

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 885.

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NOTICE: To-day being a holiday, the next edition of the Daily Record will appear on Friday, January 8.

KING EDWARD AND BERLIN.
DATE OF VISIT SETTLED.

London, January 4.

The visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Berlin has now been fixed to take place during the second week of February.

The above despatch makes refreshing reading after the pessimistic reports, mostly emanating from Vienna, which were circulated last week, alleging that the projected visit of the King of England to Berlin had been cancelled or indefinitely postponed, owing to "the conditions prevailing in Berlin." This *ballon d'essai* quickly collapsed in face of the official denial which promptly followed, and it is now practically certain that the long talked-of and sincerely hoped-for visit is to become an actuality. There are numberless reasons why such a visit is highly desirable. It would, in the first place, form a fitting corollary to the German Emperor's visit to England fourteen months ago, when he received a popular ovation that for whole-hearted spontaneity has rarely been accorded to exalted guests of the British nation. Further, the arrival of King Edward and his gracious consort in the Prussian capital would put an end to the mischievous stories which have engaged public attention far too long, mendacious statements concerning the "friction" supposed to exist between the Courts of Great Britain and this country. The visit would do more to cut the ground from under these malicious inventions than whole sheaves of official denials. It would, moreover, go far towards laying the foundations of a thorough and lasting understanding between two nations who have very much in common and very little apart. King Edward, like his august nephew, during his accession to the Throne has won the name of an earnest lover of peace, and his untiring endeavours to cement the fabrication of European amity during the last seven years have justly earned for him the title of "Edward the Peacemaker." In spite of insinuations to the contrary which continue to appear in the press of both England and Germany, in spite, too, of the clouds which from time to time partially obscured the real cordiality of Anglo-Teuton intercourse, there is little room for doubting that the time is ripe for the inauguration of a friendly understanding between the two countries. Nobody will deny that Great Britain and France are now enjoying the fruits of a sincere and, let us hope, a permanent friendship, in striking contrast to the acerbity which for more than a century inspired writers on either side of the Channel to forecast an ultimate clash. The causes of mutual antipathy between England and France were far more deeply-rooted than those between England and Germany, but tact and sincerity made short work of them when the task was conscientiously taken up. As King Edward's historic visit to Paris was the commencement of the Anglo-French understanding, so may his coming visit to Berlin serve as the introduction to an era of openhearted and healthful intercourse between the British nation and their German neighbours.

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:—

H. H.	3.00
Mrs. J. D.	26.00
E. D. R.	20.00
Mrs. S. J. C.	40.00
H. Niedenfür, Struve Strasse 9	5.00

94.00

Amount already acknowledged 726.50

Total up to January 4 820.50

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.

BRITISH NAVAL DISASTER.
SIXTEEN BLUEJACKETS DROWNED.

Sidney, January 5.

A pinnace belonging to the British cruiser "Encounter," of the Australian Squadron, came into collision with a coal steamer in the harbour here yesterday, and sunk immediately afterwards. Sixteen bluejackets were drowned.

STANDARD OIL VICTORIOUS.
RECORD FINE ANNULLED.

New York, January 5.

The Supreme Court has refused the application of the Federal Government for leave to appeal against the decision of the Appellate Court quashing that of the Court below, by which the Standard Oil Company was adjudged, at Chicago in 1907, to pay a fine of twenty-nine millions of dollars.

AMERICAN HONOUR FOR GERMAN
PROFESSOR.

New York, January 5.

Dr. Penck, the German "Exchange" professor in New York, who is the director of the Geographical Institute, has received an honorary degree from Columbia University, New York City.

THE DEVASTATED CITIES.

AMERICAN ASSISTANCE.

IMPROVED RESCUE CONDITIONS.

Messina, January 4.

