

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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AIRSHIP POSSIBILITIES.

Some months ago we published comprehensive accounts of the aerial transit system shortly to be inaugurated between certain cities in the eastern United States, by means of which passengers and freight will be conveyed between large centres more expeditiously than is possible with the out of date railroad train. Mr. Baldwin, the originator of the scheme, confidently expects to have the system in full swing within a few months, and the Four Hundred are eagerly awaiting their first opportunity to journey from New York to Newport by the *avroplane de luxe*. Meanwhile the Old World is apparently to go one better. Reports from Berlin announce that no fewer than three regular lines of airships will be in full operation in the near future. The German Aerostation Company, founded last September by three groups of financiers and sportsmen in Berlin, Frankfurt, and Cassel, respectively, has now ordered seven airships of the Zeppelin model to establish regular traffic between twenty-seven German towns. The first line, we read, will cover Friedrichshafen, Nuremberg, Leipzig, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Coblenz, Mainz, Frankfurt, Mannheim, and Strasburg, terminating at Friedrichshafen. The second line embraces Friedrichshafen to Munich, Nuremberg, Plauen, Dresden, Berlin, Magdeburg, Hanover, Cassel, Frankfurt, Mainz, Metz, Strasburg, Stuttgart, and thence to Friedrichshafen. The third line takes the following route: Friedrichshafen, Würzburg, Gotha, Braunschweig, Hamburg, Kiel, Flensburg, Frederica, and Copenhagen. In each of the towns named special stations at which the airships may land in any weather will be established, the company having taken out patents for special appliances for anchoring airships. The principal terminus of the airship lines will be established at Friedrichshafen, because the Aerostation Company proposes to meet the desire expressed by the German War Office to create a chain of aero stations between Count Zeppelin's headquarters and Berlin. Press accounts of this interesting scheme hint that hopes are entertained of a Government subvention to be granted to the company, on condition that the stations will be placed at the disposal of the fleet of aerial warships which the War Office will soon possess. The German Aerial Navy League has also been planning the establishment of a chain of aero stations, as now proposed by the company above mentioned. The chairman of the committee of the League, Herr von Nieber, having carefully investigated the company's project, has expressed the warmest approval of it. The airships will carry ten passengers each, in addition to the crew. The fares will necessarily be somewhat high, but the promoters of the scheme are sanguine that many passengers who now travel by *train de luxe* will in future prefer airships.

It is a curious commentary on the efforts of the international peace party that what bids fair to be one of the greatest scientific developments of the twentieth century is primarily due to military enterprise. In this country, in particular, the airship and the aeroplane are in process of exploitation chiefly by military authorities or their subsidised assistants. There are many who firmly believe in the potentiality of the airship as an implement of warfare, and it follows that each new development in the efficiency of the aerial war cruiser will benefit in manner the appliances destined for more prosaic purposes. Scientists are at one in agreeing that

Madonna and Child

Oil painting, epoch 1560 to 1580.

An elderly English lady living at 12, Il. rechts, Fürsten Strasse, wishes to dispose of this valuable picture and a number of rare articles, privately, at very reduced prices.
They may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 4 and 5.30, or by appointment at other times.
A photograph of the picture and a list of the articles are to be seen at the office of the **DAILY RECORD**.

immense strides are daily being made in the region of aviation. Almost every civilised country is engaged in the construction of dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, or other apparatus for circumventing the unsubstantial ether. It is true that disasters to such craft have been numerous within the past year, and that great difficulties are still to be overcome; but the enthusiasts are undismayed, and each fresh setback stimulates them to renewed endeavour. Count Zeppelin did not for long allow the memory of the Echterdingen catastrophe to oppress him. The works at Friedrichshafen are busily engaged in building and equipping new dirigibles which, it is predicted, will far surpass in strength and general efficiency their ill-fated predecessor. Mr. Wilbur Wright, of whom we have heard but little of late, is understood to be perfecting a new design of aeroplane from which he expects great things. Every day we read of ascents being made from this or that district by aeronauts who spend their time and money seeking for the perfect flying machine. It is in the very nature of things that solid results must eventually accrue from all this individual activity, and the visions conjured up for our amusement by imaginative writers such as Jules Verne and H. G. Wells may well become actualities in the course of a generation or so.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, December 21.
Parliament is prorogued until the 16th of February 1909.

