

Office:
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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 886.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909.

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THE WORLD'S HUMANITY.

The one bright feature of the appalling catastrophe which has overtaken the fair regions bordering both sides of the Straits of Messina is the splendid response made by the civilised world to the agonised appeal for help which has come up from the stricken regions. It would be difficult to name a country which has not despatched men or money to the afflicted districts, and in some cases magnificent rivalry has been displayed in an endeavour to be first on the scene with assistance. Only a few hours had elapsed since the receipt of the terrible news when British, Russian, French, and German warships were speeding towards Messina, there to land men and immediately begin the heart-breaking work of extricating dead and injured from the remains of what had been a flourishing city on the previous evening. Washington no sooner heard the dire news than it despatched a cablegram to Rear-Admiral Sperry, ordering him to detach several of his battle-ships and send them post-haste to the Straits of Messina. The commander of the British Mediterranean Squadron received similar instructions from London; and the German Government lost no time in commissioning two cruisers on a like errand of mercy. Even little Greece sent warships, and as we write there are vessels from far Scandinavia steaming with all possible speed to join the international squadron whose flags are flying in the devastated Straits. Generous subscriptions to the numberless relief funds which have sprung into being are reported from all quarters, and many of the foreign Governments have authorised large grants with the same object. It is impossible to read the harrowing accounts of the distress under which thousands of survivors are suffering without experiencing a desire to alleviate it by every possible means. The need of help today is equally as great, if not greater, than it was a week ago, for it follows that each new rescue entails increased demands on the pitifully inadequate resources which are available in the earthquake district. The starving must be fed, the naked clothed, and the injured tended; moreover, if a horrible outbreak of epidemic disease is not to complete the work of annihilation, the latest hygienic appliances and disinfecting material must be placed at the disposal of the physicians. All these necessities cost money, and money is the crying need of the moment. We have already acknowledged the very generous support given to the fund we ventured to establish on our own account, but the exigencies of the situation are such as to warrant us in making a further appeal. Every contribution, no matter how small, will be welcomed and duly acknowledged, and it may be as well to reiterate the fact that the money will go directly towards purchasing food, clothing, and means of shelter for the victims of the disaster, entirely irrespective of nationality or creed. Do not forget that the subscription list is lying at the Daily Record offices, Dresden, Struve Strasse 5.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

DECLARATION OF BOYCOTT.

Olten, January 6.

At a meeting called by the Initiative Committee for preventing the importation of German flour into Switzerland, and which took place today, there were 72 Swiss millers present. A resolution was passed to boycott German corn and German flour products. If the boycott of corn and flour should prove ineffective, the Initiative Committee was instructed to make proposals for extending it to other articles.

THE DAILY RECORD FUND

FOR

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

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

M. N.	£ 5.00
M.	20.00
C. G. and M. R.	50.00
J. M. C.	10.00
C. P.	10.00
K.	10.00
	£105.00

Amount already acknowledged . . . 840.50

Total up to January 7 . . . £925.50

We would direct the attention of our readers to the further appeal on behalf of the earthquake victims which we print in the first column. 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.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT.

London, January 7.

The Morning Post publishes a cablegram from its Washington correspondent to the following effect: "Germany is negotiating with the United States for a mutual agreement respecting patents. The United States have at present no law corresponding to the law which prescribes the carrying out of patents by a German in Germany; but a Bill to supply that want has been laid before Congress. Germany has now offered not to bring her law into operation against the United States, provided that the United States, if a similar law should be there enacted, will refrain from putting it in force against Germany."

The Morning Post is further informed that the German Ambassador has assured the State Department that, if the above agreement is concluded, the German law will be applied with stringency against Great Britain; which would be equivalent to giving a preference to the United States.

(Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau informs us that the German Ambassador in Washington has received no instructions to make such a statement to the United States Government. The last paragraph is characterised as an invention.)

SACRILEGIOUS BURGLARY.

The Church at Baasen, in the Rhine Province, was broken into on Tuesday night by robbers, who carried off all the gold and silver vessels and ornaments from the altar. The police have as yet no clue to the perpetrators.

THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX.

HARROWING NARRATIVES.

Rome, January 7.

At Palmi, the greater part of which was destroyed by the earthquake, smallpox has broken out. The bacteriological institute of Milan has sent lymph enough for 25,000 inoculations to the physicians at Palmi.

A meeting of survivors was held on the ruins of Messina yesterday, which was attended by a Senator and several Deputies. The meeting passed a resolution advocating the rebuilding of Messina as an historical and national work, and expressing the belief that Parliament, in accordance with the wishes of the entire nation, would take measures to secure Messina against a repetition of the disaster and to give the city a new lease of life.

In the course of an interview with a press representative, Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, declared that Messina would rise again from its ashes. The town should be rebuilt by private initiative, and the Government would probably lend the money on very favourable terms. The Minister paid a warm tribute to the unselfish conduct of the soldiers, who, after a long sea voyage, insisted on being allowed to join in the work of rescue at once. Fatigue was forgotten as long as there was a chance of saving anybody. The King had given a splendid example of fearlessness and devotion, and continually passed under tottering walls, oblivious of the danger. The Queen had personally attended to the injured, and both she and the King assisted at operations. Signor Giolitti, the Premier, repeats that he will not have recourse to a loan to raise the funds necessary for the organisation of relief works in Calabria and Sicily, and will confine himself to setting aside a sum of 30,000,000 lire from the Budgetary surplus. This will be sufficient to meet the most pressing needs. The money that will afterwards be required will, according to the *Corriere d'Italia*, be procured by means of an increase in the land and income taxes. It is expected that the requisite sum of 180,000,000 lire could be raised in two years in this way. The *Corriere d'Italia* publishes a notice warning the public against individuals who are seeking to impose upon the charitably-disposed by clothing themselves in rags and representing themselves to be refugees from the earthquake region.

Messina, January 6.

The conflicting reports regarding the fate of the Rev. Charles Huleatt, the British Chaplain at Messina, are set at rest by the following circumstantial account:—On Friday afternoon, after long, cautious, and tiring work the house of Mr. Huleatt, the British chaplain, was discovered, or, to be more exact, the pile of ruins into which the house had been transformed, was found. The rescuing party, however, under Lieut. Bavin, of the cruiser "Minerva," through heroic efforts succeeded in reaching a point under the debris from which they heard groans proceeding, showing that one or more of the inmates was still living. This discovery infused fresh vigour into them, but although the work was continued until late at night nobody was found, and the darkness made it necessary to suspend operations, for fear that the rescuers might complete what the earthquake had begun, and kill the unfortunates who still had breath in their bodies. The work was resumed at daybreak on Saturday.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

We are requested by the American Embassy in Berlin to state that the American Ambassador expects to keep his usual office hours at the offices of the Embassy in Unter den Linden, where he will receive persons calling upon him on business. Any statement to the contrary is unauthorised and misleading.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has authorised the American Ambassador, Dr. Hill, to transmit to the Koch Institute for Tuberculosis at Berlin his gift of 500,000 marks. Dr. Hill on Wednesday deposited the money in the name of Mr. Carnegie to the order of the Treasurer of the Robert Koch-Stiftung in the Königliche Preussische Staatsbank.

Dr. Hill also communicated to the President of the Koch Institute Mr. Carnegie's cordial acknowledgement of his election as Honorary Member, and his good wishes for all possible success in its beneficent work.

A magnificent laurel bearing on heavy white satin the inscription: "The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, To its Esteemed Director and Member, Herr Kommerzienrat Ferdinand Hecht," was to be seen in the rooms of the Association on Wednesday morning. It was the Association's last tribute of appreciation to its late member. The funeral of Mr. Hecht, who was buried in the Weissensee cemetery, took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was attended by Secretary Atwood on behalf of the Association.

Mr. Alexander Konta, of New York, one of the proprietors of the New York Sun, left Berlin on Tuesday night after a week's stay at the Hotel Adlon. After attending to business interests in Vienna and Constantinople he will go to Nice for a brief pleasure stay, returning to Berlin in three weeks' time.

