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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the conclusion of Friday's sitting Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the following statement: "It is a fact that Lord Tweedmouth received a letter on February 18 from the German Emperor. It was a purely private and personal communication couched in absolutely friendly terms. Lord Tweedmouth's answer was likewise private and not formal, and neither the letter nor the answer were known or had been communicated to the Cabinet. In view of certain apprehensions which, it appears, are coupled with this incident, I would like to say that the Cabinet had arrived at its final decision in the matter of the Navy Estimates prior to the receipt of the letter."

This communication was received with general applause. Before Mr. Asquith rose a Cabinet council had been held in the House of Commons, at which the subject of the Emperor's letter was very probably discussed.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S LETTER.

The following letter appeared in *The Times* on Friday:

(From our Military Correspondent): "I consider it my duty to ask you to draw the attention of the public to a matter of grave importance. It has come to my knowledge that His Majesty the German Emperor has recently addressed a letter to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German Naval policy, and it is affirmed that this letter amounts to an attempt to influence, in German interests, the Minister responsible for our Navy Estimates, and a reply to it has been despatched. In these circumstances, and as the matter has become an open secret owing to the number of persons to whom it has, most unwisely and unfortunately, been made known, I venture to urge that the letter in question, together with the reply, should be laid before Parliament without delay."

(Signed) Your Military Correspondent."

Commenting upon the above letter in a leading article, *The Times* says: "After a week spent in the discussion of our defensive preparations, the letter from our Military Correspondent which we publish to-day will cause a shock of painful surprise . . . to the people of this country. The German Emperor holds the honorary rank of Admiral of the Fleet . . . Let it be supposed for an instant that King Edward, who has an equally good excuse for interfering in German affairs, had addressed such a letter, or any letter dealing with departmental questions, to the head of the German naval or military department, how would Germany have taken it? There would have been one unequivocal cry of anger from one end of the country to the other, and the world would have said that Germany was in her rights . . . If the German Emperor has anything to say to this country that may tend to a fair understanding about armaments, he has regular and official channels of communication with His Majesty's Government. . . . This country is now entitled to demand publication of the letter and the reply. There is no privacy in a matter of this kind. Lord Tweedmouth is a public servant, he has been addressed as a public servant, and solely because he is a public servant, and he has been addressed with regard to the management of a vital portion of the nation's affairs. There is no room for anything but the fullest publicity . . ."

The letter and the article of *The Times*, from which we have briefly quoted, has caused a sensation in England, and we give below a number of Press opinions on the subject.

London, March 7. All the morning papers comment on the letter of the German Emperor to Lord Tweedmouth. The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph* say that all who had read the letter—the general tenor of which was known in certain circles before the letter reached *The Times*—laughed at the conclusion which *The Times* draws from it. The *Daily Telegraph* calls the letter a document of reciprocal utterance written in the tone of one friend to another after the Emperor's visit, and expressing disappointment at the tone of



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STOP PRESS NEWS.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER; MORE LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

London, March 7. The *Standard* writes: "Neither the declaration of Mr. Asquith nor the communication from the German Foreign Office can be considered satisfactory or convincing." The *Daily Telegraph* says: "Since we firmly believe that the Emperor had in view only the interests of peace and Anglo-German friendship when he wrote to Lord Tweedmouth, we sincerely hope that in future he will rely more upon the customary apparatus of diplomatic intercourse for the furtherance of these laudable objects." The *Morning Post* says: "Neither the House of Lords nor the Commons are likely to demand the publication of this letter, which can only have been written in consequence of a perfectly natural misunderstanding of the position held by a British Minister. Such a demand would imply a censure on His Majesty, which is quite beyond the authority of Parliament. Parliament, however, may be right in holding that the Government must take extraordinary diplomatic steps in order to acquaint the Emperor of the actual position of Ministers in England."

CHINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.


Pekin, March 7. *Reuter's Bureau*. Japan has handed an ultimatum to the head of the Chinese Foreign Office in the matter of the seizure of the S. S. "Tatsu-Maru." The Foreign Office met in conference today.



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the criticism of the German navy. The *Daily Mail* writes: "The personal relations which find expression in the letter make its publication improbable." The parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes: "There is no disposition on the side of the Opposition to make capital out of the Kaiser's letter. All parties regret, not only the want of prudence that allowed the fact of the receipt of the letter to become known, but also the malevolently sensational tone of the article in *The Times*."

Lord Courtney writes to *The Times* expressing his hope that the letter will be published, although he admits that the Emperor has the right to refuse his consent to the publication. The Emperor may well have written the letter in the interests of international peace. As long as he, Lord Courtney, did not know the contrary, he would not believe that the letter was an attempt to impose upon England. The *Westminster Gazette* writes: "We regard it as a general principle that it is unusual for a ruler to enter into correspondence with the Ministers of another Power; but the German Emperor in the whole manner of his proceedings is informal, and, whatever the true history of this last instance may be, we do not for a moment believe that the Kaiser wished to meddle with our Estimates. The occurrence indicates, however, that there has been a betrayal of confidential matters, which is much to be deplored. *The Times* informs us that an Emperor who writes a private letter is not justified in claiming the courtesy that is due to persons of less exalted station. We venture to think differently, and can only express our deep regret that the Emperor is the victim of a proceeding which we, to use the mildest terms, must call an amazing indiscretion on the part of a presumably responsible person."

(Continued on page 4.)



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BERLIN

The American Boys' Club of Berlin, numbering about two dozen boys who meet at the Y. M. C. A. in Wilhelm Strasse, are preparing for a match basket-ball game about the third week of this month.

Mrs. A. Tinker, of Traubensteiner Strasse, entertained many friends at tea on Friday last. Miss Louise Barber read a very interesting paper on Maria Stuart of Denmark.

The Misses Solintine of Milwaukee, who have been staying in Berlin for some time, will leave on Monday for Dresden. After spending a few days in that city they expect to make a tour through the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

Mr. Reed Smith Curtis of Chicago, who has been studying music at Weimar, has now arrived in Berlin to continue his studies.

Miss Nelly Noyes, daughter of Dr. Noyes of Oshkosh, Wis., and Miss Harlow are new arrivals in Berlin. They are stopping in Tauentzien Strasse.

Mrs. E. Stillmann Kelly entertains Professor and Mrs. Surré on Sunday afternoon.

On Monday morning a party of thirty-four Americans are leaving Berlin for an extended tour through Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Greece, under the guidance of Professor Dr. Babcock, head of the Berlin Bureau of Universal Travel, and Mrs. Babcock. They are going to Dresden first, will stay there for three days, and then proceed to Nuremberg, Munich and further on. This organized travelling, as one might call it, under the leadership of Dr. Babcock, is a unique institution, combining pleasure, recreation and study, as the participants have the benefit of scientific lectures by Dr. Babcock on all subjects of art, history, culture, economics, etc. of the places and countries they pass through.