London, December 21.
A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into partly accepted and partly proposed schemes for fully securing the representative character of bodies elected by the people.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

London, December 21.
The speech from the Throne proroguing Parliament expresses the gratification afforded to the King by the visits of President Fallières and the King and Queen of Sweden. His Majesty's relations with foreign countries continue to be of a friendly character. Various agreements have been concluded during the past year with foreign Governments, which, by the removal of causes of disagreement, further the cause of peace; among these

is the convention securing the territorial *status quo* of the countries bordering on the North Sea. Certain events have happened recently which aim at disturbing the settlement of the Balkan States effected by the Treaty of Berlin; but there is reason to hope that, through wise and conciliatory negotiation, a peaceful solution will be reached with the consent of the Powers signatory to that treaty. There is also reason to hope that the Conference of the principal naval Powers at present meeting in London will arrive at a common agreement by which rules will be formulated regulating the various questions connected with maritime warfare and which will be generally approved. "I deeply regret," runs one paragraph of the Speech, "that the internal tranquillity of a part of India has been disturbed by a conspiracy of evil-disposed people against the lives of my officers and against the continuance of British rule. These proceedings, which have rendered exceptional legislation necessary, have, on the other hand, called forth demonstrations of loyalty in all parts of India. My Government has therefore felt justified in following up measures by which the share of the Indian population in the administration of the country will be enlarged. My fleet has been maintained in a high state of efficiency, and constant progress will be made as heretofore in the reorganisation of my military forces." Regret is expressed that, owing to differences of opinion on the Licensing and Education Bills no agreement could be reached on those questions, although time and labour had been devoted to them.

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, December 21.
Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech delivered at Liverpool today on the rejection of Liberal measures by the House of Lords, said that Lord Lansdowne had arrogated to himself a power which had not been claimed since the days of Charles I. The need of the country rendered it an imperative necessity that the conflict with the House of Lords should be brought to a decisive issue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then entered at length into a defence of the free trade system and said that, instead of taxing the bread of the poor, the Liberals would raise taxes without laying burdens on industry. They wished to do something to bring the country into the power of the people. The resources of the country had been frozen up by the old feudal system; he longed for the spring when the thaw would come, and the people enter into their inheritance.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

Calcutta, December 22.
Two bombs were yesterday hurled at a train near this city. Among the passengers was Mr. Hume, a State prosecuting attorney, whose life had been attempted on a previous occasion. Nobody was injured.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TWO NOTABLE SPEECHES.

Mr. Taft, in a speech at the Ohio Society banquet at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York, has declared that he is strongly in favour of a revision of the tariff, and intimated that, unless such a revision was honestly made in accordance with the promises of the Republican platform, it would be better that there should be no revision at all. This is

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Professor Smith Ely Jelliffe, the well known American psychiatrist of Columbia University, has arrived in Berlin to join the large contingent of American physicians, who have come to "brush up" in this hub of medical science. While here Professor Jelliffe will do special work with Geheimrat Ziehen, the celebrated German authority on nervous diseases. Professor Jelliffe's family are staying in Dresden, where his two children are at school.

President Castro has given up his magnificent suite of rooms in the Hotel Esplanade and taken up residence in the Clinic of Professor Dr. Israel, Augsburger Strasse 66, where he now occupies ten luxurious apartments. His staff of servants, including the negress who has excited so much German curiosity and the president's interpreter, are also quartered in the Sanatorium.

