

Office:
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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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A POLITICAL CANARD.

The arrival of Sir Fairfax Cartwright, the new British Ambassador at Vienna, last week gave rise to a series of extraordinary rumours respecting his relations with Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister, rumours which, if not promptly laid to rest, would have inflicted serious injury on the amicable feelings which have for many years past existed between Great Britain and the Dual Monarchy. It is, of course, well known that Great Britain's attitude towards the recent phases of Austria's foreign policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina has aroused no little irritation in Vienna, where a feeling prevails that the British Government is doing all in its power to hinder an amicable settlement of the Balkan question. Such a view is not, in our opinion, warranted by the facts, but in view of the continued strictures of the London press, it is easy to understand Austrian annoyance. The new Ambassador has arrived to take up his post at a very difficult moment, and it therefore follows that the originators of the malicious canards which went the rounds of the Continental press last week are doubly to be condemned. The rumours were to the following effect: Sir Fairfax Cartwright was commissioned by King Edward to present his credentials to Emperor Franz Josef and at the same time to intimate that the maintenance of amicable relations between his country and the Dual Monarchy was a matter of extreme difficulty so long as Baron von Aehrenthal remained Foreign Minister. Nevertheless, understanding the difficulties of dismissing the obnoxious Minister at once, England would be willing to cordially co-operate in removing the international difficulties confronting the Monarchy, providing that an assurance were given that Baron von Aehrenthal would ultimately be relieved of his portfolio. This weird myth found its way into many influential Austrian journals, but was ultimately laid to rest by a vigorous denial from the official telegraph agency. From motives best known to itself, the *Berlin Vossische Zeitung* subsequently revived the disagreeable story in a new form, alleging that Sir Fairfax had had a serious difference with Baron von Aehrenthal regarding his (the Ambassador's) intention to discuss politics with the Austrian Emperor on the occasion of the presentation of the credentials. This mendacious allegation is also shattered when confronted with facts, which, according to excellent authority, are to the following effect: Before leaving London Sir Fairfax Cartwright conferred with Sir Edward Grey as to the best methods of removing the distrust prevailing in Vienna with regard to the character of British policy in the Near East. It was decided that the Ambassador should, if opportunity presented, make clear to the Emperor the friendly attitude of Great Britain towards his Government, and succinctly explain what the British policy really is. When Sir Fairfax arrived in Vienna he acquainted Baron von Aehrenthal of this intention, to which the latter raised no objection. During the Ambassador's subsequent audience the Emperor did not touch upon politics, but contented himself with expressing the hope that Anglo-Austrian friendship would continue to develop along its traditional lines. There was not the least vestige of friction in any quarter, and it is highly regrettable that attempts should be made to create political capital out of such an incident, involving as it does the relations of an Ambassador to the Sovereign and the Foreign Minister of the country to which he is accredited.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

New York, January 3.

The *Sun* publishes a despatch from New Orleans which states that troops from Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador have concentrated at Amapala with the object of attacking Nicaragua and forcing the President to abdicate.

KING LEOPOLD AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Brussels, January 2.

According to a newspaper report King Leopold has offered a prize of 25,000 francs, to be awarded to the author of the best work on aerial navigation and the solution of the flying problem.



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THE DAILY RECORD FUND

FOR

THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS FROM THE EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY AND CALABRIA.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following further subscriptions to the above fund:—

E. P. and others	£82.00
Pension Inn	58.00
L. F. C.	40.00
Mrs. B.	25.00
H. M. S.	10.00
G.	10.00
H.	10.00
W. J. W.	10.00
T. E.	5.00
C. T.	5.00

£255.00

Amount already acknowledged . . . 471.50

Total up to January 4 . . . £726.50

All contributions to the Fund which we have received up to date have been handed over to the Dresden branch of the Fund for "die Opfer der Erdbebenkatastrophe in Sicilien und Calabrien" (the victims of the earthquake catastrophe in Sicily and Calabria), at the town hall. When desired, however, contributions are forwarded to the Lord Mayor's Fund, Mansion House, London, and for these a special list is kept at our office apart from the original one. It is as well to point out that all monies collected in Germany will be forwarded to Sicily and Calabria and distributed to sufferers, entirely irrespective of nationality.

NATIVE DIFFERENCES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, January 4.

An encounter took place yesterday in one of the suburbs between Mahomedans and Hindus, and became so violent that the military were called out. On the appearance of the troops, they were attacked by both bodies of combatants and eventually obliged to fire on the mob. More than 200 of their assailants were arrested.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

QUEEN OF ITALY INJURED.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS SAFE.

Rome, January 3.

