conduct the services until further notice.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELD DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIÉ, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2 p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office: FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.
YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
"Helgoland," from New Orleans for Bremen left New York Jan. 29th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen arrived Bremen Jan. 30th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York arrived New York Jan. 30th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Squally north-westerly winds, changeable weather, frequent snow showers, temperature not much altered.