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THE GUARANTEES OF PEACE.

It is good that those who follow the development of politics from day to day, whether at home or abroad, should occasionally pause in order to estimate in what direction the general trend of affairs is leading. The study of narrow controversies,—and most of the controversies of every day are nothing if not narrow,—must help to blind us to the significance of large political movements and aspirations. The controversies are narrow, however, not so much in the sense that they ignore the vital issues of politics, as that they treat them sectionally, and the danger, therefore, is that from such a treatment there grows a state of mind which, in a moment of crisis, or the possibility of crisis, loses all sense of proportion; in varying degrees it tends to overestimate or else to underestimate the gravity of situations as soon as they begin to menace equability. A simpler way of putting the matter would perhaps be to say that political speculation becomes flurried as soon as it begins to be hustled by events. The ordinary political controversies, in England much more than in Germany, quite rightly avoid the speculative element; they are retrospective rather than constructive, and they follow the preference of most men for theory cautiously, qualifying fact rather than theory, rebounding at a tangent from some significant piece of information. But occasionally it is good, we repeat, that one should abandon this attitude in order to look at the larger horizon which bounds the political disensions of Parliaments, libraries, and dining-tables. Further, we must satisfy ourselves that the coherence of the part is also the coherence of the whole.

Politics is a profession, it is true. If an estimate could be attempted of the motives which impel the majority of men to take a share in the government of their country we have no doubt that personal ambition would be put down as the predominating aim. But, having once conceded this point there is no further need for cynicism or disparagement. The personal motive cannot be a sufficient motive for those who wish to influence as well as to adorn. Such politicians are bound to find a system or idea or principle—call it which you will—towards which their efforts are consistently directed. In home politics this is a simple or a complex matter according to the personality of individuals; it is also affected by the fact that the number of men who consider themselves competent to influence home politics is greater than the number who wish to influence foreign affairs. But in foreign affairs it is more difficult to hit on method and consistency, largely because foreign policy is something that is made for nations quite as much as something which nations make for themselves. The elements with which one deals are more unstable than the elements which predominate in home affairs, and one even pays for injudicious friendship as dearly as for superfluous enmity.

These general considerations assist in warding off an undue sense of disappointment when the time comes for taking stock of the achievements of the last few months. After having tried and found wanting the principle of the balance of power as an ideal of policy as well as a plan of expediency, we have adopted as the guiding motive of diplomacy the maintenance of peace and the progress of civilization. The past year has shown in various ways that these aspirations manage to exist comfortably on paper but are not strengthened in the rough-and-tumble of actual diplomacy. We opened the year in a spirit of hope rather than of assurance. The Hague Conference, the continuance of the troubles in Russia, the Moroccan embroglio, the racial questions on the Pacific, the industrial unrest all over the world, the difficulties in India—these various problems demonstrated in many ways that we were still far from a condition of affairs which could be interpreted as making for the peace of nations or the sympathy of races and classes towards one another. There have also been events, since the beginning of the year, whose influence is certainly not in the direction of greater good-will. In Persia civilization has either received a set-back, or else it is being advanced along avenues of which we can only approve by a stretch of philosophic foresight. In Morocco



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STOP PRESS NEWS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Rome, March 11. The *Agenzia Stefani* reports that the Italian Government is in receipt of a telegram, forwarded by the steamship "Cabrera" from Zanzibar, to the effect that the Suliman tribe supported by some of the Mad Mullah's followers had attacked another tribe in the vicinity of Djelib on February 29, killing 30 members and driving off their cattle. In consequence of this foray the Italian garrison at Merca and Djelib attacked the assailants on March 3, killing 400 of the Suliman tribesmen and 60 of the Mullah's men. The Italian casualties were one man killed and two Askaris wounded.