Memorial services were held in every church in Rome today for the victims of the earthquake. High Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's by Mgr. Ceppelli, Patriarch of Constantinople, assisted by Cardinal Rampolla. Collections were made in aid of earthquake sufferers, and stands have been erected on the streets as collecting stations. Flags are still waving at half-mast. It has been remarked that on New Year's Day King Victor Emmanuel, instead of being in the Throne Room on the Quirinal Hill, stood on a much higher Throne, wherefrom his figure, dignified by the nobility of his deeds, appealed not to Italians only, but to the entire world.

It must be pointed out that the King did not go to Messina and Reggio for formality, but for earnest work. Reports from those places say that he was indefatigable and showed wonderful activity, leaving no point of the fallen town unvisited, supervising the work, giving advice, infusing energy and courage, and, indeed, electrifying the atmosphere. On some occasions tottering walls, remains of high buildings, fell at his feet; on others he was surrounded by bleeding and injured victims, who, as though resuscitated on seeing him, shouted enthusiastically, "Having the King we have all." It may be safely said that no one in Italy envies the King so much as the Pope, who has always felt his place was down there.

Great Britain is especially distinguishing herself, not only through the admirable work of her magnificent bluejackets in the land of the dead, but also in pecuniary assistance. It is asserted that a party of 20 English-speaking persons shortly after the earthquake escaped from Messina to Palermo, crossing unharmed the large tract of country beyond Messina where the upheaval had destroyed the railway. Miss Evelyn Peirce, interviewed, said the death of her cousin, Mr. Joseph Peirce, the American Vice-Consul at Messina, was most cruel. He was the first to realise that the terrible shaking which had awakened him was an earthquake, and urged his wife to take the smaller children and escape, while he rushed to the room where the elder children slept to rouse them. While he was so doing a tidal wave completed the work of the earthquake; the tottering walls, from which the furniture had already been thrown in different directions, collapsed, and the whole party, including four children, was buried dead under the three floors of the house.

Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, has sent the following telegram to Signor Giolitti, the Premier, dated Messina:—"Queen Elena is still working devotedly at the hospital. A panic occurred in the hospital yesterday evening in consequence of another slight earthquake shock, and the Queen, in trying to prevent a stampede, was slightly hurt."

Rome, January 3.

The *Central News* correspondent had an interview this morning with Mr. Oswald Thomas, an English survivor of the Messina disaster. He said, "So far as I know there were about 40 English people in Messina, and the majority of them are safe. I had been there for ten months. I had a marvellous escape from death, for the ceiling of my room fell on me, and the walls were opening all about me. My face, as you see, was badly cut. On the opposite side of the way I saw a palace collapse. With the fall of my house I had been left suspended high up, and after a few minutes I dropped down on some beams and made my way to the street. I found the slippers of the concierge, which I put on my feet, and after three tiring hours I reached the harbour, where the British steamer "Drake" was then lying. In company with some of the "Drake's" crew I went in search of Mr. Bennett (?). At the Consulate we found him with his leg broken, holding a child in his arms. Everything about him was in ruins, and we had to rescue the two with ropes under the greatest difficulties. Mr. Bennett begged us to go and look for his wife. On the following day we found a woman's body and took it to Palermo, but Mr. Bennett said the corpse was that of one of his servants." Mr.

(Continued on page 3.)

BERLIN

We are advised that irregularities in the delivery of the *Daily Record* to Berlin subscribers have occurred during the holidays, but owing to the unusually heavy demands on the Post Office at this season, delays are practically impossible to avoid. We would, however, be very glad if readers who experience irregularities of this nature in the future would drop us a card (Dresden, Struve Strasse 5), giving particulars of the delays, i.e. dates, and all other possible data. We are doing our utmost to secure prompt and regular delivery of the paper to Berlin subscribers, and trust that all grounds for complaint in this respect will disappear in the near future.

Lady Goschen, the wife of the British Ambassador, was received by the Empress at the Palace on Sunday.

Many will be interested to know the financial results of the highly successful *Matinée Musicale* given by the Woman's Union of the American Church at the Hotel Adlon on December 10. All expenses paid, the net proceeds amounted to M. 1,552.55, a sum upon which the organisers of the affair are heartily to be congratulated. The expenses incurred by the entertainment were most moderate, amounting to only M. 98.50.

Mr. Edward Kalisher, of San Francisco, who has been for some little time a member of the American Colony, has booked passages for himself and family to sail for America on January 20 aboard the "Adriatic."

Mr. W. D. Crighton, Barbarossa Strasse 36, sailed for America on Saturday by the "Philadelphia." He will return to Berlin with his family in June.

Mrs. F. C. Woodward, Kleist Strasse 5, has booked passage for America by the "Vaterland," sailing January 8.