Mr. George Ade, America's famous humorist and actor, was in Berlin for a few days this week, stopping at Hotel Adlon. He expected to leave on Thursday.

Mr. Alexander Konta, who was accompanied by his friend Captain Valls, is said to have come up from Paris with the intention of having a talk with Mr. Alexander Konta.

The Woman's Union of the American Church held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of the President, Dr. Alice Luce, Luitpold Strasse 24. Rev. Dr. William Irving, of New York, delivered the address of the occasion.

At the next regular meeting, the first Tuesday in February, Mrs. Harrison B. Riley, of Evanston, Ill., will give an address on: "The Educational Power of the Drama."

Mr. Kenneth Bingham, the well-known New York baritone, sailed for America on Tuesday from Bremen, aboard the "Friedrich Wilhelm."

Mrs. Florence Jessie Hösel, whose remarkable "needle-painting landscapes" have made her widely known both in Germany and England, entertained on Sunday evening, January 3, at her picturesque apartment in the Colonie Grunewald, Schleinitz Strasse 6a. Covers were laid for forty. The delightful hospitality of Mr. Hösel and his gifted wife made the evening a particularly enjoyable one. The artistic, musical, literary, and theatrical professions were represented among the guests.

Mr. Bernard Goldsmith, who has been in Berlin greeting many old friends over the Christmas and

New Year's holidays, has been afflicted during the past few days with a heavy cold, which compelled him to postpone his departure for Paris and London.

Miss Amy Hare, a distinguished English pianist and Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music in London, will give a concert for the benefit of the American Woman's Club next Saturday, January 9, at 8.30 p.m., in the Club rooms, Münchener Str. 49. The concert will be followed by a reception. Admission for members and non-members, 1 mark.

With a view to replenishing its finances, the American Woman's Club has also arranged a benefit musicale to take place shortly, at which Mr. Putnam Griswold, of the Berlin Royal Opera, has agreed to furnish the programme.

The Club held its annual general meeting for the election of officers and committees on Wednesday.

Princess Victoria Louisa, who will next autumn celebrate her sixteenth birthday, made her debut in what the Germans call the "Grosse Welt" on Saturday last, when a dance was given at the Neues Palais in Potsdam. The princess herself opened the dancing festivities, this being her first appearance in society.

Vice-Consul William Washington Brunswick, of Barmen, who is expected in Berlin about the 8th inst. on his return from the States, has successfully passed the consular examination at Washington. Mr. Brunswick is now eligible for promotion, which is unlikely to keep so valuable an officer waiting long for some useful post.

Mme. Kirsinger's reception on January 1, at her home, Kurfürstendamm 242, was one of the interesting affairs at which Americans forgathered on New Year's Day. A musical programme included the following songs:—

- Aus den Nibelungen Max Schillings.
- Waldeinsamkeit Max Reger.
- Waldseligkeit Alexander Schwartz.
- Vor meinem Fenster singt ein Vogel . . Alexander Schwartz.

Sung by Frau Angelica Rummel.

Herr Fung played one of his own compositions.

The Bulletin of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin in its latest number agitates vigorously for a betterment of the postal steamer service between Germany and the United States, and pointedly calls attention to the short-sighted policy evidenced in the new two-cent postal arrangement, whereby letters must be held back for the sailings of German steamships to be entitled to the new rate.

The Bulletin says:—"For the past fortnight no express steamer has left a German port for New York, nor has the service from the United States to German ports been much better. The next German Lloyd express vessel does not leave Bremen until January 19. This insufficient service is greatly embarrassing to business interests in both countries, and complaints are loud. Even if steamers do not get a full complement of passengers, ought German-American commercial interests to be so trammelled? With the advent today of cheap and direct mail transportation the situation will not be greatly improved, owing to the fact that much mail has to be carried on nine-day boats. Business requires, at least, a weekly express service between German and American ports. It is to be hoped that the German lines will see the matter in this light."

Professor William Morris Davis, the Harvard "Exchange" professor to Berlin will give address at

the Annual Dinner of the American Association of Commers and Trade on "The Geography of Commerce."