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the French have at last adopted a change of policy which, whatever its merits, shows clearly that the work of the past has been a disappointment. The Concert of Europe has been disturbed in the Near East by the ambitions of Austria-Hungary. The Anglo-Russian Agreement, at the best a bargain between rivals, has been coldly received by those Powers whose interests lie outside the sphere of the contracting parties, so that it is in a sense less a contribution to peace than an impetus to dissatisfaction. Finally, the relations between England and Germany, which were beginning to show some improvement, have been somewhat agitated.

In these events we see clearly the differentiation between principle, on the one hand, and political motive, on the other. Although it is perhaps true that in home politics the personal motive is to the political motive what in diplomacy the national motive is to the international principle, there is this difference—in home politics the two may coincide; in foreign politics they coincide only by the application of a venerable fiction. Nations, while we maintain the national system, must be self-seeking in order to be healthy, and the peace of the world may be as good an excuse as any other for pressing towards an advantage which one nation particularly desires. It is fair, therefore, to adopt the fiction but to judge of events from that standpoint of actual opportunity and actual aims; otherwise, even real progress must seem like a conspiracy to defraud us of legitimate expectations. The best we can say of the present year, when every allowance has been made for human shortcomings, is that there has been a fairly equal distribution of disappointments. We are awaiting the application in Macedonia and Persia of the results of British policy; and if anything ensues from this there will be some cause for satisfaction. In other quarters there are possibilities in the opposite direction. But whether we go backward or forward, the true element of progress must be, from the nature of things, a secondary consideration with those who condition it.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The discussion over the Navy Estimates was continued on Tuesday, when Mr. Balfour asked whether Germany, in the autumn of 1911, would not have 13 battleships of the "Dreadnought" class and England only 12. In asking the question he assumed: first, that the dates now fixed for the laying down of the ships in Germany and England would be adhered to; secondly, that the naval programme of Germany would be maintained as hitherto; and thirdly, that, as the German Minister of Marine had declared to be the case, the rapidity with which ships could be built was practically equal in the two countries.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, replied that no difference of opinion existed on the two sides of the House with reference to two points, viz. that England must maintain her unassailable supremacy, and that the two-Power standard was a good and practicable one for that purpose. Mr. Balfour's question was confined to ships of the "Dreadnought" and "Invincible" class, and had not touched the question of the two-Power standard, in dealing with which the ships of other classes must be taken into account. Mr. Balfour's assumption that Germany would possess 13 ships of the "Dreadnought" class in November 1911 was based on two assumptions: first, that the German programme would be carried out to the letter; and secondly, that the rapidity with which ships can be built in Germany would ensure the completion of every single ship within 30 months of her keel being laid. It was his, Mr. Asquith's, belief with regard to the second assumption that grave doubts were justified as to whether the present rapidity of construction could be maintained. He could answer for it that, if the probability should become apparent that the German naval programme will be carried out as it stands on paper, the Government will hold it to be their duty to take care that provision is made for a sufficient number of ships, and for laying them down in sufficient time, to prevent the numerical superiority of Germany becoming a fact.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Reuter's Bureau learns that President Fallières will pay a visit to England in May. The arrangements for the visit have not yet been definitely decided, yet there is ground for the belief that President Fallières' journey will be in the nature of a State visit, returning the one paid by King Edward to President Loubet in 1903.

A despatch from Paris of yesterday says that, on the occasion of M. Fallières' visit to England in May next he will be accompanied by M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Continued on page 2.)

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BERLIN

The well-known Russian pianist Ossip Gabrilovitch gave a concert on Wednesday at the Beethoven Saal. Without doubt he is an excellent pianist, fully matured as far as technique goes; and yet he does not fire his audience. We fully admit that he makes every endeavour to give his playing a delicate and elegant character, but, unfortunately, more than the intention is not evident. He lacks individuality, and although many of his productions at the concert were incomparably charming and differentiated, the lack of originality was, nevertheless, undeniable. The programme chosen by the artist was rather variegated. Foremost among the numbers were Schubert's A-minor Sonata op. 42, and Chopin's B-flat minor Sonata, and then came four "Songs Without Words" by Mendelssohn, followed by works of Tschaiakowsky, Henselt, Liapounow and Liszt, and the artist himself. All these pieces in many instances sounded artificial, intentionally bizarre and full of arbitrariness. It cannot be sufficiently regretted that this very talented artist has such a strongly pronounced tendency towards mannerism, so that among all his brilliant gifts the noblest are missing,—simplicity and quiet, dignified strength.