Dr. J. A. Dillon, a member of the large American medical colony in Berlin, sailed for the States on New Year's Day aboard the "Celtic."

Mrs. Jno. Cleves-Symmes, Motz Strasse 29, has issued invitations for a small dance on January 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Carpenter, Bamberger Strasse 39, entertained at an enjoyable party on New Year's Eve, at which about sixteen guests were present. These included: Judge and Mrs. Stratton, of Seattle, Mrs. Eula Phipps-Miller, Mrs. Jamie Duncan Hill, Mr. Pillsbury, and daughters, of Boston, Mrs. Caroline Leeds, Mr. Eustace, Mr. Cyriacus, Mr. Burgess, and Mr. Jason Moore. There was Rocky Mountain punch and dancing until a late hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, who are from Dover, Delaware, are pleasantly known in the American Colony. Mr. Carpenter, who was formerly in the American Consular service at Nuremberg and Vienna, having been appointed under the Cleveland administration, is now director of the Russian branch of the Woods Harvesting Machine Company, with headquarters in Berlin. One of the interesting reminiscences of Mr. Carpenter's Consular career in Europe is that of having joined forces with Mark Twain in making "Rocky Mountain punch" at a New Year's reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower for the American Colony in Vienna, when Mr. Tower was stationed there.

Captain and Mrs. R. Denis Milner, of London, the son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, will arrive in Berlin for a three weeks' holiday on February 15, when Captain Milner will be on furlough. Captain Milner is an officer in the "Queen's Bays" Cavalry Regiment, stationed at Hounslow Barracks, near London.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Helmholtz, who have been spending the winter at Kurfürsten Strasse 87, leave Berlin on January 5. Dr. Helmholtz will continue his medical research and study in Europe for several months before returning to America.

Mrs. Minna L. Heyn, of New York, sister of Mr. Bernard Goldsmith, is spending a few weeks in Berlin, at Spichern Strasse 7.

Mr. Edward T. Heyn, Vice and Deputy American Consul at Reichenberg, Bohemia, has also been in town for a few days on leave of absence over Xmas and New Year's Day.

Mr. Gustav Lauter, jr., Vice and Deputy Consul at Erfurt, has been spending a Christmas vacation in Berlin.

Mr. William Washington Brunswick, American Vice-Consul at Barmen-Elberfeld, sailed on December 26 from New York, and is expected in Berlin on January 5 or 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Goetschius, of New York, who have been spending the past few months at Mrs. Heinemann's, Motz Strasse 36, have gone to Egypt to remain for the winter. Mrs. Goetschius is well known as a writer, whose short stories are constantly seen in American magazines.

Herr and Frau Wolff von Wolfframsdorff, Heilbronner Strasse 14, entertained at a large dinner last Wednesday evening, covers being laid for twenty-four. Those present included Dr. and Mrs. Cleves-Symmes, and their guests from the Siamese Embassy in London; Herr and Frau von Storch, and Herr and Frau von Aschoff; Mrs. Chas. Whitacre, and Miss Whitacre; Miss Burroughs, of Boston; Mrs. Arabella Clare, of Baden-Baden; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Roy, of Alabama, the parents of Frau von Wolfframsdorff; Mr. Leonhard Mackell, of Virginia, who is studying at Jena and spent the Christmas vacation in Berlin; Mr. E. Cyriacus; Mr. Archibald McLean, of Breslau; and several German officers. After dinner there was a cotillion and general dancing until a late hour.

Many members of the party met the next night to spend New Year's Eve at the Carlton, where a table had been reserved.

Berlin's hard frost having come to an end, the streets are now in a state of glorious moisture, about which the less said the better. Berlin's poor, by the way, suffered terribly during the recent cold snap. The public shelter-halls and night refuges proved hopelessly inadequate to meet the demands made upon them. On one of the most bitter nights over 4,000 persons sought entrance at the municipal *Nachtasyl*, i.e. over 1,000 more than were registered on the coldest nights of the previous year.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a further great "Central Refuge" for the homeless of greater Berlin.