A telegram from New York says that Professor Burgess, one of the "exchange professors," in addressing the German Society, expressed his high appreciation of the German people, and asserted that no monarch has been so misjudged and misunderstood as the Emperor Wilhelm II.

The second relief party despatched by the Central Committee of the Nord-Red Cross Society left Berlin by the Nord-üd-Express for South Italy on Wednesday evening.

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.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.
- American Church, Motz Strasse 1.
Nollendorf Platz.
- Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Walter Norman, opera-singer, BERLIN, Barbarossa Strasse 23. Dramatic instruction. Plastic movements for the stage, mimicry, etc. First class singing lessons. + English and German. At home 2-4 p.m.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Mignon at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rbensteinerin closed.
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Nürnberg (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Der seltsame Streich der Königin von Navarra 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamme 7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Die Sünde 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Hebbel Theatre	Thummelumsen 8
Comte Opera	Zaza 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle 8
Lustspielhaus	Die glücklichste Zeit 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Comtesse Guckerl 8
" Charlottenburg	Charleys Tante 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenflieber 8
Luisen Theatre	Fliegende Berliner 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgelsten 8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr 8
Thalia Theatre	Mein Leopold (Girardi) 8
Urania Theatre	Sizilien 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat 8
Gastspieltheatre	Zaza 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Goldgrube 8.15

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The rescuers dug with frantic energy, being certain that Mr. Huleatt, with his wife and four children, were under the ruins. As they approached the point whence the groans proceeded, they understood from the uniformity of the voice that the lamentation they heard came from one person only. The difficulties encountered were so great that the brave sailors often despaired of being able to rescue the sufferers in time. At 8.14 in the evening another distinct shock of earthquake rendered the situation graver, and the work still more dangerous, for the tottering walls around threatened momentarily to collapse, burying together victims and rescuers. But not one of the sailors thought of abandoning the task. Their persistence was partly rewarded ten minutes later, when Mr. Huleatt and one child were found in bed, crushed, but recognisable, death having been instantaneous. It was a heart-breaking sight. The work was continued in the hope of saving some at least of the other victims, but apparently without success.

Rome, January 6.
General Mazza, the provisional commandant of Messina, who has been accorded extraordinary administrative powers, sends the following telegram to the Premier: The disinterment of dead and injured from the ruins continues night and day. Ten survivors were rescued today, but the probability of saving others alive diminishes hour by hour. Nevertheless, this does not make the rescuers pause

in their labours. Up to now 2,300 people have been taken alive from the debris, and 2,000 corpses have been buried under sanitary supervision. From the ruins of the Banca d'Italia, the Banca Commerciale, the building of the Navigazione Generale, and other public and private establishments sums of money in gold and notes have been recovered. The archives of the council house and other departments are guarded. Martial law has been proclaimed, and 181 plunderers who were arrested previous to the proclamation have been transported to Palermo. Every individual who is now caught looting will be summarily executed. The health of the troops, in spite of the strain to which they are subjected and the inclemency of the weather, is satisfactory.

Rome, January 6.
Professor Oddone, who went to Messina on the last day of the old year to examine and enquire into the circumstances attending the earthquake, has returned here. He states that he found the observatory at Messina damaged, but that the seismic laboratory, which was in the basement of the building, had escaped injury. The microseismograph had recorded all the shocks up to and during the catastrophe, so that it will be possible to make a study from the diagram of the earthquake in all its phases.

Palermo, January 6.
The earthquake shocks at Messina continue. Yesterday afternoon two violent disturbances were felt, which caused fresh collapses. Trains from Ca-

tania and Messina continue to bring numerous refugees here.

Naples, January 6.
The journal Roma states that up to yesterday 5,957 survivors had arrived at Naples. Several more thousands arrived here today by the steamer "Margherita." Large numbers of refugees are staying at Capri. Minister Bertolini has had an interview with the provisional commandant of Reggio do Calabria, and it was decided to erect infection hospitals between Reggio and Campi in order to isolate infected fugitives. Sailors have already commenced to collect refugees believed to be suffering from infectious diseases, and have conveyed them to temporary lazarettos. Signor Bertolini has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, in which he states that he has visited the Calabrian coast north of Reggio, and also Villa San Giovanni and Bagnara, and everywhere found the work of rescue being conducted in a satisfactory manner. The population are beginning to recover their presence of mind under the firm administration of the provisional district Government. Disinfecting materials have been forwarded in large quantities to the points where epidemic outbreaks threaten.