The Bureau of University Travel, with headquarters in Chicago, Boston, Paris and Berlin, celebrates its tenth anniversary next Summer. From very modest beginnings it has grown in popular favour until last season over four hundred people travelled under its guidance. From being the vacation experiment of one person it has come to demand the entire time of a large staff, and organizes each year, as one of its enterprises, a travelling Summer School with a faculty of twelve.

The reason for this growth is not merely that an increasingly large number of people wish to avoid the annoyances incident to travelling alone, but in the fact that the Bureau regards travel chiefly as a means to an end.

The tours have a distinctly serious purpose—the appreciation of the art and history of the countries visited—yet they remain general in their interests rather than highly specialised. A certain amount of time in every city is left free so that the individual may be able to combine the advantages of personal investigation with those of party membership. As far as possible the work of the day is done in the morning, while the afternoons are either free or are devoted to rides or other recreation. From time to time lectures are given; the object of these is, either to sketch a background for what is to come, or to weave scattered impressions into a connected whole.

The annoyances of travel are minimised and eliminated as far as possible. The thousand and one petty details regarding tickets and baggage and fees are all attended to, and the traveller is left free to devote all his time and strength to the object of his travelling. They travel first class in Russia, and second elsewhere, almost invariably in compartments reserved for them. For the cruise they have their own steam yacht, the "Athena."

In March begins the Spring tour, which is the most extended and important given under the auspices of the Berlin Centre. Following immediately is a cruise to Greece and the East, supplemented this year by a leisurely sail along the Dalmatian coast to Venice. This cruise is unique. It involves a yachting trip of twenty-five hundred miles, by far the greater portion of which is in waters that are land-locked. In fullest measure it furnishes historical and present-day interest, together with the beauties of art and nature. The party will make their first stop in Dresden at the Hotel Bristol. Among those registered to leave Berlin on Monday morning are Miss Helen Bartlett, of Evanston; Miss Jessie Wells, of Canton N. Y.; Mrs. F. C. Austin and son; Miss Harriet Williams, Chicago; Miss Edith Redding, Brooklyn; Miss Kate Brunck, Buffalo; the Misses Isabel and Lizette Pratt, Buffalo; Mrs. Herbert Richards, Brooklyn; the Misses Luella Case and Emily Smith, of Detroit; Miss Anna Krucht, San Diego, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tufts, Evanston; Miss Eleanor Chapin, Rochester; Miss Clara Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. Robert Mack, Mrs. B. Lippman, Cincinnati; Miss Zoe Richardson, New York; Mrs. H. A. Goodrich and the

Misses Gladys and Harriet Goodrich of Chicago. Some are taking the whole tour and some only part.

At the concert given by Mr. Joseph Meredith Rosencrantz at the Mozart Saal on March 9th the pianiste, Miss Augusta Zuckermann, also an American, will play the Kreutzer Sonata with him.

Dr. David J. Hill, the present United States Ambassador at the Hague, and who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Charlemagne Tower at the Court of Berlin, met with an accident in Berlin yesterday, which happily did not entail any serious consequences.

Dr. Hill met Mr. Vickery, an American lawyer residing in the capital, and while both gentlemen were standing at the corner of Kronen and Friedrich Strasse engaged in conversation, a large pane of glass fell from a window in the office of MM. Pathé Frères, and struck the two gentlemen on the heads. As if by a miracle Dr. Hill escaped injury, only receiving a shock, but Mr. Vickery was slightly cut on the hand.

WEEKLY MUSICAL REVIEW.

By M. O.

At the IV. and last song recital of Lilly Lehmann her faithful accompanist, Fritz Lindemann, acquitted himself of his task in an unprecedented manner. It is quite safe to call him the first accompanist of the day. On the occasion in question he proved himself worthy of the eminent singer whom he was assisting, and the pleasure of listening to them was greatly enhanced by this fact. Lilly Lehmann was at her best, and her brilliant voice sounded marvellously fresh. The large audience at the Philharmonie applauded the two artists enthusiastically.—At the IX. Philharmonic Concert Jaques Thibaud played Bruch's Violin Concerto in G-minor excellently. The softness and tenderness of his tone was especially charming in the Adagio, the interpretation of which was a veritable triumph for the artist. Arthur Nikisch conducted the Tchaikowski Fantasy "Tempest", which is but seldom heard. In this piece the Russian master does not show quite as much originality as we are accustomed to find in his later works. The Fantasy is essentially "programme music," the composer annexing the motif from Shakespeare. In spite of the rich colouring, Tchaikowski has been unable to do justice to the contents of the drama; the work creates the feeling that he has undertaken his task unwillingly. The historical explanation by Paul Becker which was contained in the programme, proved most useful. Tchaikowski gives evidence of much imagination, proves himself well up in technique, but, nevertheless, the work appears to be a failure; a fact brought out into relief since it was followed by Wagner's "Venusberg Scene" played in a perfectly magnificent manner. The contrast was most striking.—George Frederick Boyle, a young Englishman, appeared for the first time in the Choralion Saal, and proved to be a very able pianist, of whom much may be expected. He has temperament, intelligence, and excellent taste, as was evidenced by his programme, which he played in an admirable manner. It will now be Mr Boyle's task to seek the inner meaning of the composers, in order that he may do them more justice from a strictly musical point of view. The hearty applause accorded the young pianist may, it is to be hoped, encourage him to strive for greater things.—An immense success was scored by the well-known English pianiste Miss Fanny Davies, when she played in the Beethoven Saal with the Philharmonic Orchestra. In addition to Brahms and Mozart her programme included a novelty by F. da Venezia, a Concerto in B-minor in three movements, the piano part of which is very effective. The orchestral portion gives signs of talent, but the entire work lacks originality. The pianiste acquitted herself of her duties with great ability and much *verve*.—An exceptionally crowded audience was present at the Singakademie on Tuesday, when the well-known piano virtuoso Wilhelm Backhaus played with the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Richard Strauss. Whether the magnet of such great attraction was Backhaus or Strauss remains a question, but a ratio of one to two probably represents the true solution. Backhaus played the D-minor Concerto by Bach, the Concerto in G by Beethoven and Strauss' "Burlesque," very clearly and without a suspicion of artificiality, besides refraining from excessive excitement. He is not an individuality which carries away or captivates the listener; he is a serious, hard-working musician of great temperance, from whom students of music can learn a great deal.—A brilliant future may safely be predicted for Hans Grau, who appeared for the first time before a very large audience at the Klindworth Saal. Hans Grau is gifted with an unusually beautiful tenor voice, the training of which, however, is not yet quite perfect. If he desires to attain the highest pinnacle of vocal art he has much earnest study before him. Especially must he attend to some guttural notes