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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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Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . Lohengrin . . . at 7
Royal Theatre . . . Viel Lärm um Nichts . . . 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . closed.
Deutsches Theatre . . . Revolution in Krähwinkel . . . 7.30
" . . . (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Der Biberpelz . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Einer von uns Leut . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Die Stünde . . . 8
Kleines Theatre . . . Moral . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre . . . Frau Warrens Gewerbe . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Zaza . . . 8
Residenz Theatre . . . Kammerspiele dich um Amelie . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Die glücklichste Zeit . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Der Graf von Charolais . . . 8
" . . . Charlottenburg . . . Vater und Sohn . . . 8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Husarenfieber . . . 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Fliegende Berliner . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Brüderlein fein . . . 8
Trianon Theatre . . . Der Satyr . . . 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Mein Leopold (Girardi) . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Jerusalem . . . 8
Theatre des Westens . . . Der tapfere Soldat . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Donnerwetter — tadello . . . at 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 8
Wintergarten . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Berl. Operettentheater . . . Von Stufe zu Stufe . . . 8.30
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Follia Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Caprice . . . Servus Pschessina. Der lustige Ehemann . . . 8.30
Carl Haverland Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Onkel Casimir. Spezialitäten . . . 8
Casino Theatre . . . Die Dianabänder . . . 8
Gastspieltheatre . . . Drahtlose Telegraphie (H. Lange) . . . 8.30
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre . . . Die beiden Bindelbands . . . 8
New Theatre . . . Israel . . . 8

BERLIN ART COLLECTIONS.

(From our Art correspondent.)

The Christmas exhibition of pictures at Schulte's and at Wertheim's Art Salon this year are of unusual interest. At the former there are some striking works by the Munich artist Ernst Kropp. Kropp has evidently been very much influenced by the French school, and especially by Manet—for instance, in the curious outlining of his figures (taught as *wrong* in our Art-Schools!) which he uses with such effect; on the other hand he gives us something quite new. Ernst Kropp is essentially a decorative painter who paints on very broad lines with brilliant colouring, and whose works are full of character and interest. In texture, too, he is a master—take, for instance, his "Portrait-Study," and again, how *daring* he is in his combination of colouring. His "Brittany Fisherman"—entirely in a scheme of green and red—is a wonderful example of modern art. "Ebb-tide" is exquisite in its scheme of colouring and line, and in "Still-Life" the artist is thorough and through original. His "Portrait of a Lady," "Portrait-Study," and "Munich Lady of the Old Time" are good examples of his style. Kropp is undoubtedly one of the coming men, and he will be welcomed with open arms for the reason that he gives us something new in art.

A whole room is devoted to thirty works of that eminent Belgium artist Franz Courtens. Courtens excels as a great colourist. His "Summer Rain" and "Sunset" are remarkable for their warmth, richness of colouring, and vivacity. Courtens is always able to infuse a fine spirit into his art, even where the subject is an overdone one, as in the "Last Rays of the Sun." He is one of those fortunate artists whose art appeals to the public and to artists alike!

Another room is devoted to the Weimar artist Max Thedy. One of the most remarkable features of his art is its inequality. He can be masterful, as for instance in two portraits of old ladies—full of character and magnificently modelled—and in which old age has its own distinctive charm. His portrait of "Maler Arnold" is particularly characteristic; however, more modern in treatment is his excellent "Portrait of a Lady." On the other hand, many of his compositions are veritable copies of the Dutch masters, while many others show a too pronounced influence of other schools. Walter Goffken, of Munich, is well represented in several still-life studies, the finest of which is perhaps a "Vase with renunculus and beer-mug." His flower-painting is excellent and is marked by delicacy and brilliance of colouring, and is always distinguished. His art is pleasing.

Hans Volkmann, of Karlsruhe, is very humorous in his "Geese-Pond," while his "Spring by the Brook" is a veritable little masterpiece—this quiet scene with its peacefulness is just like a page from a fairy tale. His "Ploughman in the Forest" with its sombre colouring is decidedly lifelike. In two religious subjects R. Seuffert proves himself a splendid draftsman, graceful in line and beautiful in composition. Several works by the artist Siecks show extreme elegance, and his art is notable, though wanting in warmth. An Italian painter, Onorati Carlandi, is largely represented by Italian landscapes which contain many pleasing characteristics, but are far removed from greatness.

A large collection—mostly in relief—of the Paris sculptor Alexander Charpentier is of enormous interest and includes many of the famous men of our time. Among them Emile Zola and Ysaye, the violinist, are splendidly portrayed; with children Charpentier is specially happy.

In the Wertheim Salon Hugo Walzer's "Tow-Line" is a very powerful work. As a composition it is excellent and fine in movement and colouring. Sofus Jacobsen, of Düsseldorf, in a winter scene proves himself an excellent artist, and one who can create an atmosphere in his art. You fairly shiver when you look at his snow scene. Quite in the French style with all the French elegance is Clara Sall's "Breakfast Al Fresco." Among still-life studies Otto Quant's "Japanese Still-Life" is an excellent work in grouping and colour. Krisko Melken's "Spring Flowers in Bowl" is very fresh, while the original scheme of colouring is rich and brilliant. A very modern and well-grouped composition—though too suggestive of Schuch—is Rudolf Petuel's "Bunch of Wallflowers, etc." Von Waechter of Stuttgart is represented by a magnificent work, "Mezzotinte-Stilleben," excellent in composition, draftsmanship, and colour. Alfred Liedke has been very successful in his "Bei flatter Briele." It is full of movement, plastic, and you almost smell the sea! It only remains to mention Joseph Dahlem's excellent "Eagles," painted in a very original style; and a humorous piece of sculpture by Hans Bauer, "Good Friends."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-11.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-8.