On Saturday Frau Iduna Walter-Choinanus gave her II Song Recital of this season at the Beethoven Saal, with a programme which excelled by the charm of its composition. By the side of two sacred songs by Dvorák there was a whole series of "Brautlieder" by Cornelius, and these were followed by songs of Wolf, Berlioz, Richard Wetz and Weingartner. The artiste has magnificent vocal material which is excellently trained in every respect. Her alto voice in the lower registers is of a wonderful velvety colouring, while the freshness of her high notes have a most exhilarating effect upon the hearer without degenerating into sharpness. Judging by the warmth and feeling of her rendering Frau Iduna Walter-Choinanus must be numbered with the greatest singers of the day. Songs like Hugo Wolf's "Der Freund" or "Er ist's" we have but rarely heard sung to such complete perfection. It may here be said that Cornelius and Wolf seem to suit the artiste's style best of all. The manner in which the singer allows the final syllables of her words to sound on, how she does justice to every motion, the perfection with which she sings any kind of song from the simple Volkslied to those of tense dramatic power, such as Berlioz's "Geist der Rose" from "Die Sommernächte", is worthy of the highest praise. The only discordant notes during an evening so full of enjoyment were the songs by Richard Wetz, which are nothing but reminders of well-known refrains. The accompaniments were played on the piano by Herr Paul Juon in a tactful and poetic manner.

In the Berlin concert-halls there is a perceptible spirit of adieu. The Philharmonic Choir gave its last concert of the season on Monday, when Professor Siegfried Ochs had arranged a Bach Cantata evening. Unfortunately, owing to his sudden indisposition, we were cheated out of the delight of hearing Johannes Messchaerts with his wonderful vocal art. For the same reason the programme had to be changed. Instead of the Cantatas "Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme" and "Du Hirte Israel", the Cantatas "Christ lag in Todesbanden" and "Nun ist das Heil" were rendered. During the interim Herr George A. Walter sang Bach's air "Seht was die Liebe

tut". It must be counted to the credit of Professor Ochs that he has educated the public into listening to such music. It is a fact that nowadays an audience is no longer fatigued at hearing several works of a similar kind by the same composer, such as is the case during these Cantata evenings. The excellence of the Philharmonic Choir's performances has often enough been dilated upon, and at their last concert it was again manifest to what a high degree this Choir and its leader have acquired the spirit of Bach's creations. Possibly the unforeseen and consequently sudden change of programme slightly marred the effect as a whole, albeit the performance was excellent beyond criticism. The soloists of the evening: Frau Anna Kaempfert, Frau Gertrud Fischer-Maretzki, Herr Kammermänger George A. Walter, and the Philharmonic orchestra with Messrs. Jan Gerstenkamp, Kern, Hanisch, Vanderbank, Feist and Herr Irrgang, as well as the Philharmonic Choir and its leader, Professor Siegfried Ochs, are deserving of the highest encomiums. G. M. A. G.

Today, at 8 o'clock, the last concert of Bronislaw Huberman will take place in the Mozart Saal. The occasion will be a Beethoven-Brahms evening. The programme is as follows: Beethoven: Violin Concerto; Brahms: Violin Concerto; Beethoven: Romance in G; Brahms-Joachim: Hungarian dances. Herr Huberman will be accompanied by the Mozart orchestra, conducted by Kapellmeister A. Mondel.