Rome, January 6.
The Agenzia Stefani publishes a note stating that the King and Queen of Italy have expressed a wish that the demonstrations planned to take place be-

DRESDEN

Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney will not be At Home today (Friday).

Herr Emil Kronke and the Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet—Herren Wollgandt, Welschke, Herrmann, and Professor Klengel—gave their third chamber music concert at the Künstlerhaus on Tuesday evening. The programme contained Schubert compositions only. The Gewandhaus Quartet enjoys a very high reputation and, particularly since Professor Klengel joined it, has gained the admiration of the whole musical world. In Dresden this excellent Quartet was unknown until Herr Kronke introduced it to his fellow citizens. Now these Leipzig artists are enthusiastically received here, and have quite won the hearts of Dresdeners by their charming performances. Their rendering of the immortal quartet in D-minor, which deserves a place by the side of Beethoven's greatest works and has been a model for all later quartet literature, was perfection itself. The second variation movement, the theme of which is the song "Der Tod und das Mädchen," was more wonderfully played than I have ever heard it, even from our own most famous Quartets. Here was such a perfect blending of four personalities in one, that it was hard to realise that four gentlemen were sitting there. It was as if one great artist was playing a single infinitely expressive instrument. No less refined was the rendering of the great B-flat Trio, by Herren Kronke, Wollgandt, and Klengel; or that of the "Rondo brillant" in B-minor, in which Herr Wollgandt, accompanied by Herr Kronke on the pianoforte, displayed his excellent musical taste and execution.—The whole concert was an example of smooth and finished music, free from any attempt at sensation; and for that very reason it was a sensation from first to last, in the best sense of the word. The hall was quite full, and the applause most enthusiastic.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mathilde was present and remained until the end. *M. N.*

The late Dr. Heinze, a medical practitioner who died in Leipzig in September last, bequeathed 15,000 marks to the city of Dresden for the erection of a public drinking fountain in Bismarck Platz. In memory of the testator's wife—the painter and etcher Maria Heinze (née Guy) who died in March 1908—the fountain is to be called the Marien Brunnen. The city authorities accepted the bequest and entrusted the work of designing and executing the fountain to Professor Wrba, in accordance with Dr. Heinze's expressed wishes. The members of the Committee named by Dr. Heinze for carrying out his project—Oberbürgermeister Beutler, Stadtbaurat Erlwein, and Justizrat Felix Bondi—met lately at Professor Wrba's studio to inspect the designs for the fountain. The drawings for the model show a four-sided water-basin, with curved corners at which drinking bowls will be

Concert Agency F. Ries.

Tuesday, January 12:

IV. Philh. Concert

Teresa Carreno
K. Sächs. Kammervirtuosin

Vernon d'Arnalle
Baritone

Gewerbehau 7.30 p. m.

PROGRAMME: Overture, MacDowell: II. Pianoforte Concerto with orchestra. Verdi: Aria, "Bello in Maschera," with orchestra. Pianoforte solos from Chopin. Songs by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms. Cowen: Concerto, with orchestra.

Tickets from F. Ries, Ad. Brauer (A. Plotner) from 9-1 & 3-6 p. m.

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formed for birds and dogs. The basin will be of stone, with a stone block in the centre bearing spouting heads. On the block will stand a green-bronze female figure, representing Beauty emerged from the water. The figure will be borne on a mussel-shell floating on a foaming breaker, and supported by four child-figures; two of which will carry a medallion portrait of Frau Dr. Heinze. The design was unanimously approved by the Committee, and will now be carried out.