DRESDEN

Of the many absurd statements which have appeared both in advertisements and newspaper paragraphs with reference to the coming tour of the local Gewerbehau Orchestra in the United States, we have hitherto taken no notice in our columns, but we are pleased to publish the following communication, in accordance with the request of the writer:—

The Editor of the *Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:

I wish through the columns of the *Record* to say that the articles headed "Prince Coming with Dresden Orchestra," appearing in the *New York American* of November 23rd and in *Musical America* of December 5th, are absolutely false in every detail, and that I personally had no knowledge of them nor of their author. I have written to the *Musical Courier* stating these facts, and am using every effort to discover the person responsible for them.

I also wish to say that I hold no official position in the Anglo-American Club in Dresden, and have not for some time past. The part in the article on the Anglo-American Colony in Dresden appearing in *Mein Dresden lob ich mir* regarding the Club was given by me to the editor in October last, but not in the manner in which it appears.

I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
(signed) Victor Clark.

After an interval of four years, Richard Strauss' "Feuersnot" was reproduced with new scenery at the Royal opera on Sunday evening; by way of preparation for the "Strauss Week" which has been announced for the end of this month, and is likely to add to the fame of the Dresden Royal Opera beyond our borders. Richard Strauss has now reached the zenith of his power in the province of music fashion, and with the sensational success of "Salome," has taken possession of the operatic stage, which had shown no favour to his earlier dramatic works "Guntram" and "Feuersnot," notwithstanding that the concert halls had long resounded with his praises. Herr Strauss owes a great deal to Dresden. "Feuersnot" met with considerable success at the first performance here eight years ago, and the production of "Salome" three years since was an historical event. Is it then matter for condemnation that "Feuersnot" should be revived now, immediately before the important production of "Elektra," in order to throw a strong light on Richard Strauss' development as a dramatic composer? Certainly Strauss appears in "Feuersnot" as a fully developed master, a master of refined orchestration. He lacks dramatic nerve and, although we always have the impression of clever workmanship, we hardly ever feel the creative "muscle" of the dramatic temperament. Strauss' capability is immense; what he conceives, he can express; but he never convinces us, as Wagner does, that either his soul must be poured out in the form of drama or he must die.

The performance on Sunday was excellent, as might have been expected. Herr Scheidemantel sang *Kunrad* with a warmth that Herr Strauss could never have imagined; yet his voice showed that eight years had passed since he first sang the part.—Fräulein von der Osten was new to the rôle of *Diemut*, with which Frau Krull made a sensation; and she took great pains to throw expression into her beautiful voice, which gains year by year in volume. But her high middle register has not the

(Continued from page 2.)

Thomas added that about ten English survivors, all uninjured, had proceeded in the "Drake" to Syracuse.

Rome, January 3.

A telegram from Palmi to the *Messaggero* states that many women there, mostly belonging to the poorer classes, are clambering among the ruins and climbing on to crazy balconies to search for clothing and other articles, especially money, regardless of the ever-increasing danger owing to the rain that has penetrated and softened the walls. For five days the women have been wearing the same clothes saturated with rain. Savage scenes are being witnessed at the distributions of bread, which are made by soldiers with fixed bayonets. The supplies are quite insufficient to feed the famished survivors, who fight and struggle over their meagre share. Major Pallitoni, while superintending one of these distributions, was in danger of being killed by some of the infuriated people. There are also no means of disposing of the bodies taken from the ruined houses, but it is hoped that now that Major Cavallini has assumed command of the district these services will be carried out regularly. The staff of the telegraph office at Palmi have been continuously at work for three days.

London, January 3.

The following telegram has been received by King Edward from the King of Italy:—

Messina, January 1.

Je veux de tout cœur remercier votre Majesté pour la grande œuvre de charité de vos officiers et matelots au milieu du grand désastre qui vient de frapper mon pays.

Vittorio Emanuele.

Extensive choice of
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
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resonance of her entrancing upper notes, and that was almost more to be regretted than her constant inclination to sing just a trifle flat. But her acting was very charming.—The other actors who were new to their rôles—Herrn Trede, Förster, and Grosch—fitted very well into the framework of the performance; and the other artists—among whom the delightful trio of ladies, Frau Nast, Frau Schäfer, and Fräulein v. Chavanne, were conspicuous—deserve all commendation.