As far as can be estimated at the present juncture, one-fourth of the buildings in Messina are still standing, but owing to the disturbance of the foundations it is doubtful whether any of the houses are habitable. Railway communication with Palermo has been re-established. The harbour is crowded with vessels coming and going, bringing provisions, tents, and other assistance, while the returning vessels convey a continual stream of survivors to Naples and other ports. Rescue work here is now organised on a more systematic scale, and the appalling scenes witnessed in the centre of the town just after the catastrophe are of less frequent occurrence. Firemen from Palermo, Genoa, and Milan, and other cities are taking an active part in the work. The body of Deputy Fulci was recovered from the ruins today. Hearing loud cries from under a heap of debris, the rescuers this afternoon redoubled their efforts, and finally brought to light an entire family, all of whom were uninjured. The incessant downpour of rain is terribly handicapping the work, however, and few hopes are entertained of finding many more survivors under the ruins. Each arriving steamer discharges vast quantities of provisions and other necessities, and as soon as one has unloaded her cargo she is requisitioned to convey the injured back to Genoa or Naples. The steamer "Sardegna" has arrived with 1,200 soldiers and stores of provisions.

Washington, January 5.

The first division of the United States battleship squadron has been ordered to proceed at full speed to Naples and thence to the scene of the earthquake disaster, in order to render all possible aid. Congress has authorised a grant of 800,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers, 300,000 dollars of which sum is represented by the provisions and other necessities which have already been despatched to Messina. Intense sympathy is felt among all classes of Americans for the frightful disaster which has overwhelmed the inhabitants of Sicily and Calabria, and the prompt action of Congress in authorising money to alleviate some part of the distress is approved throughout the Union.

The American Red Cross Society has cabled the American Committee in Rome the sum of 390,000 dollars for the chartering of a steamer, which is to carry provisions to the districts which have suffered from the earthquake, and to convey fugitives to places of safety.

Rome, January 4.

This afternoon Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary, paid a visit to the Vatican hospital where a large number of people injured at Messina are lying. A French abbé, the director of an orphan asylum, has intimated to the Pope his readiness to assume charge of 1,000 orphans, and this offer has been gratefully accepted by the Pope. This afternoon numerous survivors and injured arrived in Rome and were taken to the San Marta hospital, where the cost of their maintenance will be covered by the Pope.

(Continued on page 2)

BERLIN

To-day, Wednesday, is a holiday in Saxony, and the next number of *The Daily Record* will therefore appear on Friday morning, January 8.

We regret to announce the death of Kommerzienrat Ferdinand Hecht, of the Berlin firm of Hecht, Pfeifer & Co., and representative of the well known firm of George Borgfeld & Co., of New York. Mr. Hecht died very suddenly on Monday morning, January 4, of lung trouble. He will be mourned by a host of people in Germany and in the United States, where he was almost as well known as in this country. He was known among Americans as the German businessman *par excellence*.

By the decease of Mr. Hecht, the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin loses a member of its Board of Directors and one of its most esteemed and valuable friends.

Mrs. Berthold Israel entertained as usual on New Year's Day at a large reception in her beautiful home at Hohenzollern Strasse 7. Between 150 and 180 guests came and went in the course of the afternoon. Representative members of the Anglo-American community in Berlin as well as of the German world of art and letters attended. Guests of honour were: Mr. Mortimer Solomon, of London, Mrs. Israel's brother, and her nephew Mr. Frank Lazarus, also of London, who have both been visiting Mrs. Israel throughout the holiday season. A delightful but quite informal musical programme was rendered by Miss Lucy Gates, a young American soprano with a charming voice, who is a pupil of Mme. Blanche Corelli, and who will make her appearance at the Berlin Royal Opera next month; by Miss Beatrice Harrison, a talented young cellist only fourteen years of age; and finally by Mr. Walter Rummel.

The guests included:—Herr and Frau Professor Ferruccio Busoni; Fräulein Lola Beeth, the one-time great singer; Mr. Eustace Blois, and Mrs. Blois (the daughter of Mme. Carreno); Dr. Serge Barjansky, well known both as mathematician and cellist; M. Guy Carreras, and Mme. Carreras (the well known pianist); Mme. Blanche Corelli; Mrs. Burton Chamberlin, of Elmira, New York; Herr Professor Dessoir, the well known psychologist; of Berlin University, and Frau Professor Dessoir; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickie; Rev. Mr. Fry; Mrs. Robert Gülicher; Mr. Putnam Griswold, of the Royal Opera, and Mrs. Griswold; Mr. and Mrs. Rodolph Ganz; Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Honan; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hesseberg; Colonel and Miss Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Israel; Herr Karl Langhammer, the well known landscape painter, and Frau Langhammer; Dr. Alice Luce; Mrs. Maddison; Miss Mary Münchoff, the popular American concert singer; Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacLennan, of the Berlin Royal Opera; Professor Ludwig Pietsch, a doyen of Berlin journalism and one of the best-known personalities in Berlin, now celebrated for his great age as well as his friendship with three emperors; Mr. D. J. Partello; Mr. and Mrs. August Spanuth; Frau Schmidt-Bürkly; Herr Professor Stein, of Berne; Herr Professor Schadow; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Twiss; Mr. Robert de Bruce; Herr Joseph Neszi, a Hungarian writer and former a member of the Hungarian parliament.