The Vossische Zeitung reports that a significant and interesting discovery in connection with Mozart's early musical training will shortly be made public by Professor Rudolph Gené, the founder of the Berlin Mozart-Gemeinde. This is a thick volume of music written by Mozart's father himself and bearing the following dedication: "To my dear son Wolfgang Amadé on his sixth name-day from his father.—Leopold Mozart. Salzburg, October 31st 1762." The highly interesting volume, which is in the possession of a private individual, contains 126 musical pieces, arranged in systematic succession for the purpose of teaching the child, not only the technique, but also the theory of music.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B. Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month). 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany. Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg. AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class. 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.0 p.m. Song Service. Wednesdays: 4.0 p.m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a.m. till 6.0 p.m. Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor. (Office hour 1—2 p.m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

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KING ALFONSO AT BARCELONA.

The fears expressed by his relations and Ministers at the visit of the King of Spain to Barcelona, sometimes termed "the city of bombs," have not yet been realised. The youthful monarch has too often given proof of his dauntless courage for this dangerous visit to excite much surprise, but it is known that his mother, his wife, and the Prime Minister all attempted to dissuade him from the project, or at least to persuade him to postpone it until Barcelona was in a more tranquil state.

King Alfonso arrived in Barcelona on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock and was sympathetically greeted by a vast crowd, while the Austrian and Spanish warships fired salutes. From the station the King proceeded to the Town Hall, which will be his residence during the visit. The building was surrounded by students who cheered themselves hoarse when the monarch appeared, and the enthusiasm pervading the crowd was, according to the telegram, quite extraordinary. After attending a Te Deum, the King appeared on the City Hall balcony, and again the tumultuous cheering broke out. A number of troops marched past the balcony and were inspected by King Alfonso.—From these accounts it is manifest that the deep-rooted republicanism of the Catalonians has been temporarily subdued by their admiration of a King who refused to believe that he was unsafe amongst his people, and who declined the offer of a special

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing current entertainments in Berlin, including venues like Royal Opera House, Deutsches Theatre, and various smaller theatres, with their respective programmes and times.

A. Erichson (Pupil of v. Bülow) Winterfeld Str. 19, II. teaches the art of pianoforte-playing & singing in the concert hall. Opera-part studies.

Prof. Ida Lürig Officier d'Academie (Marchesi Method) Neue Ansbacher Str. 9, Berlin W

Elsa Blessmann Elegant Robes. Individual taste. Meierotto Strasse 3. W. 15.

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory Luckenwalde bei Berlin.

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

Advertisement for 'THE LIGHT' American Defective Institution, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the institution's services.

Elia Bartolini. Italian Restaurant. Königin Augusta Str. 19 at the Potsdamer Brücke.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAR.

According to a New York telegram, the attacks in Kentucky against merchants and planters who sell to the Tobacco Trust are increasing. Many negroes who worked on the plantations have been flogged and driven from the locality by the incensed Trust opponents.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST RUSSIAN GIRL.

At the request of the St. Petersburg public prosecutor the New York police have arrested Olga Stein, a Russian Revolutionary, who is alleged to have betrayed Russian naval and military secrets, the knowledge of which she obtained by extortion. The Federal authorities are of the opinion that the extradition of the girl to Russia, under the existing circumstances, would be contrary to the law. In spite of this, however, proceedings with a view to extradition have been commenced against the girl, owing to her being charged with having committed forgeries and embezzlements to the amount of 100,000 roubles (\$50,000). Pending the issue of these proceedings the accused is being detained in custody by the New York police.

bodyguard on the occasion of his sojourn in the second largest city of his realm.

KING HAAKON'S PALACE FIRED ON.

An amazing outrage occurred on Tuesday at Christiania, says a telegram, when a Swede, armed with a modern Remington repeating rifle, fired ten or twelve shots at the Royal Palace, several of the bullets breaking the windows and embedding themselves in the walls of the apartments. The man was immediately seized and handed over to the police. He was conveyed to the police-station where he announced that he had intended to shoot King Haakon. He was searched by the police, who found 50 or 60 cartridges concealed on him. It is believed that the man is a lunatic. King Haakon and Queen Maud are at present staying at Voxenkollen.