The work had a friendly, though not an enthusiastic reception, one with which Herr v. Schuch, who conducted with his usual ability, may well have been satisfied. After "Feuersnot" came the ballet "Puppenfee," which is alone well worth seeing. M. N.

The regular At Homes of Mrs. William John Watson, Lindenau Strasse 1a, have been postponed until next month, the next being held on the first Wednesday in February.

The second public concert of the Tonkünstler-Verein will take place at the Gewerbehau on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The chamber music concert of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet which is to take place at the Künstlerhaus this evening will be honoured by the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Mathilde. Herr H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9, has charge of the arrangements.

At the Central Theatre today and tomorrow there will be two performances; the fairy play "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" being given each afternoon at reduced prices, and the operetta "Der tapfere Soldat" in the evenings, at the usual prices.

The best Resort for Convalescents and Winter Patients is Kurhaus Waldesruh near Elberfeld-Sonnborn,

on a sunny height on the borders of a forest, with a beautiful view over woods and valleys. Excellent board, central heating, large reception rooms, winter air and sun baths in large, warmed glass houses; large bath rooms. Steam bath, electric light bath, hot air baths, douches of all kinds. Massage, water, and diet cures. Elevator. Opportunities for winter games.

Physician in charge: **Dr. med. Bergsohneider.**
Directress: **Frau Sophie Garschagen.**

Translation.

I wish with all my heart to thank your Majesty for the great work of charity of your officers and sailors on the scene of the great disaster which has befallen my country.

Messrs. Cook learn by telegram from their Naples agent that it is almost certain no English or American tourists were injured through the destruction of the Hotel Trinacria, Messina. The only two English people known to have been in the hotel are reported safe. It is believed that there were no English or American tourists staying at the Hotel Bellevue. Messrs. Cook's agent also confirms the report that the earthquake has not affected Taormina.

Rome, January 3.

Consular officials at Messina appear to have suffered heavily through the earthquake. The sole survivor of the Russian Consul's family was his wife. The American Consul and his wife are both dead. The British Consul sustained a broken leg,

Frau Manja Freitag-Winkler's concert, which was fixed for Saturday next, the 9th instant, has been unavoidably postponed until Friday, the 22nd instant, at the Vereinshaus. Tickets already taken retain their validity.

The annual concert for the benefit of the Vincenzius Verein will be given at the Vereinshaus on Monday the 11th instant with the assistance of the famous violinist Franz Ondricek and other eminent artists. A London critic recently described Herr Ondricek as one of the first violinists of the day and a perfect master of his art.

Made. Teresita Carreno-Blais will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on the 15th instant.

Jan Kubelik will give a violin recital at the Vereinshaus on the 18th instant, on his way to Russia, where he will make a grand tour, returning about the end of April by way of Constantinople, Smyrna, and Athens.

Elena Gerhardt will give her second concert, with the assistance of Professor Nikisch, at the Vereinshaus on the 20th instant.

Herr Wachlav Kochansky (violin) will give a concert at the Palmengarten on the 21st instant.

Professor Emil Sauer will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on the 25th instant.

M. Telemaque Lambrino will give a pianoforte recital in Dresden on the 28th instant.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Margarethe.

Opera in four acts by Ch. Gounod.

Cast:

Faust	Herr Sembach.
Mephistopheles	Herr Hummel.
Valentin	Herr Pläschke.
Brander	Herr Büchel.
Margarethe	Fr. Boehm-van Endert.
Siebel	Herr Grosch.
Marthe	Fräul. Elbenschtz.
Evil spirit	Herr Puttlitz.

PLOT. Dr. Faust, who has devoted his whole life to study, is weary of living and Mephistopheles persuades him to try life again as a youth. Faust is changed into a young man and falls in love with Margarethe. The latter's brother Valentin warns her against Faust and goes off to the war. Mephistopheles, by means of Martha the nurse, quiets the girl's fears. Faust seduces her. Valentin returns and is killed by Faust with Mephistopheles' aid. Margarethe goes mad and kills her new born child. Faust is shown all the splendours of earth, but he cannot forget Margarethe. She has been thrown into prison; when Faust comes to save her she dies, her soul being carried to heaven to pray for her lover. Composer: Charles Gounod, born 1818, died 1893.