An amusing story is going the rounds regarding a characteristic incident which took place in the course of the Venezuelan President's railway journey to Berlin after landing in Europe. The President was disgusted to discover that a special train had not been put on for the conveyance of his august personage. When he complained of this oversight the officials told him they had hesitated to put on a special train, owing to the great expense involved. "What does expense matter? I am Castro," said the President. The officials told him, when he pressed the point, that they had already reserved a special compartment for him, but that to now put on a special train, at this short notice, would cause delays and inconvenience all along the line. "What does that matter? I'm Castro," replied the President. He was then informed that not only delay, but quite possibly accidents, would be caused if his desire for a special train were complied with. The President was inexorable, and insisted that that was a small matter. He was Castro. It was only when the railway officials pointed out that he himself would possibly be involved in the accident that he finally gave in.

Christmas generosity in Germany has as usual reached such a high level that the ordinary railway service does not begin to suffice to cope with the enormous array of Christmas packages to be sent out from the capital. It has been found absolutely necessary to add some twenty packet-post trains to the service, these running daily from Berlin to the provincial towns, such as Hanover, Cologne, Frankfurt on Main, Hamburg, Dresden, Leipzig, etc.

Miss Hunt, of Kleist Strasse 11, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks with acute ear trouble, is now on the way to recovery, though not yet up. Miss Hunt, who has been in the hands of doctors and a trained nurse, only just escaped the necessity for a more or less critical operation.

The heavy fog which enshrouded Berlin like a pall throughout "Golden Sunday" was, it is reported, the cause of several minor accidents, notwithstanding the excessive care taken by tram and motorcars and the traffic in general.

The wretched weather conditions did little to damp the enthusiasm of the Berlin buying public, which turned out in thousands to invest in Christmas gifts. In particular the toyshops and toy departments in

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the big establishments were exposed to a veritable siege. In many cases the toy stores had to be temporarily closed to keep the mass of buyers within limits.

Lieutenant Dilworth, of London, an officer in the British Army, has been spending a week in Berlin as a guest at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10. Lieutenant Dilworth came to Berlin to accompany his sister, Miss Dilworth, back to England. Miss Dilworth has been studying here for some time at "Taneck," the large German Girls' College at Westend, on the Reichskanzler Platz.

Mrs. William C. Dreher has resigned from the Executive Committee of the American Woman's Club.

Mr. Tom Dunbarby, of Hobart, Tasmania, an Australian Rhodes scholar, is spending ten days in Berlin over Christmas, prior to returning to Oxford to conclude his course.

Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, an American pianist well known and popular in Berlin, will give a concert here with the Philharmonic orchestra on February 27.

A friend of Miss Heyman's sends us the following ode, written "For Katherine Ruth Heyman, after one of her Venetian concerts." The ode, which is by Mr. Ezra Pound, appeared recently in a London journal:

Blue-grey and white and white-of-rose
The flowers of the West's fore-dawn unclose,
I feel the dusky softness whirr
Of colour, as upon a dulcimer
"Her" dreaming fingers lay between the tunes,
As when the living music swoons,
But dies not quite, because for love of us—
Knowing our state, how that 'tis troublous—
It will not die to leave us desolate.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution
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Miss Caroline V. Kerr, Berlin correspondent of the Chicago *Musical Leader*, will spend the Christmas vacation with her friend, Frau von Witzleben, at the latter's estate, "Medrow," in Vor-Pommern.

Miss Kerr will resume her office-hours in Berlin on January 4.

By way of response to numerous enquiries we are requested to state that Miss Kerr is at present not acting in the capacity of musical correspondent for any Berlin newspaper.

Miss Katherine Leeper, and her brother, of Melbourne, Australia, whose father is Warden of Trinity College, Melbourne University, have left for a holiday tour to Vienna, Venice, and Munich. Mr. Leeper, who came over from England for the trip, is studying at Oxford.