Mrs. Israel will be at home throughout the season on the first Sunday and first and second Wednesdays in the month, from four to six.

Miss Nettie Spencer, who is spending a month or so at Tot-Szerdahely in Hungary, is accompanying the Hungarian Prima Donna, Sari Fedak.

King Victor Emanuel has issued a special order to the Army and Navy, in which he thanks the officers and men of both services for their courage and energy in rendering aid to the victims of the earthquake, and also acknowledges in the warmest terms the assistance given by foreign officers and men.

Rome, January 4.

The *Agenzia Stefani* publishes the following communication from the Prime Minister: "Several journalists who are not in the neighbourhood of the earthquake disaster, but who, on the contrary, are far removed therefrom, continue to send despatches to their newspapers in which they seek to play upon the public's imagination by fantastic descriptions of the scenes in the afflicted districts, by criticisms of Governmental measures which have never been taken, and by the fabrication of all manner of false reports. In this category belong the reports of a contemplated bombardment of Messina and the death of six Russian soldiers in conflict with plunderers, etc. Such reports are well calculated in this painful time to disturb public opinion, and to create fresh fears, not only among the suffering people in the earthquake district, but throughout the country. An appeal is therefore made to the patriotism of editors of all Italian newspapers not to publish reports received which lack substantial confirmation, or whose contents are such as to exclude the probability of truth."

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The Sacred Concert held in the American Church on Nollendorf Platz on Sunday evening was largely attended. The musical programme proved very enjoyable, notwithstanding the fact that the two leading artists busyness for the occasion were by unforeseen circumstances prevented from appearing. Miss Frances Rose, who was to sing "O Lamb of God," by Jacoby, was unable to do so on account of an engagement to appear in "Die Hugenotten" at the Royal Opera House. Mr. George Walter sent word that he was indisposed.

Miss Esther May Petersen (soprano), of Chicago, took the place of Miss Rose, singing the same solo, of which she presented a very effective interpretation. Miss Petersen sang a sympathetic, well-voiced voice, with dramatic breadth where necessary.

George Meader (tenor) replacing Mr. Walter at the last moment, sang the four selections from the "Messiah," "Thy Rebuke," "Behold and See," "He was cut off," and "For Thou didst not leave." These numbers, it is unnecessary to say, call for musicianship, intelligence, and voice. Mr. Meader was by no means unequal to the demands made upon him.

Mr. Kirk Towns (baritone), who is well known in the American Colony as a vocal teacher, sang "Hosanna" by Grenier, and was in fine voice. Mr. Towns, who, as announced, has been engaged for the Wiesbaden Royal Opera, will leave Berlin to commence this engagement there next Fall. Armin Liebermann, the cellist from the Royal Opera House Orchestra, played two delightful solos. At the age of twenty he has already played over 200 solos in Berlin, which bespeaks warm appreciation of his work.

The organisation of the concert is due to the efforts of Mr. Jason Moore, the well known and popular organist of the American Church, whose prelude and postlude for organ on the same evening were greatly enjoyed.

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The temporary postoffice erected at Reggio di Calabria commenced the distribution of postal matter today. All corpses extricated from the ruins are buried in long trenches, first being covered with lime. Several more people were rescued alive today, and the survivors are assembling in great numbers to receive bread and other provisions.
Catania, January 4.

The subterranean shocks continue at Messina, and are causing great unrest. One thousand victims are being tended in the local hospital. Seven have succumbed, while three others became insane. Those least injured have been removed to the gaol, as the hospital is overcrowded.

GERMAN ART IN NEW YORK.

EXHIBITION OPENED.