Wednesday night	Die Fledermaus	at 7
Thursday night	Aida	7.30
Friday night	Carmen	7
Saturday night	Tristan und Isolde	6
Sunday night	Maurer und Schlosser	7.30
Monday night	Mignon	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Elga	at 7.30
Wednesday afternoon	Schneewittchen	2.30
Wednesday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30
Thursday night	Das Glück im Winkel	7.30
Friday night	Wallensteins Lager. Piccolomini	6
Saturday night	Wallensteins Tod	6
Sunday afternoon	Schneewittchen	2.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Monday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30

while his wife's dead body has since been found. Late on Saturday night fresh shocks were experienced at Messina. No fewer than ten thousand soldiers are engaged in rescue work there. The cathedral of Messina, which was world renowned as a relic of ancient architectural art, has been utterly demolished. The cathedral treasure, which is known to amount to over one million lire, is buried under the ruins, which are watched by soldiers.

Rome, January 4.

The director of the periodical *L'Italia all'Estero* publishes the following appeal to Italians abroad. "To you, who have always been the first in willingness and beneficence I turn, in the hope that our request will reach you even as the news from your country of the ravages of death and the suffering of the Italian people has forced itself upon you. May the pain which thrills through you stimulate you to show the world an example of the glowing patriotism and benevolence of which our race is capable and which will arise with still greater strength from the ruins of our overthrown cities. Our future will be brilliant; new sources of life and union will appear out of the dreadful ruin. Send to our Consuls the gifts which your hearts prompt you to offer. Your feelings will unite with those of your brothers at home which turn to you at this terrible year's end."

(signed) Battiste.
Pellegrini.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, clearer at times, no heavy showers, colder.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS' RETURN.**PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.**

The approaching visit of the United States battleship squadron has for some time past been looked forward to with the greatest interest at Smyrna, where the celebrations are to take place, and the city will be filled with civil, naval, and military officials to welcome the warships. The Sultan is manifesting very great interest in the event, and has appointed thirty Turkish naval officers to visit the various battleships, and pay their respects to the commander on behalf of His Majesty. The American admiral and his chief officers have received an invitation to go to Constantinople, where a magnificent reception and banquet will be held in their honour.

There is now, unfortunately, some doubt whether the United States commander will be able to adhere to the programme, in view of the disaster in Southern Italy. It is reported that the Fleet has received orders from Washington to proceed direct to the scene of the disaster to help in the work of rescue, in which event all programmes must necessarily be cancelled. However, the authorities at Smyrna (according to the *Globe's* correspondent at Salonica) have so far received no intimation, and as there is now a large number of warships and other vessels on the spot, including the American warship "Scorpion," which was despatched from Constantinople, it is believed that the present arrangements will yet be carried through.

THE ROYAL DANISH MAUSOLEUM.**CONFESSION OF GUILT.**

Röskilde, January 3.

The man Wernickevitch, who was brought here yesterday in custody on the charge of having broken into and robbed the Royal Mausoleum, has confessed his guilt, and mentioned as his accomplice a German named Baumann, who, he said, belongs to Hamburg. Baumann's description has been telegraphed to the Hamburg police.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, January 3.

Last night a bomb exploded in a much frequented café on the Nevski Prospect, killing a waiter. The bomb had been brought into the place by a man in the uniform of a student, and the occurrence is supposed to indicate the existence of a plot against the life of some high official. Early this morning a man was arrested in the Nevski Prospect on suspicion of being an accomplice of the student.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

Paris, January 3.

In the first elections of Senators there were returned: 23 Republicans, 24 Radicals, 20 Socialist-Radicals, 8 Progressists, and 4 Conservatives. A second ballot will be necessary in 24 constituencies. Among those elected are Messrs. Clemenceau, Desbournelles, Constans, Jean Dupuy, Méline, Pierre Baudin, Sarrien, Freycinet, Maujan, and Ribot. Fifteen deputies have been elected Senators.

Paris, January 4.

The final result of the elections is as follows: 26 Republicans, of whom 7 are newly elected; 31 Radicals, of whom 12 are new; 30 Socialist-Radicals, of whom 15 are new and one is an Independent Socialist; 10 Progressists, of whom four are new; and 5 Conservatives, including one newly elected. The total number elected is 103. The Ministerialists have won 15 seats.

THE DISTURBANCES AT TEHRAN.

Teheran, January 3.

The disturbances in Teheran are occasioned by the hostility of the population to the Governor and by opposition to the new taxes he has imposed. Some priests and shopkeepers who sought refuge at the British Consulate but were not admitted there, found shelter under the Russian flag. The Governor is at the British Consulate. The British and Russian Envoys have made strong representations to the Government, declaring that they will hold it responsible for the lives and property of British and Russian subjects respectively.

UNITED STATES REVENUE.

Washington, January 2.

The public revenue in the month of December amounted to 50,318,507 and the expenditure to 60,570,100 dollars. The public debt stands at 997,349,751 and the cash balance at 1,796,198,759 dollars.