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 Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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American Church, Moitz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
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4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Lohengrin at 7
Royal Theatre	Zopf und Schwert 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krähwinkel 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege 7
Lessing Theatre	Michael Kramer 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne 8
New Schauspielhaus	Rabagas 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Hebbel Theatre	Thummelummen 8
Comic Opera	Zaza 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie 8
Lustspielhaus	closed.
Schiller Theatre O.	Vater und Sohn 8
" Charlottenburg	Der schwarze Kavalier 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenlieber 8
Luisen Theatre	Der Rattenfänger von Hameln 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	closed.
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	closed.
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr 8
Thalia Theatre	Mein Leopold (Girardi) 8
Urania Theatre	An den Seen Oberitaliens 8

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS.

Several American newspapers express belief that the comparatively calm attitude of the House of Representatives in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's "secret service" allegations, as evidenced last week, has cleared the air considerably, and even that the end of the incident is in sight. This view, however, is directly in conflict with that entertained by those who are usually well-informed concerning White House matters, who consider that the President is not only ready, but eager to accept the bitter challenge of the Senate, and the cooler request of the House; and that a further Message may be looked for at any moment. It seems impossible that Mr. Roosevelt can let the matter drop, as has been suggested. There is good reason to believe that he has in his possession evidence of the most startling nature respecting the connection of certain Senators with the railroads, and if this be really the case, its production would appear to be not merely the natural, but the only way out of the exceedingly difficult situation which has arisen. This is what Mr. Taft's supporters fear, because it means that the real crisis is yet to come. Great importance is attached to the Conference between President and President-elect, at Washington last Thursday, when there is practically no doubt that Mr. Taft urged the advisability of moderation.

SEALED ORDERS.

New York, December 21.
The battleship "Maine" has left Hampton Roads on a southern course. It is supposed that her destination is the Venezuelan coast.
(Continued on page 3.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

taken in business circles as an intimation that he would veto a Bill which disregarded the distinct promises made at the National Convention at Chicago, which Mr. Taft regards as the most important plank in the Republican platform. Mr. Taft also referred to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, declaring for its enforcement as part of the Roosevelt policy which the party has pledged itself to carry out.

Mr. Taft's brother, Mr. Henry W. Taft, president of the society, was in the chair, and Mr. Charles P. Taft, the leading candidate for Mr. Foraker's place in the Senate, occupied a seat next to Governor Hughes, who was loudly cheered upon rising to speak. Ex-Senator Spooner, who previous to the appointment of Mr. Philander Knox was looked upon as the probable successor to Mr. Root, also met with a cordial reception.

While the Ohio Society was applauding the next President and the next Governor of New York, an audience which nearly filled the Carnegie Hall arose and warmly cheered Dr. Eliot, who gave a brilliant address on "Lawlessness," which severely criticised the present judicial system in the United States. The cordiality of the reception was largely due to the fact of his proposed retirement from the Presidency of Harvard and to the newspaper talk of his possible appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain. Dr. Eliot's address itself contained too much matter for serious reflection to receive much applause, but every word was listened to and carefully weighed by as representative an audience

as ever assembled in New York. In clear, concise terms Dr. Eliot placed on society at large the chief responsibility for lawlessness, because of its neglect to provide the protective forces necessary to secure order and peace. It permits lawless persons to carry on with impunity their operations against the public welfare. It declines to associate with burglars and forgers, but not with dishonest promoters, corrupt officials, and lawyers who teach their clients to evade the laws. The American people respect the law of liberty, but lawlessness is a violation of the law of liberty. The police protection, Dr. Eliot declared, was insufficient in every city and country. He added:—"Our defence against crime is broken down, and the impunity with which crime is committed is a disgrace to the country."

THE NEW "MRS." PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Taft, remarks a New York press correspondent, will be the first President's wife who has made public addresses. Last Monday she read an interesting paper before the Civic Federation in connection with what is called "Welfare Work." The next mistress of the White House has a dignified bearing, a pleasant voice, and a clear enunciation. Last Friday Mrs. Taft addressed the ladies of Spray, North Carolina, on the same subject, and many well known Southerners assembled to meet her. Mrs. Taft, like her husband, is very popular in the South, and when they settle down—that is, if the President-elect does settle down before he occupies the White House—it will probably be at Augusta, Georgia, where the climate in winter is like autumn in New York, and where they have rented a house.