Reports have reached Plauen (Vogtland) that two fairly violent earthquake shocks were recorded yesterday morning at 3 and 6 o'clock by the seismograph at Untersachsenberg.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Central Theatre today, the 3-act operetta "Der tapfere Soldat" will be given for the 15th time. Tomorrow and on Sunday there will be two performances: the fairy play "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" being repeated each afternoon at 3.30, and "Der tapfere Soldat" in the evenings.

Herr Severin Eichberger, at his pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten tomorrow evening, will play compositions by Friedemann-Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, and Mendelssohn-Liszt.

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Carmen.

Opera in four acts. Music by Georg Bizet.

Cast:

Carmen	.....	Fraul. v. d. Osten.
Don José	.....	Herr Sembach.
Escamillo, bull-fighter	.....	Herr Plaschke.
Zuniga, lieutenant	.....	Herr Puttitz.
Morales, sergeant	.....	Herr Nebuschka.
Micaëlla, a country-girl	.....	Fr. Boehm-van Eendert.
Dancairo,	smugglers	(Herr Büssel.
Remendado,	.....	Herr Rüdiger.
Frasquita,	female gipsies	(Fraul. Keldorfer.
Mercédès,	.....	Fraul. Eibenschütz.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper	.....	Herr Seiter.

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

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.

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

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	.....	Wallensteins Lager. Piccolomini	.....	at 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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh westerly winds, cloudy, rain and snow, colder.

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fore the Quirinal on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, and the projected issue of new currency to commemorate the event, be cancelled. It is the wish of their Majesties that the entire strength of the country should be devoted to rendering aid to the victims of the frightful earthquake disaster in Sicily and Calabria.

Strasburg, January 6.

The statement made by some Alsatian and French newspapers that an intended French performance in Strasburg for the benefit of the victims of the earthquake in South Italy had been prohibited, is incorrect. The prohibition, which was issued at the beginning of December, referred to an amateur performance at a Club, which the Government could not but regard as a direct propaganda for the spread of the French language.

EARTHQUAKE IN TENERIFFE.

Teneriffe, January 6.

A shock of earthquake lasting twelve seconds was felt here on Monday evening. Bells rang and furniture was moved in the houses, and the terrified inhabitants rushed into the streets. Fortunately, no further shocks occurred and no serious damage was done.

AMERICA AND VENEZUELA.

OPTIMISTIC REPORTS.

London, January 7.

A London newspaper is informed that Mr. Buchanan, who was sent as special Plenipotentiary of the United States to Caracas to open up the way for a renewal of diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela, has expressed his satis-

faction at the progress of his negotiations with the new Government of Venezuela.

Washington, January 7.

Reuter states that Columbia, Panama, and the United States have, by amicable negotiations, settled the differences outstanding between Columbia and Panama. Columbia recognises the independence of Panama; in consideration of which Panama will pay 2,500,000 dollars to Columbia as a share of the State debt at the time of the separation. The treaty which has been concluded settles also the boundary between Panama and Columbia.

THE RIOTS IN INDIA.

HINDUS VS. MAHOMETANS.

Calcutta, January 6.

The religious riots here have taken a graver turn. A mob of Hindus attacked the mosque at Titaghur, destroyed the sacred fittings, and even demolished the walls. The body of a Mahometan, who was killed, was found among the ruins. The outrage inflamed the Mahometans on both sides of the river, and numbers of mill hands surrounded Titaghur, which is now protected by police and military. The Mahometans informed the district officials that they have no quarrel with the Government, but would rather die than allow the Hindu insult to remain unavenged. The mob subsequently attempted to break through the military cordon, uttering cries of "din din," after the manner of frontier fanatics, and for the third time the troops had to fire, stopping the rush. Isolated combats between groups of Hindus and Mahometans are taking place in the disturbed locality, and the respectable Hindu residents are fleeing into Calcutta. The newspapers agree that

the situation is grave, as crowds of Mahometans are still making their way to Titaghur from all sides.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, January 6.

The Agence Havas is authorised to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report that King Manuel is suffering from lung disease. Queen Maria Pia's state of health continues to be unsatisfactory. Her Majesty suffers from frequent neuralgic attacks, as well as from other ailments.