which are somewhat disturbing; and, further, the singer should attach more importance to the recitation of his songs which, indeed, is not very interesting.—Marie Hegner, a daughter of the Zurich professor, showed herself in the Singakademie as the possessor of highly promising talent. Her manner of playing is distinctly wholesome, her technique very advanced, and her touch capable of much modulation.—Miss Litta Grimm, a pupil of Kammeränger Heinemann, gave her first song recital with the assistance of her master. The beautiful young American is the possessor of a refreshing mezzosoprano, the quality of which was somewhat marred by the shyness of the singer, a defect which she will have to overcome. Her voice has been excellently trained, and no doubt Miss Grimm will eventually become a well-known figure on the concert stage.—Herr Leonid Sobinoff achieved a victory upon his appearance at the II. Symphony concert which Herr Kussevitzki arranged at the Beethoven Saal, with the Philharmonic orchestra, on Thursday last. The wave of enthusiasm rose to an unparalleled height. The audience, chiefly composed of Russians, went literally frantic, and were not to be quieted. Such extraordinary demonstrations of approval are but seldom witnessed in concert halls here,—but the question is, was there sufficient occasion? Emphatically, yes! for Sobinoff's voice is a rare tenor, the quality of which reminds one of Caruso or Bonci. In addition to this, Sobinoff is an adept to an unusual degree in the art of phrasing and of treating his voice, so that the enthusiasm of his listeners may be easily understood. He sung an Aria from "Eugen Onegin" by Tchaikowski, and a charming piece from Gretshanioff's opera "Dobryn Nikitsh," with much emotion and in a distinguished manner. He also sang Beethoven's "Adelaide" which, however, did not give me the same sense of pleasure. Herr Kussevitzki, who conducted the "Egmont" Overture in a highly creditable manner, participated in the applause.

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The concerts arranged for the coming week by the firm of Hermann Wolff are as follows:

Today, March 8. At the Philharmonie at 12 noon, public rehearsal of the Philharmonic choir under the direction of Professor Siegfried Ochs. Soloists, Frau Anna Kaempfert, Frau Gertrud Fischer-Maretzki, Herren George A. Walter and Professor Johannes Messchaert.

At the Klindworth Scharwenka Saal at 12 noon, matinée of the Singing-school of Valesca von Facius, assisted by Emil Prill.

At the Philharmonie at 6.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra. Director Dr. Ernst Kunwald.

Monday, March 9. At the Saal Bechstein at 7.30, concert of the Nordische Vocal-Trio of the sisters Brunhilde Koch (soprano), Hildur Koch-Schirmer (mezzo soprano) and Sophie Koch (alto). At the piano, Otto Bake.

At the Singakademie at 8 o'clock, concert of Maria Avani-Carreras (piano) and Alberto Curci (violin), accompanied at the piano by Charley Lachmud.

At the Philharmonie at 7.30, III. concert of the Philharmonic Choir under the direction of Siegfried Ochs. Soloists: Frau Anna Kaempfert, Frau Gertrud Fischer-Maretzki and Herren George A. Walter and Professor Johannes Messchaert.

On Tuesday, March 10. At the Saal Bechstein at 7.30, ninth Charitable Concert for the benefit of the Schweizerinnen-Heim, with the kind assistance of Mesdames Marta Malatesta (piano), Gracia Ricardo (song), Marie Fuchs (song) and Messrs. Nicolas Lambinon (violin) and Hjalmar Frey. At the piano, Otto Bake.

At the Beethoven Saal at 8 o'clock, III. and last concert of Theodore Spiering. At the piano Edward Collins.

At the Singakademie, at 8 o'clock, III. and last Quartet concert of Herren Dessau, Gehwald, Könecke and Espenhahn, assisted by Prof. Oscar Schubert, Hugo Rüdell, Carl Lange and Max Poike.

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Royal Opera. Herr Herold, of the Copenhagen Royal Opera, continued his *Gastspiel* on Friday as "Lohengrin". In view of his noble artistic qualities it is needless to say that he did so with excellent results. Yet he did not captivate, and was not in the least able to transfer the packed audience into that ecstatic condition which nearly every *Heldentenor* is able to do in this rôle. The simple reason for this is that Herr Herold's voice is by no means of an heroic character. A carefully trained voice with its lyrical colouring alone does not suffice for the heroic *personae* of Wagner; such rôles demand tenors of great power and compass, especially in those regions where the baritone domain is approached, and it is just these qualities which Herr Herold's voice lacks. Its compass is very small, and only sounds really good in the octave from the high B-flat downwards. All the parts of his rôle which moved within this periphery were sung splendidly, but that is all that can be said. In the lower position the exactness of the recitation suffered through the manifest weakness, and thus Herr Herold evoked nothing save respectful recognition. His histrionic talent appears to find its fullest scope in passionate emotion, rather than in the quiet dignity which invests the rôle of "Lohengrin". His appearance was certainly pleasant, but it must nevertheless be said that he appeared somewhat too neat, savouring more of a *beau garçon* than an imposing *preux chevalier* such as is inseparable from a natural conception of "Lohengrin".

Only at rare intervals did the artist succeed in entrancing the audience; one such occasion was, when after "Elsa's" fateful question, he utters the words: *Weh, nun ist all unser Glück dahin!* Here Herr Herold was grand because he was human. The other great effects were produced by the visionary *Stimmung* in his story of the Grail, at the end of the third act. If only this had not been so dragged out!

Frau Krull sang "Elsa". At the commencement her voice lacked tone, and the exactness of her intonation left much to be desired; but later she seemed to sing herself free and surprised us, especially in the third act, by her histrionic art—which carried one away—and by the mellifluous sound of her rich soprano voice.

Frau von Falken's "Ortrud" is now evolving into a triumphant and will soon be ideal if the artist remedies her uneven tone production. Herr Kiess ("Telramund"), Herr Rains ("König") and Herr Plaschke ("Heerrufer") all acquitted themselves well of their respective rôles; indeed, had the performance depended upon the efforts of these artists it would have been a very enjoyable one. But, unfortunately, the ladies and gentlemen of the choir were once more very careless, and sang terribly out of tune. The performance was conducted throughout with circumspection and taste by Herr Hagen.

Dr. Max Neuhaus.

Concert by Hans Neumann and Karl Fehling. This Ysaye pupil Herr Neumann is no longer a stranger to the Dresden public. He has frequently given us enjoyable proof of his exceptional talents as a violinist, and besides gaining many friends has earned a highly respected name. His technique has now reached a state of development quite extraordinary, and every work he touches is a success. His *staccato* is of plastic energy, his deliciously facile bowing and the delicate movements of his fingers on the board are such as we rarely have an opportunity of enjoying. Only now and then his tone falls short of that entrancing charm of sound; it does not radiate with sufficient brilliancy; especially on the A and D strings it is not quite free—I would call it clouded. But these minor blemishes disappear among the artist's other qualities, particularly his wholesome manner of making good music and his surprisingly sure and excellent taste. This was shown notably in Bach's Violin Concerto in E, of which the corner movements were played quite splendidly. Towards the conclusion of this piece we were favoured with an opportunity of admiring Herr Neumann's musical feeling and his astonishing presence of mind. His E-string went, but in spite of this misfortune he played the work to the end on the remaining three strings, without exhibiting any perceptible nervousness.