DRESDEN

The *Chemnitzer Zeitung* of Sunday last contains an account of a meeting of the *Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie* which was made specially interesting by a lecture delivered by Mrs. Norton, the wife of the American Consul at Chemnitz. The account is to the following effect:

The second meeting of the *Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie*, which was held last week at the "Roter Hirsch" hotel in Chemnitz, was very well attended, particularly by non-members, and the programme contained much that was interesting. The society is engaged this winter in the borderlands of its sphere of interest. Modern philology has natural points of contact with the domains of historical science, geography, the development of art and, in that connection, with archaeology. It is therefore a decided advantage for the society to hear from time to time what people versed in these subjects have to say on suitable questions. A short time ago Professor Dr. Dieder read a paper on the civilising work of France in the ancient Roman-Oriental regions of North Africa. This time the members and their friends had an opportunity of hearing a lecture in English on the ancient Greco-Asiatic civilisation, thanks to Dr. Norton, the American Consul, and Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Norton had very kindly come from Dresden to show and speak on photographs which she herself took on the site of the ancient Ephesus.

Dr. Norton was for many years engaged in work in Asia Minor and established the first American Consulate there. Ephesus is now reached by railway from Smyrna; but people who wish to visit the site of ancient Ephesus must make a pilgrimage of several miles inland, as the sea has retrograded. Mrs. Norton had promised the members "a visit to old Ephesus," and the beautiful photographs really redeemed that promise, taking us among the relics of Greek art. Christendom and Mohammedanism have passed over the ground with a heavy tread, but even in ruins this beautiful world fills one with respect. What feelings, what memories must be awakened in the man of today as he looks upon the foundation walls of the temple of Diana, the burning of which helped Herodotus to melancholy fame; on the still beautiful remains of an ancient theatre in which Sophocles spoke; on a stately library building, the collapse of which may have involved the destruction of priceless parchments and papyri—all these Greek ruins close together—while from afar the mighty arches of an aqueduct, and on that hill the threatening watch-towers of a castle, speak the serious language of Rome. Interspersed among these pictures and the descriptions of them we hear old Christian legends of St. John, we think of the travels and epistles of St. Paul, we see the grave of Polycarp, and look through the broken window-arches of the old Christian church. Opposite the Roman watch-towers is the Turkish stronghold, dominating the miserable villages and hamlets; and in the distance the blue sea whose waves formerly broke under the walls of this ruined city. One might think out the whole history of mankind sitting on one of these fallen Corinthian columns, or in front of that coffee-house which formed one of the palaces surrounding the ancient emporium.

The esteemed lady lecturer did well to avoid indulging in sentimental regrets; they rise of themselves in the minds of the hearer. She enlivened her explanations very effectively with observations and anecdotes of her own on the present inhabitants and customs of the country. Special value was given to her lecture by the fact that many of the pictures were shown for the first time in Germany, as the Austrian authorities who are conducting the excavations in Ephesus had made an exception in her

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favour in permitting her to take some of the photographs. The audience, which comprised many members of the manufacturing community and of the Anglo-American colony, had therefore good reason to be pleased. The thanks of the society were expressed to Mrs. Norton by Dr. Diebler, the Chairman, who announced that the next meeting would be held on the 18th of January at the American Consulate, which had been kindly placed at their disposal.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Herr Boris Kamtschatoff will give his second pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on January 4.

At the Central Theatre today "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" will be given at reduced prices in the afternoon, beginning at 3.30. This evening and tomorrow the theatre will be closed.

Frau Manja Freitag-Winkler at her song recital at the Vereinshaus on January 9 will sing songs and ballads by modern composers.