New York, January 5.

Some 16,000 people assembled yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Museum of Arts on the occasion of the opening of the German art exhibition, to the establishment of which impetus had been given by the numerous unfavourable judgments against German art which were rendered during the recent World's fair at St. Louis. The guests were welcomed by the committee, including Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, General Consul Bünz, and other

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Aida	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der Schlagbaum	.. 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krähwinkel (Kammerspiele) Elektra	.. 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft	.. 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsre Leut.	.. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Die Sünde	.. 8
Kleines Theater	Moral	.. 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	.. 8
Comic Opera	Zaza	.. 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle	.. 8
Lustspielhaus	Die glücklichste Zeit	.. 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Richter von Zalamea	.. 8
" Charlotten-		
burg	Vater und Sohn	.. 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenfieber	.. 8
Luisen Theatre	Fliegende Berliner	.. 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Geyer-Wally	.. 8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr	.. 8
Thalia Theatre	Mein Leopold (Girardi)	.. 8
Urania Theatre	Sizilien	.. 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	.. 8

Thursday evening:

Royal Opera House	Macbeth	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Caillou	.. 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krähwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	.. 7.30
"	Gespenster	.. 8
Lessing Theatre	Einer von unsre Leut.	.. 8
Berliner Theatre	Rabagas	.. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Moral	.. 8
Kleines Theater	Frau Warrens Gewerbe	.. 8
Hebbel Theatre	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	.. 8
Comic Opera	Kümmere dich um Amelle	.. 8
Residenz Theatre	Die glücklichste Zeit	.. 8
Lustspielhaus	Comtesse Guckerl	.. 8
Schiller Theatre O.		
" Charlotten-		
burg	Charleys Tante	.. 8

prominent figures. The exhibition includes 250 works of art, chosen by the President of the Royal Academy of Art in Berlin, Professor Kampf, and Professor Marr, of Munich. They are believed to represent a fair example of the present status of German art. Telegrams of congratulation were read from various departments of the German Government.

New York, January 5.

The following telegram has been received from the Emperor William in reply to a cable message sent to his Majesty by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the President of the Museum of Art. "I thank you and the Curators for your friendly announcement of the opening of the German Art Exhibition in New York, and I am very glad that, with the kind support of the Administrators of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, Germany will be able to exhibit a choice collection of contemporary works of art in America. I beg you to convey my thanks to all those who have assisted in arranging the Exhibition.
Wilhelm. I. R."

THE FRENCH NAVY.

AN INVENTORY TO BE TAKEN.

Paris, January 5.

According to the *Matin* of this morning, the Minister of Marine is engaged in drawing up a kind of inventory of the ships of war possessed by France, which may serve, in coming debates in the Chamber

DRESDEN

Professor Felix Adler, the American "Roosevelt Professor" at the University of Berlin, and Mrs. Adler were entertained at luncheon yesterday at the American Consulate-General by Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney. In the evening Professor and Mrs. Adler returned to Berlin.

Mrs. William John Watson, of Lindenau Strasse 1a, will not be at home today, her regular At Homes having been postponed until next month. Mrs. Watson will receive again on the first Wednesday in February.

Mrs. Howard J. Smith, of Plauen i. V., has come to Dresden for four weeks, and is staying at Werder Str. 19, II.

M. Boris Kamtschatoff, who gave his second pianoforte recital of this season at the Palmengarten on Monday evening, begins to be interesting. He showed that he plays very unequally. That may sound paradoxical; but I pay M. Kamtschatoff the compliment of saying that such inequality in playing is the surest sign of finely differentiated nerves and of an artistic temperament. At his previous concert this winter the young Russian's playing was not very satisfactory; on this occasion he played with very great taste. Then his execution was imperfect, this time it was clear, excepting in a few passages, and very expressive. It would be absurd to suppose that M. Kamtschatoff could have made progress in such a short interval of time. The explanation must be sought in a difference of mood, dependent on the music, which may appeal at one time more than at another to the artist's own feelings. I will not praise all M. Kamtschatoff's performances on Monday evening. Beethoven's Sonata, op. 31 No. 3, was somewhat too hard and dry in the rendering, particularly the first and third movements; and the delightful Gluck-Brahms Gavotte was deprived of all poetic spirit. But M. Kamtschatoff made amends with Schumann's "Faschingsschwank"; and in the Tschalkowsky-Past "Wiegenlied" he showed that he can "sing" on the instrument with sweet tone and deep feeling. The best performances were unquestionably Arensky's "An der Quelle," and Liszt's tone-poem "Der König von Thule." In these, delicacy of touch and brilliant execution combined in giving expressive and poetical interpretations. That the young pianist should have played afterwards the Strauss-Tausig "Walzer Caprice 'Man lebt nur einmal'" was unnecessary, because not in very good taste; it is beyond his present technical powers. The not very numerous audience applauded enthusiastically.