Herr Fehling proved himself a tasteful and gifted pianist in his rendering of the musically-valuable Sonata in C, op. 117, by Enrico Bossi, which he played in conjunction with Herr Neumann. In this he showed that he had learnt much and possessed good taste. Not so successful was his performance of Bach's *Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue*, for which he has not the essential monumental discrimination; his playing of this exhaled an excess of romantic perfume,—nor was he quite up to the task from a technical point of view. He completely disturbed the impression of magnificence in the Fugue by his incredibly arbitrary treatment of the tempo. Beethoven suits Herr Fehling to a much greater degree, his excellent rendering of the *Appassionata*

completely eliminating the unfavourable impression formerly received.

The small solo pieces and the Bach Concerto which Herr Neumann played in addition were accompanied by Herr Richard Schmidt with delicacy.

M. N.

Herr Baekhaus will take part, by Royal command, in the Court-concert on Tuesday next; his own concert arranged for the same evening will, therefore, begin at 7 instead of at 7.30 p.m.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 8.30 p.m. Messrs. Bachmann, Bärtich and Stenz will give a charity concert at the Neustädter Casino, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Maria Anna Children's Hospital—which is under the patronage of H. R. H. Princess Johann Georg—and to the Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsverein (Austro-Hungarian Aid Society) of Dresden. The Baroness von Knorring (piano) has kindly consented to take part in this function, as have also Frau Nast, Fräulein von Chavanne and Herr Sembach of the Royal Opera. Tickets at 6, 5, 4, and 2 marks may be obtained from H. Bock, music-sellers to the Court, Prager Strasse 9.

At the sacred concert which will be given at 7.30 tomorrow evening in the Kreuzkirche by the Royal Conservatorium, the programme will contain: organ works by Bach, Schumann, Boëllmann, Rheinberger, C. A. Fischer, and Fährmann; an Arioso from Mendelssohn's oratorio *Paulus*; an *capella* choral piece by Caldara; two choruses with orchestra by A. Schneider; a duet with chorus and orchestra from Haydn's oratorio *Die Schöpfung*.

Tickets are not required; admission to the church being free to any holder of a programme, which may be purchased at the doors.

The International Pharmacy
Reichs-Apotheke
 Grande Pharmacie Internationale
 THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
 Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

We call special attention to a popular performance of Haydn's *Creation* (*Die Schöpfung*) which will be given in the Dreikönigskirche, Neustadt, on Friday evening next at 8 p.m. by the voluntary Church Choir, assisted by eminent soloists and the band of the 1st Grenadier Regiment under Kgl. Musikdirektor Herrmann (admission at 7 p.m.). The soloists will be: Frau Martha Wermann (soprano); Herr Viggo Grote (tenor); Herr Geza v. Petényi (bass); and Herr Friedmar Töpfer, the organist of the church. Herr Wilhelm Borrmann will conduct. Tickets—altar seats 2 marks; nave 1 mark, and 50 pfennigs for numbered, and 30 pfennigs for unnumbered seats; galleries 30 pfennigs—may be obtained from F. Ries, Kaufhaus; Ad. Brauer, Haupt Strasse 2, Neustadt; R. Kramer's cigar shop, Haupt Strasse; at the Germania Droguerie, at the corner of Alaun Strasse and Louisen Strasse, and at the parish office, An der Dreikönigskirche 9, Neustadt (from 9 to 1 and 3 to 6 o'clock). The doors will be opened at 7 p.m.; the performance commences at 8.

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

The III. Chamber music concert of the Lewinger quartet will take place tomorrow, Monday, at 7 p.m. with the assistance of Herr Rudolf Feigler (piano) at the small hall of the Gewerbehau. The programme contains the following works by Beethoven: Trio for string-instruments, op. 9, No. 1; Sonata No. 4, op. 102 for piano and 'cello: piano-quartet, op. 16. Herr Lewinger is unfortunately prevented from taking part.

The Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. Every visitor to the "III. Deutsche Kunstgewerbe-Ausstellung" will still retain a lively recollection of the Saxon House with its effective internal arrangement, its amphitheatre-like garden and the tall poplars in front. In the Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908 the Saxon House will again be found. As at the former Exhibition it served to show the work of contemporary Saxon artists, so this time it will be a home of Saxon Art and Culture under the Electors. For this purpose the interior has been entirely transformed, so that there are now six large halls and nine smaller rooms available. Here Saxony's Art and Culture under the Electors will be brought before the eyes of visitors in

Hermann Moellering and Bertha Moellering
 Münchner Str. 8, 1, Dresden A. **Osteopaths**

historical truth, the historical development being demonstrated by arranging suites of rooms in accordance with the most important periods of style. The objects in the smaller rooms will be arranged more from artistic points of view, so as to show the connection of manufacture with style. The carrying out of this scheme is assured by the promise of the support of the Royal family and of the Saxon authorities, as well as of many noble families long settled in Saxony.

CONVERSATION IN THE STADT GOTHA.

"Well, Paul, here we are again. How remarkable it is that we meet regularly once a week on this hallowed spot and invariably hit upon the same theme. Whenever we meet, the first sentence exchanged between us includes the magic word *Stadt Gotha*." "Yes, I have often thought of that myself. But you see we hardly meet unless while on our way to the old place. I have often thought of writing a series of poems about the most famous resort in Dresden. Think of the magnificent language one could inscribe with the taste of that inimitable *Stadt Gotha* beer still lingering on the palate. I should like to proclaim its fame to the world at large, but—on the other hand—it would then perhaps become too overcrowded."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Pioneer Battalion No. 12, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, and the band will play in the Schlossplatz about 12.40 p.m.

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

(Continued on page 6.)

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Sunday, March 8th. *1st Sunday in Lent.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
 Monday, March 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Tuesday, March 10th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Wednesday, March 11th. *Ember Day.* 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Thursday, March 12th. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
 Friday, March 13th. *Ember Day.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Saturday, March 14th. *Ember Day.* Memorial of HENRIETTA GOSCHEN, Foundress of All Saints' Church, Dresden: Entered into rest her 90th year March 14th 1895.—8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 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, March 8th. *1st Sunday in Lent.* 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.

This evening's Organ Recital at the American Church of St. John is the Annual Benefit of the popular Organist Mr. W. Herbert Williams. The programme is as follows:

- (1) Organ: "Suite in D-minor" Theophil Muffat
 (1) Overture, (2) Allegro, (3) Sarabande, (A. D. 1727).
 (4) Rigaudon.
 (2) Violin and f a. "Largo in D" Bach.
 Organ: f b. "Adagio cantabile" Tartini.
 (3) Organ: "Pièce Héroïque" César Franck.
 (4) Violin and Organ: "Adagio in A-minor" Sinding.
 (5) Organ: "Allegro in Bb" Händel.
 Soloist: Herr Kammermusiker CARL BRAUN, violin.
 Tuesday, March 10th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Thursday, March 12th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Friday, March 13th. Litany 3.0 p.m. followed by Address on Turkish Life, Prayer Rugs and other matters of interest by Mrs. T. H. Norton.
 The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
 Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
 Rev. Alexander Ritchie, B. D., Minister of the Parish of Dunblane, Scotland.