Herr Severin Eisenberger will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on January 9.

DRESDEN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.45

Salome.

Drama in one act after Oscar Wilde's play, translated into German by Hedwig Lachmann. Music by Richard Strauss.

Cast:

Herodes	Herr Bolz (as guest).
Herodias	Frau Eibenschütz.
Salome	Fr. Guszalewicz (as
Jochanaan	Herr Plaschke, guest).
Narraboth	Herr Soot.
A page of Herodias	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
	Herr Rüdiger.
	Herr Wolf I.
Five Jews	Herr Grosch.
	Herr Erl.
	Herr Rains.
Two Nazarenes	Herr Schmalnauer.
	Herr Büssel.
Two soldiers	Herr Nebuschka.
	Herr Puttlitz.
A Cappadocian	Herr Wachter.
A page of Herod	Frau Keldorfer.

PLOT. Narraboth, captain of Herod's guard, is in love with Salome and yields to her entreaties to gratify her curiosity and allow Jochanaan (John the Baptist) to come out of his cell. Salome, at John's appearance, falls passionately in love with him. Narraboth, in despair, falls dead at Salome's feet. The Baptist curses Salome. Herod, who entertains a guilty love for Salome, implores her to dance before him, offering her any reward she may choose. She finally consents, and at the conclusion of the dance demands the head of John the Baptist. Herodias upholds her demand, and Herod reluctantly consenting, the head is brought on a silver charger. Salome glazes over it and Herod, in disgust, orders the soldiers to kill her, which they do with their shields.

Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1854.

Thursday night	closed.
Friday night	La Bohème at 7.30
Saturday night	Lohengrin " 6.30
Sunday night	Hoffmanns Erzählungen " 7.30
Monday night	Eugen Onegin " 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Brand at 7
Thursday night	closed.
Friday night	Die glücklichste Zeit " 7.30
Saturday night	Die glücklichste Zeit " 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht " 7.30
Monday night	Wilhelm Tell " 5

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office. Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, left Antwerp December 21st.
"Derfflinger," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Shanghai Dec. 21st.
"Rhein," from Bremen for New York, passed Sicily Dec. 21st.
"Main," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed St. Catharines Dec. 21st.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

MR. CARNEGIE ON TARIFF REFORM.

Washington, December 21.

Mr. Carnegie, in giving evidence before the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives on the question of tariff reform, said that the United States Steel Corporation made a profit of 15½ dollars a ton; and added that the duty on steel ought, in the general interest, to be reduced.

THE NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

New York, December 22.

The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, on his arrival made a speech to the reporters, in the course of which he said: "I see a way clear before me, in consequence of the friendly feelings which exist between our Governments and peoples; it is the way of candour and perfect sincerity. So long as I am at Washington there will be no secrets about German views with regard to our re-

lations with the United States. People in Germany are convinced that the Government and the people of the United States will form a practical and unprejudiced judgment of their own on European occurrences. We may well entrust ourselves to that judgment. Thus the relations between the United States and Germany may be satisfactorily developed in the domain of politics, by the light of common ideals and fair play."

NEW VENEZUELAN CABINET.

Port of Spain, December 21.

Vice President Gomez has formed an entirely new Ministry, composed of representatives of the different parties.

THE BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Constantinople, December 21.

The boycotting movement against Austro-Hungarian goods is becoming more active at Avlona, where the authorities have lost control over the people instigated by the boycotting syndicate. The leaders of the movement are endeavouring to induce the

mob to prevent the landing of the next Austrian mail, and to open despatches addressed to the Consular officials. Disturbances are feared. The Austrian ambassador has taken fresh steps in the matter with the Porte.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED.

The St. Petersburg *Retch* announces that its correspondent in Teheran has been expelled by order of the Russian Legation, at the instance of the Shah. The charge against him was that of telegraphing that Imperial troops had been sent to the province of Tabriz, in the guise of Fidaï revolutionaries, to pillage foreigners and attack the Russian frontier posts, and thus provoke the intervention of the Powers against Sata Khan and the revolutionaries.