M. N.

At the Royal Opera, the performance of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," which stands on the week's programme for Saturday next, has been postponed until Monday, the 11th instant. The piece given on Saturday will be "Tannhäuser."

The *Gauklerfest* which the students of the Royal Academy of Arts have arranged to take place in all the rooms of the Exhibition Palace in honour of the "Wedding of the King of the Gauklers," promises to beat the *Gaukler* record as a social event. King Friedrich August has intimated his intention to honour the festivity with his presence; and thus the grand procession, which with its various groups and incidents will present a splendid *coup d'oeil*, will become a true demonstration of loyalty, and the enthusiasm of the processionists will be real.

Lists in which those who wish to attend the Fête should enter their names will be found in the art-galleries of Arnold, Richter, and Sinz; at Herr Geller's store, Prager Strasse 19; and at the Royal Academy of Arts. Single tickets cost 10 marks; family cards 25 marks.

The guards in the city will be furnished today by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, and tomorrow by the 2nd Jäger battalion No. 13. The respective bands will play on both days in the Neustadt, at about 12.30 p. m.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehäus tomorrow evening will be as follows. (1) Overture, "Preciosa,"

on the reconstruction of the Navy, to give a clear view of the actual strength of the fleet. The Naval Council is to meet shortly to settle the programme of reform. The *Matin* hereupon remarks: "The French people will shrink from no sacrifices for ensuring the development of their sea power, when once they have the requisite guarantees that their money will be well spent."

THE DANISH MAUSOLEUM OUTRAGE.

MANY VALUABLES RECOVERED.

Copenhagen, January 4.

The man Wernickewitz, who is in custody for breaking into the Roal mausoleum at Røskilde, has confessed to having hidden part of the stolen valuables at Røskilde and in Copenhagen, and has given the necessary information. The following articles have consequently been recovered at Røskilde: the gold wreath given by the Danish towns; the silver cross presented by the children of the Royal family; the silver wreaths sent by President Fallières and

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Weber. (2) "Der Erbkönig," Schubert. (3) Japanisches Intermezzo (first time), Voigt. (4) Waltz, "Eugen Onegin" (first time), Tschalkowsky. (5) Prologue, "Der Bajazzo," Leoncavallo. (6) Concerto for trombone, Sachtse. (7) Tonbilder, "Faust und Margarethe," Gounod. (8) Ballet Suite (first time), Popy. (9) "Klage der gefangenen Sklavin," Kempfer. (10) Mandolin serenade, Triebel. (11) Entente cordiale, Exhibition March (first time), Latar.

The annual concert for the benefit of the Vincenzius Verein will be given at the Vereinhäus 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-Blois will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on the 15th instant.

the Russian officers; and a silver palm branch; all of which were taken from the coffin of Christian IX. Five silver wreaths and a silver scarf were found concealed in the Zoological Gardens at Copenhagen.

RETIREMENT OF M. ISVOLSKI.

St. Petersburg, January 4.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Isvolski, will retire from office on the Russian New Year's Day, and probably go to Berlin as Ambassador to Germany.

FATAL TOBOGGANING ACCIDENT.

Berne, January 4.

An Italian pianist, named Segro, was killed yesterday while tobogganing above Montreux. Losing control of his sledge, he was dashed against a wall, and sustained so severe a fracture of the skull that he died almost immediately.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10

Die Fledermaus.