CURIOUS DUTCH ARMY INCIDENT.

Zütphen, January 3.

Nearly a whole squadron of the 4th regiment of Hussars left their barracks without leave under the leadership of a corporal with the supposed intention of deserting; but they were overtaken and induced to return, excepting the corporal, who was arrested near the Westphalian frontier.

:: DRESDEN ::

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in the **Vegetarian Restaurant at Moritz Strasse 14,** largely patronised by English and Americans.

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preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

R. Rössner, art-painter (married), paints miniatures or portraits from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more **lady pupils** in his atelier. **Moderate terms.** Specimens on view at **Werder Str. 11, pt. left, Dresden-A.** References given.

Brühl & Guttentag — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

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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Private instruction if desired.

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4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zains Gasse.

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Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

Knitted Waists.

English and German knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies.

Gentlemen, and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

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Strasse 9, I.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SAXONY.*

By Lady Paget.

IV.

We were at a very early age initiated into the classic literature of England and France, and knew it better than the German, because this, Schiller excepted, was too abstruse and Goethe was not allowed. There were only few children's books then, except fairy tales; and illustrated papers, the ruin of the children of today, did not exist. Before I was seven I fell rapaciously on *Télémachie*, and repeated pages of Racine and Corneille by heart. A little later on Walter Scott and Dickens, Cooper, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, which were all in easy reach as they were published by Tauchnitz at Leipzig, excited my deepest interest, and before I was fifteen I had read all the English classics, nor was that exceptional, as all the girls who were fond of reading did the same. Things are quite changed now that the national feeling is so strong. German children do not speak French and English with the fluency and ease so common in former days, nor are they so much at home in the literature of foreign countries. They are also less cosmopolitan and polished than we were, though they may know more in other special lines, and will probably develop into much cleverer men and women than we have become. Ancient history, especially that of Greece, always so attractive to the German mind, we knew thoroughly, and the wars of the Greeks and Trojans appeared to us as occurrences of yesterday. We were thus enabled to understand and enter into the spirit of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, and to see their heroes as living characters. Young as we were, the politics of the day, which my father frequently discussed before us, aroused our lively interest. My father sat in the first or hereditary chamber, and was an eloquent speaker with a profound and intuitive insight into coming events. He predicted in speeches still remembered—and at the time of Germany's greatest disruption, feebleness, and humiliation—its gradual development, its coming power, and glorious future. He was a Conservative with liberal ideas, and also deeply interested in social questions, and used among other things often to refer to the Malthusian theories which made such a stir in Europe. He little thought that there was a small mite of seven listening with all her ears, and whose hair actually stood on end at the idea that the world was becoming so over-populated that there would soon be no room to lie down, and everybody would have to stand up.

The decay of the Church in Germany also pre-occupied my father much. He had been a good deal in England, and was persuaded that the reason why the religious question there was so alive and actual, was because the clergy were mainly gentlemen, highly educated, who were socially on a par with the best in the land, and thus were able to influence all the classes. I often heard him say that if another son were born to him he should go into the Church. This would have been an unheard of thing in Germany, and showed how much he had this question at heart. The German clergy was, however, as a rule, well educated as far as science and learning went. In all great houses the tutors of the boys, before they went to public schools, were *Candidaten*, young men who had been ordained and were waiting for livings. My father, who had between twenty and thirty livings in his gift, often assembled the most learned of his clergymen around him, and the conversation was frequently carried on in Latin, which they as well as my father spoke quite fluently. My father also resorted to Latin when speaking to his friends of things I was not to understand, quite forgetting that the smattering I had acquired in the Latin lessons I shared with my brother enabled me to gather the sense of all that he said.

(To be continued.)

* From the *Nineteenth Century*.

THE TAILOR'S REVENGE.

An incident, which is as laughable to read as it was, doubtless, painful to one of the principal dramatis personae, is reported from Soultzmatt, in Alsace-Lorraine, by the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*. Early in the month some boys threw a quantity of scraps of paper into the workshop of a tailor. The tailor pursued the boys, caught one of them, hauled him back to the shop, and tried in vain to make him pick up the bits of paper. His failure exasperated the tailor. However, he would not let the boy escape scot-free, so he decided to "iron" him. Laying the boy face downwards on his working-board, the tailor passed his "goose," which was adequately hot, up and down and all over the seat of the boy's pantaloons. The boy screamed in vain; the tailor wished to make him remember the episode by applying stern measures. So well did the tailor carry out his intention, that the boy had to keep his bed for 15 days. On being able to rise from his bed the lad summoned the tailor before the local court for "grievous wounds inflicted." Naturally enough, the case was most laughable in court, and justice was done to the boy by making the tailor pay a fine of five francs.