The same paper says it learns that the main object of the visit of the special Persian envoy, Ullal-Mulk, who has just arrived at St. Petersburg, is to raise a loan for the purpose of combating Persia's internal enemies.

WHAT AUSTRIA HAS DONE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The former westernmost provinces of Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, have an area of about twenty thousand square miles, somewhat less than that of West Virginia, and a population of nearly two millions. In 1875, exasperated by Turkish extortion and persecution, the people rose in rebellion. About the same time occurred the Bulgarian atrocities, and then the Russo-Turkish War, which delivered many former Turkish provinces from the hand of the oppressor. Among them were Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Powers of Europe, by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, handed over the two provinces to the Austro-Hungarian Government for military occupation and administration. During the thirty years which have intervened, nowhere in Europe has there been a greater proportionate increase both in population and wealth. But this is not all. The Austro-Hungarian Government, exercising its administration of the provinces by the Finance Minister, who acts for both Austria and Hungary, has demonstrated the possibility of governing alien races by justice. Lying between the Hungarian province of Croatia and the Kingdom of Servia, the population of the provinces is naturally Croato-Servian. Religiously, the Greek, or Eastern Orthodox Catholic, Church claims the largest number of adherents in the two provinces, followed closely by the Mohammedans, and then at a considerable distance by the Roman Catholics. There is but a small number of Jews and Protestants. While the adult Mohammedans are not being converted to Christianity any more than in other Mohammedan countries, they are distinctly adopting many of the customs and habits of Europe. The change is specially noticeable in the lives of the Mohammedan women. Formerly it was unsafe for any woman to appear in public alone. A prime factor in the change has been the institution of justly administered courts. To their astonishment the natives saw that henceforth any real complaint would be heeded, and that justice would be awarded to any one, regardless of social position, political power, wealth, or religion.

Most of the Bosnians and the Herzegovinians, says the *Outlook*, keenly appreciate the advantages of the administrative, educational, social, and agricultural reforms introduced by the Austro-Hungarian Government. When the provinces were taken over, thirty years ago, schools were almost unknown. Now education is free, but not compulsory, in the nearly twelve hundred elementary schools. A chief feature of the teaching there is that of practical agriculture. This is necessary where the agricultural population numbers nearly nine-tenths of the whole, and where, despite the soil's fertility, prior to 1878 agriculture had been in a shockingly primitive stage of development. Over half the land is occupied by forests, and the timber export, expedited by the introduction of railways, is now very large. Other prominent exports are those of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. Sheep-skins and goat-skins are sent in great quantity to England and America. The provinces are famous for their superabundance of fruit; the export of prunes is specially large. In 1878 there were no railways and but few wagon roads in the provinces. Murder was hardly considered a crime. The British Consul reported to his Government that the average number of murders reached ten thousand a year. Brigandage and robbery were every-day occurrences. Conditions have now so changed that during the past decade the homicides have averaged only six a year, and highway robbery is practically a thing of the past. Much of the change is due to the introduction of railways and educational facilities. There are now nearly eight hundred miles of railway in the provinces. As to education, besides the elementary schools there are about twenty higher schools, a dozen advanced schools for girls, industrial and technical schools in most of the large towns, several training colleges for teachers, a college for Mohammedan judges, Oriental, Orthodox, and Roman Catholic seminaries. Where in the world has there been during a period covering the past three decades a more remarkable exhibition of administrative reform?

HOW SAINTS ARE CREATED.

Apropos of the beatification of Joan of Arc, the following details of the process of canonisation have transpired: When the Church wishes to recommend for believers' veneration any departed servant, she requires proof of eminent virtue, and the authentication of two miracles wrought by or through the intercession of the person proposed to be honoured. There are properly only two recognised degrees of sanctity, that of Blessed and that of Saint. The title Venerable is given to those whose case has passed through the preliminary process and has reached the stage called "the introduction of the apostolic process." Beatification is nearly always a stage on the road to canonisation.