HAMBURG PLAGUE-THREATENED.

The Hamburg police authorities issued the following notice on Tuesday: Rats believed to be infected with the plague were found on board the steamship "Cap Roca," which arrived here from the River Plate. A special apparatus will be utilised to kill the rats on board the ship, after which the usual disinfecting and precautionary measures will be taken. No cases of the disease have occurred among the crew.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

This being the 87th birthday of H.R.H. the Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, Graf Montgelas, the Bavarian ambassador to the Saxon court, has issued invitations for an official dinner at his residence.

A Munich despatch states that the Prince Regent has conferred upon Graf v. Montgelas, the Bavarian ambassador in Dresden, the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Bavarian Crown.

Pianoforte Recital by Wilhelm Backhaus. About ten years ago the Berlin pianoforte teacher Karl Klindworth said in private conversation that he had great fears for the future of the pianist's art because the real talents had died out and there was no rising generation to take their places. How unfounded such fears were has been already proved, for there is now a crowd of young pianists of weight, ability, and musical gifts such as have never before been met with in abundance so great. To the list of honour which includes the names of P. Albert, Paderewski, Busoni, and Sauer, have been added in recent times young pianists of first-rate merit, like Godowsky, Ignaz Friedman, Joseph Sливinski, and Wilhelm Backhaus; all of them artists of stupendous ability and marked personality. Wilhelm Backhaus has at present come most of all into fashion, in spite of the fact that he, with his quiet style of objective interpretation, has in the long run the least to say to us. He who has heard him two or three times knows him, and has become his good friend. Such friendships are valuable for both parties when they are based on a sound musical foundation. Both parties become accustomed to each other, and will remain loyal to each other, even without any strong fresh impulse. But such an impulse Herr Backhaus now supplies for us: at the concert which he gave in the crowded Vereinshaus on Tuesday this was the Paganini Variations of Brahms which, on account of their enormous difficulty, are seldom heard. I heard them played a year or two ago by Ignaz Brüll, but not to advantage, because the technical difficulties inherent in Brahms' compositions overshadowed the musical beauty of the work. But the way in which Herr Backhaus mastered those difficulties—vaulting recklessly over break-neck passages and taking them with youthful elasticity in his stride, as it were—was astounding. If, with all his ability and the crystal clearness of his playing, he only had the kindling spark that could once in a while lead to a great explosion, such as we lately heard at Ignaz Friedman's concert! But as it is we have only a beautiful flood of light, full of wonderful colour but wanting the real glow. And such a glow the best friendship needs, if it is not in course of time to lapse into ordinary routine. The audience greeted friend Backhaus in the warmest manner. *M. N.*

these trifles to real works of art. So much is possible to the great strength of an important creative artist. And when she sings songs in which her re-creative mastery is devoted in a congenial spirit to the work of real creative power, one lives in rapture indescribable. Such a work of art becomes then an experience which every hearer shares; then the mysterious truth is realised that every one of the audience fancies himself an artist in whose soul the same chords are struck that inspired the poet's song. More beautifully and touchingly the songs of Hugo Wolf could not be sung, more lastingly affecting those of Richard Strauss could not have been rendered, than they were on this occasion. The audience applauded enthusiastically, and would not be satisfied until a number of encores had been given. The effect of these fine performances was much enhanced by the splendid accompaniments of Herr Christian Christiansen on the pianoforte, and it was natural that at the close of the concert he should share with the singer in the applause. *M. N.*

The *III. Aufführungsabend* of the *Tonkünstler-Verein* at the Gewerbehau tomorrow, Friday, begins at 6.30 instead of at 7 o'clock as usual. Frau Bauer-Ziech (harp) and Herr Georg Grosch (tenor), both of the Royal Opera, will assist. The programme is as follows: (1) The 23rd psalm, for tenor to the accompaniment of the harp and harmonium, by Franz Liszt. (2) Quintet in C, for 2 violins, 2 violas and violoncello, by W. A. Mozart. (3) Fantasy-Sonata in A, for flute and piano, by Max Meyer-Olbersleben (director of the Royal School of Music at Würzburg). (4) Quintet in F-minor, for piano, 2 violins, viola and violoncello, by Johannes Brahms.