A chain instead of swivels
 The best spectacles for nervous people and for ladies, and especially suitable as working spectacles.
Sold by
Gebr. Roettig, Dresden.
 Court opticians, Prager Str. 5.
Ed. Messter, Berlin.
 Friedrich Str. 143—149, Leipziger Str. 113.
 Catalogue free.

BERLIN

(Continued from page 2.)

At the Blüthner Saal, at 8 o'clock, IV. and last song recital (Berlin composers) of Brigitta Thielemann, accompanied at the piano by Arthur Spengler.

At the Philharmonie, at 7.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra. Director: Dr. Ernst Kunwald.

On Wednesday, March 11. At the Saal Bechstein, at 7.30, pianoforte recital of Della Thal.

At the Beethoven Saal, at 8 o'clock, popular concert of Arrigo Serato, accompanied at the piano by Erich J. Wolff.

At the Singakademie, at 8 o'clock, pianoforte recital of Marguerite Melville.

At the Philharmonie, at 7.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra (conductor Dr. Ernst Kunwald).

(Continued on page 7.)

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing current entertainments in Berlin, including theaters like Lessing Theatre, Kleines Theatre, Residenz Theatre, etc., with showtimes and prices.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN up to the 7th of March 1908.

Hotel Bristol. Zühle, Paul, New York. Vagnia, V., Courier, London. Thomson, Crael, London. Tulian, Buenos-Aires. Miss K. and E. Herwart, Wales. Hercuson, William, New York. Schwab, Charles, New York City. Simon, Mr. R., New York. Mr. Middleton, London. Menply, W. M., New York. Kaufmann, Otto, New York. Playf, L., New York. Mr. Hill, New York. Holland, J. W., London. Hirt, Louis, London. Halberstadt, New York. Dorel, J. S., London. Davis, London. Barnes, Canada.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

The Evening Standard writes: "It is almost incredible that the Emperor should take a step so little justified by diplomatic usage, and still more incredible that a Minister of the British Crown should consider that he is at liberty to engage in such an unusual correspondence without the knowledge and consent of Parliament." The Nation, a weekly paper which is often officially inspired, comments on the remarks of The Times on the Emperor's letter, and writes: "The Kaiser's temperament is well known, he speaks and writes freely and impulsively. But it is notorious that he has for many months endeavoured to improve the political relations between Germany and England. We do not believe in any case that in writing his letter he had any object of undue interference in view."

GERMAN FODDER INHIBITED.

The British Government, in order to avoid the introduction of the foot-and-mouth disease, has forbidden the import of hay and straw from Germany from the 9th instant. Exception is made in favour of packing material, manufactured straw that cannot be used as fodder, loose hay and straw the use of which for other purposes than as fodder is permitted, and hay or straw of the last-named kind that has been put on board ship for despatch before the 9th of March.

THE SHIPBUILDING STRIKE.

The Executive of the Shipwrights' Unions, says a London telegram, has decided to issue to the members detailed explanations of the terms offered by the employers, and to call for a new vote.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic Convention at Omaha expressed itself on Thursday last in favour of Mr. Bryan's candidature. Mr. Bryan severely criticised the Republican policy with regard to the trusts, tariff reform, railway legislation, and the relations of capital and labour, declaring that the Republicans adopted Democratic doctrines but failed to apply them properly. The Democrats were united, while the Republicans were divided among themselves. As the Republicans in 1896 had made use of a portion of the Democrats to beat the Democratic party, so a portion of the Republican party should be employed this year to beat the remainder of their party.

DETROIT FINANCIER'S SUICIDE.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's New York correspondent cables that the Treasurer of the Union Trust Company in Detroit has committed suicide.

ANOTHER ARBITRATION TREATY.

The arbitration treaty between Mexico and the United States, which is on the pattern of the Franco-American arbitration treaty, will be signed in a few days.

TRIUMPH OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

New York. At a fire in the five-storied school-house in Dewitt, Clinton, 2,000 scholars—thanks to the exact working of the fire drill—cleared out of the premises, without the slightest panic or mishap, in one minute and eleven seconds after the alarm was given.

KING EDWARD'S TRAVELS.

His Majesty King Edward left Paris yesterday morning at half-past ten, for Biarritz.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

SENSATIONAL EPISODE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Two Government officials have lately been removed because they shook hands with the Deputy M. Emile Constant on the day when he interpellated the Ministry. This circumstance led to an incident in the corridors of the Chamber this afternoon. M. Mandel, an Attaché, belonging to M. Clémenceau's office, who was suspected of having spread the report that the Deputy M. Astier had pointed out the two officials in question to the Premier, formally denied that he had done so. Thereupon the Deputy M. Berteaux emphatically declared that M. Mandel's statement was incorrect, gave him a push, and threatened to pull his ears. In consequence of this incident, M. Mandel has taken his discharge from the Bureau of the Premier, in order to be free to act further as he pleases. In the course of the evening he sent his seconds to M. Berteaux.

ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH MINISTER.

As M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, was returning to his residence across the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées on Friday afternoon, his carriage came in contact with a street lamp-post. The Minister received several contusions, but they are so slight that he will only require a few days' rest.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN MOROCCO.

During the debate in the Senate on the supplementary budget for Morocco, the Minister of War, General Picquart, in reply to a question addressed to him, said that the strength of the forces in Morocco had been raised by degrees to 13,000 men. The maintenance of the troops—including those at Udjda and in the Beni Snassen district—and the renewal of materials had hitherto involved an expenditure of about 16 million francs. The Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, stated that about 4 millions more had been expended by his department, not reckoning the repairs to ships which were not yet completed.

General d'Amade telegraphs to Paris: "The troops are encamped at Sidi Hajaz, 9 miles from Casablanca, on the road to Rabat. The health of the force is excellent."

GERMANY'S FIRST "DREADNOUGHT".

The "Ersatz Bayern", Germany's first 18,000 ton battleship, was launched at Wilhelmshaven yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in the presence of the Emperor, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchesses of Baden, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

The launch took place without a hitch, and the leviathan was christened the "Nassau" by the Grand Duchess.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Ambassador to China, died suddenly at Peking yesterday.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

Reuter reports from Hong Kong that the viceroy of Kwang-Tung has decided to detain the Japanese ship "Tatsu-Maru" in spite of his having received orders from Peking to settle the matter amicably.

THE LONDON PRESS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

"How long will Englishmen endure it? Shuffling and penury in dealing with the Services, blind rancour in education, nerveless surrender in Ireland, fanatical bitterness and financial brigandage on the licensing question, make a policy sowing that wind from which we can reap nothing but the whirlwind."—Telegraph.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

"The Army Estimates, like those of the senior Service, are based upon a policy of indefinite postponement. It is all of a piece. The Government, having aroused hostility and distrust throughout the country, are throwing the burden of their proper responsibilities upon their successors in office."—Standard.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

"Hitherto Ministers have looked on while agriculture was perishing under the burdens which have been piled upon the land. But if this heavy taxation of the land be lightened, the small holder may be resuscitated. All parties are agreed on the importance to the State of a sturdy peasantry. It only rests with some far-seeing Government to give effect to that agreement by legislation."—Daily Mail.

ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA.