Operetta in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:

Gabriel von Eisenstein, gentleman	Herr Rüdiger.
Rosalinde, his wife	Frau. Seebe.
Frank, governor of the prison	Herr Bissel.
Prince Orlofsky	Frau. Urban (as guest).
Alfred, his singing teacher	Herr Soot.
Doktor Falke, notary	Herr Trede.
Doktor Blind, lawyer	Herr Nebuschka.
Adele, Rosalind's maid	Frau Wedekind.
Ida,	Frau Keldorfer.
Sidi,	Frau. Lehmann.
Faustine,	Frau. Krüger.
Paula,	Frau. Kronau.
Felicita,	Frau. Lehmann.
Melanie,	Frau. Boden.
Minl,	Frau. Weinert.
Hermine,	Frau. Kretschmer.
Xandi,	Frau. Wenzel.
Berta,	Frau. Lehnert.
All Bey, an Egyptian nobleman,	Herr Gedlich.
Ramusin, a Japanese attaché,	Herr Markgraf.
Murray, a rich Canadian,	Herr Pleissner.
Cariconi, a Spaniard,	Herr Lösckke.
Lord Middleton,	Herr Piehler.
Baron Oskar,	Herr Seiler.
Frosch, prison warden	Herr Erl.
Ivan, the Prince's valet	Herr Hahn.
First	Herr Römer.
Second	Herr Wehrle.
Third	Herr Scheer.
Fourth	Herr Wolf I.
Fifth	Herr Hafner.
Sixth	Herr Mildner.
First	Herr Ernst.
Second	Herr Hiekel.

PLOT. Adele, Rosalind's maid, is invited by her sister Ida to an entertainment given by a Russian, Prince Orlofsky; but Rosalind will not let her go. Rosalind's husband, Eisenstein, has been given a sentence of five days imprisonment, which, owing to the stupidity of his lawyer, Blind, has been increased to 8 days. Eisenstein turns Blind out of the house. Rosalind has promised a lover, Alfred, whose tender voice she loves, to admit him after her husband has gone; so when Eisenstein goes with a friend, Falk, to the Russian prince's entertainment, after which he is to go to gaol, she lets Adele go, and admits Alfred, but is disturbed by Frank, the governor of the prison. She passes Alfred off as her husband, and he is taken to prison. Adele creates a sensation at Orlofsky's ball, and though Eisenstein recognises her, no one believes him when he says she is a servant. Rosalind also appears masked, and Eisenstein flirts violently with her, she taking possession of his watch. At supper Eisenstein relates how Falk, who had disguised himself for the occasion as a bot (Fledermaus), got intoxicated at a ball, and went to sleep in the street, when the crowd jered him, calling him Dr. Fledermaus. Frank is also at the ball, masquerading as a Marquis, and gets very intoxicated, and on his return home finds the prison warden, Frosch, still more so. Adele and Ida come to ask the Marquis to smooth matters for Adele at the Eisenstein's; when a ring is heard, the girls are put in a cell: it is Eisenstein arriving to give himself up. Blind arrives to defend Alfred, the supposed Eisenstein, but the real Eisenstein turns him out, and putting on his gowns and spectacles has Alfred fetched. Rosalind also arrives. Eisenstein reveals himself and mutual recriminations ensue, when Falk arrives with all the other guests and explains that the whole thing is a joke concocted by him to avenge the Fledermaus incident, and all pledge each other in champagne.

Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1899.

Tomorrow, Thursday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Aida.

Grand opera in four acts. Music by Joseph Verdi.

Cast:

The King	Herr Puttlitz.
Amneris, his daughter	Frau. v. Chavanne.
Aida, an Ethiopian slave	Frau v. Falken.
Radames, a General	Herr Burrian.
Ramphis, High Priest	Herr Hummel.
Amonasro, King of Ethiopia, Aida's father	Herr Scheidemantel.
A messenger	Herr Lösckke.
A Priestess	Frau. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Radames, an Egyptian general, loves Aida, an Ethiopian slave, who is the daughter of the Ethiopian king Amonasro; but he is secretly loved by Amneris, Pharaoh's daughter. Radames is chosen to lead the army against Amonasro and takes him prisoner. All the prisoners are freed except Amonasro who, after discovering the love of Radames for his daughter, is successful in making her induce the latter to betray the Egyptian war-plans, while he himself is hiding within earshot. Amonasro then declares his identity; but Amneris is also heard all, and Radames is given into the hands of Ramphis, the High-priest of Isis. Radames refuses Amneris' offers of safety on condition that he renounces Aida. He is walled into a tomb, but finds Aida has made her way in before him, and they die side by side.