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

The Mozartverein has arranged an extra-concert, to take place on the 25th inst., for the benefit of the Unruhstiftung for poor sick children; Frau Lulu Mysx-Gmeiner will be the soloiste of the evening. This concert is not only for members of the Verein,—as some rumours have it—on the contrary non members will be very welcome, and it is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing an excellent concert and, at the same time, furthering the object of providing for little children in case of sickness.

With reference to the coming *Bustag-Konzert* of the Robert Schumann'sche Singakademie in the Frauenkirche, the Church authorities have issued a notice that the unpleasant draughts which have often been complained of in that Church have now been entirely prevented. The Church is now connected for heating purposes with the heating station of the town and any desired temperature is, therefore, easily obtained. By the construction of an inner glass-roof at the top of the dome, and by providing every door with two screens, in addition to the heavy curtains already there, draughts have been rendered impossible; all the more so as each door will be kept shut by a person stationed there for the purpose.

The concert of Frieda Hollstein (song) and Anny Eisele (pianoforte) will be given on Tuesday the 24th instant at the Palmengarten.

Sven Scholander will give his second and last song recital, with lute accompaniments, at the Palmengarten on Saturday the 28th instant.

Professor Bertrand Roth, in his Beethoven concert at the Palmengarten on Tuesday the 31st instant, will play the following Sonatas: op. 7; op. 27 No. 2 ("Moonlight"); op. 28 (Pastoral); op. 81a (Les Adieux).

Fräulein Julia Culp's second and last song recital will be given at the Vereinshaus on Wednesday, April 1.

(Continued on page 4.)

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Oberon, King of the Elves.

Romantic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

Oberon, King of the Elves	Herr Grosch.
Titania, his wife	Fräul. Wenzel.
Puck	Frau Bender-Schäfer
Droll	Fräul. Keldorfer.
A mermaid	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Harun al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad	Herr Erwin.
Rezia, his daughter	Frau Abendroth.
Fatima, her confidante	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Babekan, Persian Prince	Herr Büssel.
Almansor, Emir of Tunis	Herr Puttlitz.
Roschana, his wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Abdallah, a pirate	Herr Nebuschka.
Two gardeners	(Herr Hahn.)
The Emperor Charlemagne	(Herr Seiter.)
Hüon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne	Herr Holder.
Scherasmin, his esquire	Herr v. Bary.
	Herr Kiess.

PLOT. Oberon has quarrelled with Titania, and they have vowed not to be reconciled until they find a pair of lovers faithful in adversity. Oberon's servant Puck, wandering to find what his master needs, hears of Hüon of Bordeaux who, having slain Charlemagne's son in a duel, has been ordered to go to Bagdad to slay the favourite sitting on the Caliph's left and to wed the Caliph's daughter, Rezia. Puck makes Hüon and Rezia see each other in a vision and fall in love with each other. Oberon gives the former a magic horn and to his esquire, Scherasmin, a magic cup. Rezia is to marry Babekan, but she has hated him ever since she saw Hüon in her dream. Fatima, her maid, hears of Hüon's arrival in Bagdad. At the beginning of the second act the Caliph is about to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, but Hüon, recognising Rezia as the maiden of his dream, kills Babekan. The Turks attack him, but Scherasmin remembers the horn in time and on his blowing it, Oberon transports the lovers to the sea shore where, together with Scherasmin and Fatima, they embark on a ship. Oberon, to make trial of their mutual love in adversity, bids Puck raise the spirits of the storm. They are shipwrecked. Rezia is captured by pirates and Hüon, attempting to rescue her, is wounded and left senseless on the beach. Scherasmin and Fatima are sold as slaves to the Emir of Tunis. Hüon has been thrown into a magic sleep by Oberon and, on waking after seven days, finds himself in the Emir's garden. Fatima discovers that Rezia is in the Emir's harem. Hüon receives a message bidding him come to the myrtle tower at night, but is horrified to find the lady who meets him is Roschana, the Emir's wife, who has fallen in love with him. The Emir discovers the pair and orders Hüon to be burnt and Roschana to be drowned. Rezia begs for Hüon's life, but the Emir will not listen and orders her to be burnt with her lover. Scherasmin is in despair, but finding the horn, blows it and all the Emir's slaves find themselves compelled to dance to its strains. Oberon appears with his reconciled wife Titania, and conveys the lovers to Paris, where Charlemagne welcomes Sir Hüon and his bride.

Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Friday night	Salome	at 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	Die Nibelungen	at 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

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Friday night	Das Jungfernstift	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der fidele Bauer	at 7.30
Friday night	Der fidele Bauer	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der fidele Bauer	" 7.30

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Concert of Tilly Koenen. When a singer of such importance as Fräulein Tilly Koenen gives a concert it should be a fête-day for the musical public, and no place should be left vacant in the concert hall. The wonderfully grand and beautiful voice of this excellent artist is now in the finest condition, equally full-toned in the rich low register and in the brilliant high notes; and what she achieves with these perfectly cultivated means, the way in which she employs this rare material in interpretations of penetrating impressiveness, surpasses description. Important artistic personalities such as this Dutch singer always tell us something new, no matter how often we may have heard them, because their's is the art that causes the artist to be forgotten in the work produced, and that lifts the hearer into regions in which all that is low and commonplace disappears, in which everything is gilded with the gold of eternal beauty. When one considers this highest artistic effect, one understands how Fräulein Tilly Koenen can free the dull "Kinderlieder" of her fellow-countrywoman Catharina van Rennes from all dross, and ennoble

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

General d'Amade telegraphs to Paris that the French casualties at the battle fought on Sunday last were one killed and seven wounded. The march of the French troops to Abd el Kerim was only slightly interrupted by weak detachments of the enemy.

The *Petit Parisien* reports from Tangier that Mulai Hafid's situation has become very inauspicious. Two of his ministers have already, through mediators, been intriguing with Abdul Asiz, in order to withdraw their allegiance from Mulai Hafid and to bring about his overthrow. Under these circumstances the restoration of order in Morocco should be greatly facilitated.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Tientsin that Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Chinese maritime customs, has given up his intended leave of absence in consequence of the strained relations at present existing between China and Japan over the "Tatsu-Maru" affair.

ANOTHER MUNICH BLACKMAILING CASE.

The General Army Surgeon Herr Wagner, of Munich, received a blackmailing letter from an unknown writer, threatening the publication of different intimate anecdotes relating to Herr Wagner if he did not immediately promise to pay several hundred marks. The money, said the letter, was to be deposited under the carpet in the officer's house. Upon receiving this communication Herr Wagner wisely advised the police. The house was watched, but up to the present no arrest has been made.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN PERSIA.

A London newspaper reports that serious disorder has broken out in Scheras. Two influential Mullahs have been killed, and a number of men are advancing against Teheran. The reactionaries are very busy. The Cabinet, in spite of the situation, remains inactive.

BAPTISM OF YOUNGEST ITALIAN PRINCESS.

The baptismal ceremony of Princess Johanna, born on November 13 last, took place yesterday in the Quirinal at Rome in the presence of the royal family and dignitaries of the court.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR.

The Italian author Edmondo d'Amicis died suddenly at Bordighera yesterday morning.