Some thirteen or fourteen different steps may be distinguished in the process of beatification, extending always over some years, and sometimes from one century to another. The first step is a formal inquiry by the Bishop of the diocese as to the reputation of the person proposed for beatification. If

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Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.

Frl. von Spreckelsen, German teacher (Hanoverian), Schnorr Strasse 47, II.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, etc. from **H. Hesse, Scheffel Strasse 10-12.**

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this is satisfactory another inquiry takes place to see if all the requirements of the Bull of Urban VII. have been complied with. The acts and minutes of these inquiries are sent to the Congregation of Rites. Here the process is opened at the request of the postulants—those demanding the beatification.

Next comes the appointment of a promotor fidei, the devil's advocate, his duty being to show cause against the beatification. The Congregation examines and reports upon the writings of the person under consideration. If this be favourable, the Congregation is given a commission to try the cause, especially the reality and nature of the virtues and miracles ascribed to the beatificandus. This stage is never reached without a special Bull until ten years have elapsed since the receipt by the Congregation of the "process." The holy person may now be called Venerable. Several other stages of a similar nature, but more searching, take place, and then if everything is satisfactory the beatification itself takes place in the Vatican church.

Before canonisation takes place it must be proved that at least two miracles have been wrought by the intercession of the Blessed person since beatification. This proof is attended with the same formality and under the same rigorous conditions as in the case of the miracles at beatification. This being established, three congregations, the last being public and in the presence of the Pope, which were requisite before beatification are again convened. Upon the direction of the Pope, after the last congregation the promotor fidei and the secretary of the congregation agree if everything is in order to a form of decree declaring that no doubt exists relative to the miracles, and that there is no reason why the canonisation should not be proceeded with. This takes place usually in St. Peter's.

THE "TELEWRITER."

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEPHONE.

A remarkable English invention, which may be described as the application of the telegraphic system to the telephone, will shortly become familiar to the general public. Named the telewriter, the device in question enables anyone to transmit a message in writing over an ordinary telephone wire with the greatest ease and simplicity. The sender of a message simply picks up a pencil on the telewriter, writes the desired communication on a roll of paper in the instrument, and almost with the weirdness of the planchette, a pencil on the receiver at the other end of the wire traces the words simultaneously in facsimile.

The advantages of the invention are obvious. There is scarcely a branch of commercial life in which some accurate record of a telephonic message is not at times needed, and many business premises have already availed themselves of the use of this instrument for transmitting written instructions of many descriptions. Not the least important feature of the invention is that it does not necessarily supplant the telephone, but can be used as an adjunct to it; and the only difference between the operation of the two is that between the taking up a receiver and the pressing of a button. Wherever the telephone system goes, there also can go the telewriter. A licence has already been granted by the British Postmaster-General, and the company will be able to supply the telephone and the telewriter in conjunction.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, December 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, December 24th. *Christmas Eve, or Vigil of the Nativity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 6.0 p.m. Festal or first Evensong of Christmas: Carols.
Friday, December 25th. *Christmas Day.* The Nativity of our blessed Lord according to the Flesh: Offertories for the Continental Chaplains' Aid Fund, the Poor and General Expenses.—8.0 a.m., 9.0 a.m., and 10.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Carols. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
Saturday, December 26th. *S. Stephen, The Protomartyr.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, December 27th. *Sunday in the Octave of Christmas. S. John, A. E. and M.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Carols.
Monday, December 28th. *Holy Innocents' Day.* 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.
Friday, December 25th. *Christmas Day.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m.
Sunday, December 27th. *1st Sunday after Christmas.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon by Bishop in charge 11.0 a.m. Anniversary-Dedicatory Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
Friday, January 1st. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.
The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Light easterly breezes, changeable skies, no heavy showers, temperature not much altered.