"It is well that the flags of Wolfe and Montcalm should fly side by side at a time when their descendants are commemorating the greatness of the nation which could not be what she is, were not her debt to England and to France almost equal in the past."—Times.

DINIZULU.

"The raid into Dinizulu's country was engineered and carried out, Dinizulu was himself arrested and kept in confinement, refused bail and adequate means of preparing his defence, and is at this moment in prison without one single specific fact being advanced against him. It is well for Dinizulu that the Imperial Government holds a watching brief in the interests of British justice. There is not much of that commodity in Natal."—Daily News.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office: FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Zieten," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Antwerp March 6th. "Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Shanghai March 6th. "Roon," from Bremen for Australia, left Port Said March 7th. "Frankfurt," from Bremen for Baltimore and Galveston, passed Dover March 6th. "Princess Irene," from New York for Genoa, passed Azores March 6th. "Hannover," from Galveston for Bremen, arrived Bremen March 7th. "Cassel," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremen March 7th.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RACING.

The Jockey Club, the organization which controls the sport of horse-racing in New York State, has issued a small pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Racing." Coming from the highest source of authority on racing in the State, says the *Outlook*, this pamphlet presumably contains the best arguments that can be presented against the repeal of the Percy-Gray Law, which permits gambling on race-tracks in New York. The principal arguments seem to be these: 1. Racing is a necessity if the breed of horses is to be continually improved. The race-course furnishes the indispensable test by which the relative merit of different strains of blood and different methods of mating can be ascertained. The prizes offered by the racing associations are needed incentives to breeders to strive for improvement in the horses which they raise. 2. The money which the State Fair Associations receive from the racing associations does not come from gambling sources. It comes from gate receipts and from the restaurant and programme privileges. The crowds who pay the entrance fees are orderly, well dressed, and "thousands" of them belong to religious denominations and "would be up in arms at the merest hint of a suspicion as to their Christianity." "More than ninety per cent of them would tell inquirers that they cared nothing for the speculative side of the sport." The real attraction for them is the escape from the city into the pure air and quiet of the country, "the enjoyment of close communion with nature," and the pleasure of watching the "satin-coated horses," and the thrill of the struggle on the track. 3. "There can be no controversy whatever as to the attitude of the Jockey Club toward betting or even wagering in the individual form. It frowns upon it in the general form. It has set its face resolutely against any alliance with any speculation which may be incidental to racing, and it has taken effective steps toward the repression of any wagering which may even by reflection be attributed to the presence of racing. It regulates the one so far as it is possible to do so, and it utilizes all its efficient and competent authority to make impossible the other." By making it difficult and sometimes impossible for the pool-rooms to get prompt and accurate information as to the results of races, the Jockey Club has largely reduced betting in pool-rooms. 4. Betting "is an evil which it may be accepted will be practiced just so long as the taint of original sin is on men." It is preferable, therefore, to have it carried on under clean and wholesome conditions, as it is in the race-track enclosures. 5. Great investments which have been made under the protection of the present law will be wiped out if the law is repealed. "Is it fair to destroy the property of any man or body of men after having encouraged its creation?"

Of these arguments, which we have stated as fairly as we can, the second and third seem to us to be more potent against the contentions of the Jockey Club than for them. If ninety per cent of those who frequent the race-tracks are brought there by other attractions than the opportunity of gambling, the elimination of the gambling would deprive the tracks of only one-tenth of their supporters. Surely the tracks could survive a reduction of one-tenth in their patronage. The paragraph which we have quoted under 3 may have some meaning; but we must confess that repeated reading has failed to reveal it to us. If, by any chance, it means that the Jockey Club is opposed to betting on horse-races within the racing enclosures, it is palpably untrue; for the whole argument of the pamphlet is based upon the tacit assumption that to terminate gambling on race-tracks will terminate the racing as well. That the racing associations are opposed to betting on horse-races in pool-rooms may well be believed. For from those who gamble in pool-rooms the racing associations receive no admission fees or other financial tribute. The argument that vice which cannot be prevented should be regulated is an old and plausible one. But it has never been accepted as an American doctrine, and not even the Jockey Club, we imagine, would be willing to rest its case solely on that theory. The argument that racing is necessary to the progress of breeding is also old and widely accepted. But it is a curious fact that the horse is the only animal, one might say the only appliance, useful to man, which has had to depend for its improvement, not on man's need or desire for its practical use, but on man's wish to cater to one of his own vices. If the horse cannot be improved for man's use without deteriorating the man, the price is too high to pay for improvement. But there is a single argument which of its own force sweeps away all those of the most thoughtful advocates of race-track gambling. The people of the State of New York have decreed in the fundamental law that gambling shall not be carried on within the State, and have directed the Legislature to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. The Percy-Gray Law is not legislation appropriate to that end. It is appropriate to prevent gambling on horse-races outside the race-tracks and to permit gambling on horse-races within the race-tracks.

DRESDEN

Dr. Max Neuhaus,
formerly Korrepetitor at the Dresden and Leipzig Operas (under Prof. Nikisch).
Piano, Theory, Repertoire (opera, oratorio, songs).
Pension v. Oertzen, 26, Reichen Strasse.

Pension Kosmos Schnorr Strasse 14, I. & II.
close to Hauptbahnhof.
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.
Also elegantly furnished rooms without board.

PIANOLA



Recital
every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday
from 5-6 p. m.
Choralion Co. m. b. H.
Branch office
Dresden, Ring Strasse 17, I.
Kaufhaus Ries.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Str. 26, I.
Pleasant, sunny rooms vacant.

Established 1875.

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Grocers
10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b
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Breakfast and other Teas.
Coffee. Cocoa. Chocolate.
English and German Biscuits.
Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.
Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.
English Pickles and Sauces.
Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

C. A. CADA Tel.: 30 **Struve Strasse 30,**
6801, corner of Lüttichau Strasse.
Tailor and Breeches maker. Tailor-made costumes.
English goods only. Very moderate prices.
Formerly with E. Müller, See Strasse.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Next Departures for New York:
S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm", via Southampton and Cherbourg, March 10th.
S. S. "Rhein", direct, March 14th.
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", via Southampton and Cherbourg, March 17th.
S. S. "Barbarossa", direct, March 21st.

For Baltimore:
S. S. "Rhein", via New York, March 14th.
S. S. "Cassel", via New York, March 28th.
S. S. "Breslau", direct, April 9th.
S. S. "Chemnitz", direct, April 23rd.

For Galveston:
S. S. "Köln", via Baltimore, April 30th.
S. S. "Frankfurt", via Baltimore, May 28th.

For China and Japan:
S. S. "York", from Genoa, March 11th.
S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich", March 11th.
S. S. "Bülau", from Hamburg, March 26th.
S. S. "Prinz Heinrich", April 8th.

For Australia:
S. S. "Gneisenau", March 18th.
S. S. "Scharnhorst", April 15th.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:
By S. S. "St. Louis", March 9th (American Line).
By S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", March 11th (Norddeutscher Lloyd).
By S. S. "Savoie", March 14th (French Line).
Apply to *Fr. Bremermann*, Cabin Booking Office, Reading Room, Dresden, Prager Strasse 49, near Hauptbahnhof.