He was born in 1846, and attained literary distinction by his personal diaries and books of descriptive travel. These are worthy of consideration for a certain charm of expression and grace of thought. In 1882 he was drawn into the Italian Socialist movement, and was an active propagandist of its principles, particularly in favour of suffrage extension.

WINTRY WEATHER IN THE NORTH.

A Copenhagen telegram states that reports have reached there from Stockholm and Christiania of a severe snowstorm which has been raging since Tuesday throughout the Scandinavian Peninsula, and which still continues. Railroad traffic is seriously interrupted, as is also steamship communication along the coast.

PRACTICING TO SHOOT HIS WIFE.

"I am going to kill you some day, but first I will just practice for a few days," John Wandsell, a negro, of Columbo street, East End, Pittsburg, is alleged to have said to his wife when he showed her a revolver he had just bought. Wandsell, says a Pittsburg paper, was arrested last week for his alleged "practicing." He was held as a suspicious person.

Mrs. Sadie Wandsell, who requested that her husband be arrested, is suffering greatly from fright. She told the officers at the station house that after Wandsell had shown her the revolver he compelled her to stand against the wall while he shot at her. She says the bullet lodged in the wall just above her head.

This morning Wandsell, according to his wife's story, is alleged to have "practiced" again. She says he made her sit in a rocking chair while he fired two shots to see how close he could come without hitting her, and that one of the bullets passed close to her right ear and the other went under her left arm. She ran to the police station and informed the police.

Wandsell was in a very ill humour when he saw his wife in the station house, and to get away from the officers holding him in an effort to attack the woman.

DRESDEN

At a concert arranged by the Royal Conservatorium to take place at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening next beginning at 7 o'clock, the music will be performed by pupils on the foundation of the institution.

A grand exhibition of antlers, which is to be held at the Zoological Gardens from the 23rd to the 31st of May, will no doubt be very attractive to many of our readers. There will be on exhibition antlers of stags, elk, fallow buck, and roebuck; horns of chamois; heads, skins, stuffed birds—all from animals shot between March 1, 1902 and February 1908. There will also be some interesting monstrosities and some specimens from Africa &c. on exhibition. On Thursday (ascension day) May 28th a show of sporting dogs at the Zoo will add to the attractions of the event.

The programme of this evening's Orchestral Concert at the Gewerbehause will be as follows:— (1) Festival Overture, Lortzing; (2) Priska, Italian Serenade (first time), Rupprecht; (3) Melody, Bolzoni (by request); (4) Akt III Scene 2 from *Lohengrin*, Wagner; (5) Overture, *Euryanthe*, Weber; (6) Carmen-Fantasia for Violin, Hubay (by request); (7) Tonbilder, *Les Huguenots*, Meyerbeer; (8) Norwegian Rhapsody, Svendsen; (9) My Old Kentucky Home, Kranich; (10) Waltz, "Frühlingsstimmen", Strauss; (11) March, "Im lenkbaren Luftschiff" (first time), Mowiewieski.

On Saturday evening next there will be a grand Symphony Concert, with the assistance of the Norwegian singer Fräulein Adelaide Welhaven and the Norwegian composer Fräulein Magda Bugge, from Christiania.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

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.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz edition, to appear March 19th.
"Flower o'the Orange" by Agnes and Egerton Castle, Authors of "Rose of the World," "French Nan," "My Merry Rockhurst" &c. 1 vol.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
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.
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.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Main." from Bremen for New York, passed Prawle Point March 9th.
"Scharnhorst." from Australia for Bremen, arrived Antwerp March 10th.
"Prinz Heinrich." from Japan for Bremen, arrived Genoa March 10th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II." from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven March 10th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie." from Bremen for New York, arrived New York March 10th.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm." from Bremen for New York, passed Borkum Riff March 10th.
"Prinzess Alice." from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Hong-kong March 11th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate north-easterly winds, changeable weather with rain or snow, somewhat colder.

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Young German lady, in position in England as
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