Composer: Verdi, born 1814, died 1901.

Friday night	Carmen	at 7
Saturday night	Tannhäuser	" 7
Sunday night	Maurer und Schlosser	" 7.30
Monday night	Tristan und Isolde	" 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

This afternoon	Schneewittchen	at 2.30
Tonight	Die glücklichste Zeit	" 7.30
Thursday night	Das Glück im Winkel	" 7.30
Friday night	Wallensteins Lager. Piccolomini	" 6
Saturday night	Wallensteins Tod	" 6

MILLBOARD AS A BULLET RESISTER.

A series of interesting firing tests has been made by the Government of Sweden. The purpose of these experiments was to examine the effect of shooting against pasteboard. The trials were conducted on the wharves of the Swedish Navy at Karlskrona, and the target used was a prepared one of mill-board, against which fire from revolvers, rifles, carbines, and machine-guns was directed. The pasteboard, which was three inches in thickness, resisted completely the bullets fired from the small arms, but was perforated by the projectiles from the machine-guns. The experiments may be said to have afforded very interesting results. Bullets from the carbines used are able to penetrate wooden planks five inches in thickness, but they could not penetrate the pasteboard, which was only three inches thick.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
Vols. 4090: "The Waters of Jordan," a new novel by Horace Annesley Vachell.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SAXONY.

By Lady Paget.

V.

I think people never remember sufficiently how much small children really do understand and notice. Few remember now the famous *proceeds* of the Duc de Praslin, who murdered his wife a year or two before the Revolution of 1848. The account of it was published in a French pamphlet, which my mother read out to her sister whilst she was painting. I was sitting on the floor cutting out pictures. I did not lose a single word; I was deeply interested, and remember most of the details to this day. The aunt just referred to was my mother's eldest sister, an old maid full of character and with a good deal of cleverness. She remembered all about the Napoleonic wars, and inspired me with a fine hatred of the 'Corsican brigand.' My mother's father was one of the men best hated by Napoleon, because he had held the only Prussian fortress which never surrendered. I remember on great occasions a set of fine damask tablecloths being used, with an inscription woven into them from 'The grateful citizens of Colberg' for having preserved their town from the invader. It was he also who later on planned the junction of the Prussians with Wellington at Waterloo, and who, not only as a soldier but as a politician, had always opposed the French influence which had for 200 years crippled German development, and which, during the first years of the nineteenth century, exercised so baneful an influence over the weak and vacillating king, and through him on the fortunes of Prussia. I did not wonder that nearly all the conversation was carried on in French in deference to our many foreign guests, and also I vaguely realised that it was *la langue diplomatique*, which had to be kept up at any cost, but when the village people, especially the old men and women, interlarded their remarks with French words, it roused my indignation. They had been young during the French occupation, and the two places we lived at most were on the very edge of the great battlefields around Leipzig. Many of the villagers had seen Napoleon and his generals: the Emperor had passed through the place and dined at the castle, Marshal Ney had slept for six weeks in my room, and Marmont was quartered close by. I knew that the country had suffered inexpressibly during those wars, though I did not then realise that the reason why the trees of all the avenues were so small was because they had been cut down, and the houses were so bare because they had all been plundered and robbed.