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.

The question whether gambling is only a venial vice which the State should regulate, not prohibit, was settled by the people when they adopted the Constitution. The question before the legislators is, Shall the will of the people as declared in the Constitution be executed, or palpably evaded under cover of law? The present law is a false pretense; pretending to carry out the Constitution, it skillfully contrives to permit the gambling which the Constitution prohibits. The existence of such a false pretense on the statute-book is a standing reproach to the members of the Legislature, who forget their oaths of office and defy the Constitution and the people by refusing to repeal it.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

In the *Pacific Era* for January Count Okuma, who, according to Mr. Stead, appears to be somewhat of an *enfant terrible* among the Japanese, writes an article, in which he gives the world what he calls a "History of the Korean Question". Count Okuma is filled with amazement at the moderation of the Japanese in Korea. When they at last took over the whole control of the country he declares that their action met with universal approval:—

"Everywhere, the weak command the compassion of men. The attitude of the outside world toward Korea was an exception. Instead of sympathizing with weak Korea, it seemed that the world's moral support was with Nippon, who was decidedly the stronger of the two."

This was perhaps not to be wondered at, considering the wickedness of the Koreans. Never was there a case in which it is so clearly proved that the lamb troubled the waters of the wolf. Count Okuma says:—

"The Koreans have forgotten themselves and proved foolhardy and insincere. Instead of appreciating the good things done for them, they have in their ignorance and obstinacy violated the convention which they signed placing themselves under the protection of the Nippon Government."

The Count recognizes that Japan is now responsible for the good government of the country, and praises Marquis Ito, who, he says, "has made a special study of the British policies in Egypt and the methods of Lord Cromer":—

"The police, the administrative machinery in every department, education—these are really the vital questions that ought to engage the thoughts of men who address themselves to the solution of the Korean question. And in all matters and details of Korean administration, the Resident General (Marquis Ito), I am happy to say, has the power of saying, "Go to the right," or "Go to the left." He has the power of carrying out such command without misgiving. Korea is in the palm of his hand."

How ought he to use this power? If he followed the example of Lord Cromer he would certainly reform many things which at present disgrace the administration of Japan in Korea. Count Okuma suggests, however, not so much a domestic reform as a repudiation by Japan of all treaty limits which secure to foreigners the open door of Korea. He says:—

"I would like to see the nullification of the treaties entered into between Korea and foreign Powers. The majority of such treaties have expired by limitation, but there still remain a few. The treaties in active force compel a diplomatic exchange between Korea and the treaty Powers. This, I believe, is a matter that should claim an immediate attention. The adjustment of this matter will bear many a happy fruit. The settlement of the customs tariff is one of them. But as long as Korea has its treaty obligations and understanding with other Powers as an independent Power, the unification of customs tariff between Korea and Nippon cannot be brought about without the co-operation and consent of its treaty Powers. Moreover, as I have stated, such treaties are impossible, inasmuch as Korea has lost the power of concluding such treaties as an independent State, which it no longer is. With all that, the actual existence of such treaties in force compels the maintenance of the fiction of an independent Korea. The treaties must be respected as long as they are permitted to exist. The order of the day, therefore, is to nullify the provisions of Korean treaties, and replace such treaties with the existing treaties of Nippon with different foreign Powers. There may arise some difficulties in carrying this into effect."

No doubt some difficulties may arise, and perhaps on the whole Japan would do well to let these sleeping dogs lie.

The other side of the medal is presented by Mr. Mackenzie in the February *Sunday Strand*. "Japan," says Mr. Mackenzie, "within the past four years has secured entry to Korea under the plea of friendship, making solemn promises to maintain the independence of the country, and having secured entry, she has destroyed its independence, dethroned the Emperor, and established a system of tyranny, robbery and cruel injustice. These are hard words: let the facts support them."

A Japanese newspaper proclaims, "Asia for the Asiatics, and Europe for the Europeans," is the law of nature. In Korea the Japanese are ousting the English and oppressing the Christians. Mr. Mackenzie says:—

"Here we have a case of a strong race pressing a weak one, of a non-Christian race suppressing one that is rapidly becoming Christian, and of cruelty and injustice condoned by a people who claim to be among the great civilized powers of the world. These people are our allies. It is for us to show them, by our protests as individuals and by our friendly counsel as a nation, that, in acting as she is doing in Korea, Japan is sullyng her own honour, weakening her influence, and is rapidly diminishing that esteem with which we all not so long since regarded her."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Variable winds, uncertain weather with rain or snow, temperature not much altered.

DRESDEN

(Continued from page 3.)

The V. Concert of the Royal Conservatorium took place on Thursday evening in the Vereinshaus, which was crowded, and made us acquainted with a student of real talent in the violoncellist Siegfried Grosse, a pupil of Konzertmeister Wille. The tone of the young artist is noble and of great intensity, and his execution is very thorough and certain. The two singers who appeared on this occasion were both Orgeni pupils, but their performances were not particularly interesting, as they were marked by many imperfections and inequalities. Fräul. Katharina Wolf sings florid passages and produces her high "flute" notes with great facility, but her voice is not yet fixed and the tone is somewhat throaty. Fräulein Plagewitz will perhaps be heard of again, judging from her surprisingly powerful and beautiful voice; but, considering the way in which she managed her voice, the prudence of her appearing in public so soon must be doubted. Particularly such difficult and weighty compositions as the grand solo scena "Ah perfido" (Beethoven) must be reserved for artists of the highest capacity. Fräulein Klepich, a pupil of Herr Urbach, and Fräulein Engel, of Herr R. Feigerl's class, have both learnt a great deal; but to what has been taught them they as yet add nothing of their own. Herr Schanz, a flautist, did all honour to his teacher Herr Bauer. The Draeseke composition class was represented by one pupil only, Herr Bernhard Egg. A symphonic movement from his pen was played, but it offered no great proof of talent. The gift of invention is poor, and the uninteresting themes are handled in a very pupil-like manner. Herr Pretsch conducted this composition with care and skill. Herr Willy Reuss was less fortunate in his efforts as conductor; he had the enormously difficult task allotted to him of accompanying two movements of Sgambati's pianoforte Concerto in G-minor, played by Herr Bing, a pupil of Herr Ed. Reuss, with well cultivated execution and good tone. But conductor and soloist were not quite at one, and so small mishaps occurred which were, however, soon set right by the presence of mind of the latter, and the cool-headedness of the conductor. M. N.

Konzertmeister Rudolf Bärtich has been engaged as teacher of the violin to the higher classes of the Royal Conservatorium.

The Dresdner Lehrergesangverein, conducted by Professor Friedrich Brandes, will, in their concert at the Gewerbehau on Wednesday next the 11th instant, represent "Modern Verse in Modern Music." The Verein will be assisted by Hofopernsänger Walter Sommer, of Leipzig, and the Gewerbehau orchestra. Tickets at .M 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 may be obtained from F. Ries.

The exhibition of the competitive designs for the Schiller monument to be erected in Dresden begins today. The models have been arranged in the domed hall of the Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse), where they will remain two weeks and may be seen without charge.

At the Central Theatre, *Der fidele Bauer*, this powerfully attractive operetta, can only be kept on the programme a short time longer, as the Management has contracted to produce as soon as possible Franz Lehár's newest work *Der Mann mit den 3 Frauen* which has been performed with sensational success at Vienna, and is to be brought out next week at Berlin. This evening at 7.30 *Der fidele Bauer* will be given for the 30th time, preceded in the afternoon at 3.30 by *Der Rastelbinder*, at half-prices.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Undine.

Romantic Opera in four acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.

Cast:

Bertalda, Duke Heinrich's daughter	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Hugo von Ringstetten, knight	Herr Grosch.
Kühleborn, a mighty king of water-fairies	Herr Plaschke.
Tobias, an old fisherman	Herr Büssel.
Martha, his wife	Frau Bender-Schäfer
Undine, their adopted daughter	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Father Heilmann	Herr Puttlitz.
Veit, Hugo's attendant	Herr Rüdiger.
Hans, butler	Herr Erwin.
The Duke's chancellor	Herr Pust.

PLOT. Knight Hugo, with his attendant Veit, has been seeking adventure in accordance with the wishes of the Duke's daughter, Bertalda. Hugo falls in love with Undine, adopted daughter of a fisherman and marries her; though she says she has no soul, and is, in reality the daughter of Kühleborn, King of the water-spirits, who is very angry when he hears from Veit that Hugo may be unfaithful when he meets Bertalda again. Undine tells Hugo she is a water-spirit, and can only win a soul by a man's constancy. Bertalda is proved to be the daughter of Undine's foster-parents, and is turned out of the castle, but Hugo becomes unfaithful and Undine returns to her father, while Hugo takes Bertalda to live with him. He has all the wells closed, but Veit, in pity for Undine, uncovers one, and she appears just as Hugo is about to marry Bertalda. Hugo, in remorse, falls dead at her feet, the floods come up and cover everything, and Hugo's soul is pardoned on condition that he remains in the watery kingdom of Undine.

Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

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Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Carmen.

Opera in four acts. Music by Georges Bizet.

Cast:

Carmen	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Don José	Herr Herold a. G.
Escamillo, bull-fighter	Herr Plaschke.
Zuniga, lieutenant	Herr Wachter.
Moralés, sergeant	Herr Nebuschka.
Micaëla, a country-girl	Fräul. Seebe.
Dancalro, } smugglers	(Herr Erwin.
Remendado, }	(Herr Rüdiger.
Frasquita, } female gipsies	(Fräul. Keldorfer.
Mercédès, }	(Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed; Carmen has been arrested, but Don José connives at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.

Tuesday night	Der Rattenfänger von Hameln	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Die Fledermaus	7
Thursday night	Oberon	7.30
Friday night	Salome	7.30
Saturday night	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	7.30
Sunday night	Don Juan	7
Monday night	Die Tochter des Regiments	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Dr. Klaus	at 7.30
Monday night	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
Tuesday night	Vater und Sohn	7.30
Wednesday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	7.30
Thursday night	Die Nibelungen	7
Friday night	Hedda Gabler	7.30
Saturday night	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	6
Sunday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	7.30
Monday night	Hedda Gabler	7.30

Concert Agency H. Bock.
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Residenz Theatre.

This afternoon	Die lustige Witwe	at 3.30
Tonight	Haus Löwey	7.30
Monday night	Der Zochpreller	7.30
Tuesday night	Ein Walzertraum	7.30
Wednesday night	Die Glocken von Corneville	7.30
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum	7.30
Friday night	Das Jungfernstift	7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	7.30

Central Theatre.

This afternoon	Der Rastelbinder	at 3.30
Tonight	Der fidele Bauer	7.30
Monday night	Der fidele Bauer	7.30
Tuesday night	Der fidele Bauer	7.30
Wednesday night	Der fidele Bauer	7.30
Thursday night	Der fidele Bauer	7.30
Friday night	Der fidele Bauer	7.30
Saturday night	Der fidele Bauer	7.30

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Royal Kasperstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Fridays 10-3 and 7-5, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-3. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12 .M 0.50, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays closed.

Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. 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 .M 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .M 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .M 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 .M 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 Eriar. Fresco decorations for the Kurhaus at Wiesbaden etc. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sundays 11-3. Entrance fee .M 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays .M 0.50.

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ENGLISH AS HE WAS WROTE.

Perhaps the following amusing letter from a French correspondent will show the pitfalls into which a dictionary will lead students of natural languages, if used without knowledge:—

Gentleman,—Since soon three years that I learn the English language, I perceive myself that I know not as very few. I seek to find a correspondent four learn of more an more this language, but I know not where an to ask for one. One of my friends give me your address. I earned myself of you to write. I shall be you very grateful if you powered to give me this correspondent that I have been so fetched.

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(Continued from page 4.)

On Thursday, March 12. At the Saal Bechstein, at 8 o'clock, III. Chamber Music concert of *Fanny Davies* (piano); assisted by *Karl Klingler* (violin), *Arthur Williams* (cello), and *Robert Repky* (horn).

At the Beethoven Saal, at 8 o'clock, I. pianoforte recital of *Ferruccio Busoni*.

At the Singakademie at 8 o'clock, concert (of his own compositions) of *Felix Nowowiejski*; assisted by the Philharmonic orchestra, Frau *Luise Geller-Wolter*, Herr *Otto Becker* (organ) and a mixed choir of 150 persons.

At the Philharmonie, at 8 o'clock, concert of the *Berliner Liedertafel* (choir master: Kgl. Musikdirektor *Franz Wagner*) assisted by Konzertmeister *Hans Lange* (violin) of the Frankfurt Opera House.

At the Kgl. Hochschule für Musik, at 8 o'clock, concert of the *Berliner Lehrer Gesang-Verein* (conductor: Professor *Felix Schmidt*), soloist: *Eva Lessmann*.

On Friday, March 13. At the Saal Bechstein at 7.30, II. song recital of *Leonore Wallner*; at the piano *Coenraad V. Bos*.

At the Beethoven Saal, at 8 o'clock, III. song recital of *Julia Culp*, accompanied by *Erich J. Wolff*.

At the Singakademie, at 8 o'clock, II. pianoforte recital of *Wassily Sapelnikoff*.

On Saturday, March 14. At the Saal Bechstein, at 7.30, last pianoforte recital of *Anton Foerster*.

At the Beethoven Saal, at 8 o'clock, concert of *Hans Hermanns* (piano) and *Alfred Saal* (cello) with the Philharmonic orchestra (conductor Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*).

At the Singakademie, at 8 o'clock, XXXI. concert of the *Barth'sche Madrijal-Vereinigung* (conductor *Arthur Barth*).

On Sunday, March 15. At the Saal Bechstein, at 7.30, II. recitation-evening of *Ernst* and *Edda Nootbaar*.

At the Philharmonie, at 6.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra (conductor Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*).

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