My paternal grandfather owned large tracts of the country around Leipzig and many houses in the town, and my father remembered, when he was quite small, Napoleon visiting his young and pretty mother, who had fled into the town and was the great lady there. He said the Emperor wore a black coat with frogs, and was not unamiable, for at that moment, just after the battle of Jena, the Saxons were his allies. My grandfather, however, was a patriot and loathed this unnatural alliance, and before the battle of Leipzig he retired to his country place, ordering his agent, whom he left in town, to make a *feu de joie* in case of success of a copse of very fine old oaks which grew upon a knoll and could be seen for many miles over the flat country. However, when the battle was won, the agent thought it a pity to set fire to the old oaks and there they stand to this day. Before my days of lessons began I used to accompany my parents to some of their other places, and delightful pictures of them still float in my mind. I remember especially a big sort of palace where there were many functions. It stood on the margin of a lake, on marshy ground. The rooms were large and bare, with stuccoed ceilings, but what endeared it particularly to me was that my English nurse on Sunday morning took me into the kitchen, a place I had never seen, and taught me to make a plum pudding. Then we went to a great castle high up in the mountains. It was situated on the watershed between Saxony and Bohemia, and a small town clustered round its giant walls. It had been partially abandoned, but the arched ceilings and great halls beautifully carved with rich ornaments excited my mother's admiration, and she wished to restore it as an ideal summer residence, for it was in the midst of immense fir-woods and 2,500 feet above the sea. We visited various other places, but the one I loved best was not far from Dresden, beyond the valley of Tharandt. My mother took us children there sometimes for a few days in May. It was a little white-washed castle, with round towers and pointed red-brick roofs. It stood on the side of a valley overhung by lovely woods. All around it was a carpet of the greenest finest grass, intersected with small rivulets bubbling over silvery sand and enamelled with buttercups, daisies, forget-me-nots, primroses, and violets in such luxuriance as I have never seen since.

(To be continued.)

* From the *Nineteenth Century*.

:: DRESDEN ::

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MR. HALL CAINE AND EGYPT.

Al Bomb has exploded in Cairo. This terrifying name for a newspaper is in unmistakable black and white the title of a new vernacular journal, of Egyptian Nationalist principles. It also bears a motto, which reads, "Why live despairing, and why despair while living?" It threatened great destruction, but no one, writes a press correspondent, is hurt yet; and the profits of the venture are intended for the benefit of an Arabic secondary school. More destructive than *Al Bomb* is Mr. Hall Caine's book on Egypt, his new novel, *The White Christ*. This has burst with disconcerting effects on Egypt. In Anglo-Egyptian circles it is resented. But it is meeting with a warm welcome from native leaders. Two leading vernacular journals, *Al Moayad* and *Al Minbar*, are translating and publishing the book, in Arabic, in their daily columns. The title is slightly altered into *El Nabi el Abyad*, or *The White Prophet*.

From the point of view of the majority of the English in Egypt, the *White Christ* is a direct incitement to the Nationalist propaganda. It is held to sanctify the Mahdis, whose risings have cost so much blood and treasure. The undisguised portrait of Lord Cromer in the book is deplored. Its motives and its publication are condemned. While disowned by the author's countrymen, native parties are defending the book with remarkable energy, and that in the English organ of the British Agency, the *Egyptian Gazette*. Thus Hafiz Awad, the editor of *Al Minbar*, writes asserting his opinion that Mr. Hall Caine does not merit the criticism of knowing Egypt only as a four months' tourist. The author, he says, spent some years ago a considerable time in Morocco, and subsequently paid a visit to Egypt, when he had many interviews with Lord Cromer. Last year's was therefore a second visit, and though Mr. Caine then entertained, and was entertained by, leading natives almost exclusively, he also saw a good deal of the prominent Englishmen in Egypt. Hafiz Awad also replies to the accusation that most of the "Arabic sayings" in the book are not Arabic at all, or are considerably distorted. But all this does not remove the distrust of the book among the English in Egypt, nor their conviction that it may, through a misunderstanding of its importance, discredit England's rôle.

MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.

From statistics it would appear that in 1903 in Germany 309,922 girls and widows were married in that country, and of these 68,468 were servant girls, of whom 40,431 had places in cities and small towns, and 28,037 were employed as servants on farms. This shows that 22 per cent. of all the women married that year were servant girls. Dress-makers came next, in point of popularity, with 20,109 marriages. Factory hands were less in demand, and only 18,115 were married. Girls who had been graduated from the house servant class and became waitresses fared still worse, only 3 per cent. of their number finding husbands, while smaller still was the marriage percentage among saleswomen, typewriters, and clerks. Matrimony claimed only about 1 per cent. of this class. In 1906 only 5,258 of the "commercial class" were married.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Wednesday, January 6th. *The Epiphany of our Blessed Lord*. 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Choral Matins and Litany. Friday, January 8th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 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. Wednesday, January 6th. *Epiphany*. Service 10 a.m. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann 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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES. THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C. B., C. M. G. THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq. THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light south-westerly breezes, sky clearing at times, no heavy showers, colder.