MULAI HAFID RECOGNISED.

Madrid, January 6.

The Note which was handed to the delegates of the Sultan Mulai Hafid by the doyen of the Diplomatic Body yesterday, acknowledges the receipt of the Sultan's letter to the Governments of the Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras on the *communiqué* of November 18; and expresses the satisfaction of the Governments of the countries represented in Morocco at finding in the Sultan's answer a proof that the representations made in the said *communiqué* in the interests of the relations of friendship and confidence which they wish to maintain with the Sovereign of the Shereefian Empire, correspond with Mulai Hafid's views. The Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras have therefore, the *communiqué* proceeds, resolved to recognise His Majesty Mulai Hafid as the rightful Sultan of Morocco, and have instructed the doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Tangier to notify that recognition to His Majesty's representatives in the town.

FUN FROM THE SCHOOLROOM.

There are many amusing stories from a school-master's note-book in the January *Pall Mall Magazine*, among them being the following:—During a Scripture examination in a Sheffield school the master received a very original piece of information from one of the lads. The teacher was dealing with the subject of Jacob's vision of the ladder which reached to Heaven, and on which angels ascended and descended. Presently he asked, "And where was Jacob lying while he saw this wonderful vision?" "On the ground," answered one of the boys. "Just so," said the master. "But how was he lying?" "With his head on the kerb-stone," responded the lad.

A few inspectors have such a kind, friendly, and familiar way with them, that their official visit to a school savours more of the nature of a treat than an examination. A certain gentleman of this type once put a class of village scholars quite off their guard by his blandness and affability. After having passed a few words with the master, he stepped into one of the class-rooms just like any ordinary "visitor," stood before the boys, chucked one of them under the chin, and began as follows:—"Now, Tommy, suppose that you and I were playing marbles. At the start, you have ten, and I have eight." The boys all pricked up their ears with interest. They thought it was the beginning of a story. "Well, when the game is over, you have won half my marbles. So I want you to play again, in order that I may win some back." The boys hitched still closer up. "In the next game, I win half the whole number of marbles you have. Now, Tommy, my question is this: how many marbles have you got left?" Then Tommy, utterly disgusted, suddenly drew his face away from the inspector, leaned back in his desk, and exclaimed: "Well, I'm blowed; then its sums arter all!"

This reminds me, adds the writer, of a very ingenious answer I once received while conducting an examination on the commercial relations of England and France. After touching on the imports and exports of the two countries, I came to the subject of their treaties, etc. Presently, I said:—"Now, boys, we have heard a great deal about the entente cordiale. Can any boy tell me what is meant by it?" One little fellow in the back part of the class immediately raised his hand. "Well?" I said. "It means, sir," he replied, "that when you meet a Frenchman and you get a talking to him, you must not mention Waterloo, except he is asking you the way to the station."

The mistress of an infants' school was giving her children a lesson on reading and spelling. In the piece selected to read the sentence occurred, "Why did not Tom catch the wasp?" After these words had been read, the mistress asked: "Now, what is that curly mark at the end of the sentence?" And a little dot of a child replied: "Oh, ma'am, that is the wops's sting!"

The teacher of a girls' school once received a very pat answer from one of her pupils. Punctuality of attendance was of the highest importance with this lady. She was down sharp on any scholar who came into school even a few minutes after nine. One morning a tall girl belonging to the first class walked in just as the clock was on the stroke of ten—that is, she was nearly an hour late. "Hallo! How is this?" asked the mistress. "Please, ma'am," answered the girl—"please, ma'am, my mother has just got a new baby, and ——" "Very well, that will do. Go to your place; but I hope it won't happen again." "That's just what father said, ma'am!"

In the course of a lesson on the subject of domestic economy and hygiene, a mistress got a singularly smart and apt answer from a girl. Speaking of milk and its importance as a food, the lady asked: "What is the best place wherein to keep the milk perfectly nice and fresh during, say, a hot summer day?" And one girl—evidently thinking it was an easy one—promptly answered: "Please, teacher, in the cow."

During what is called an "observation" lesson, a mistress was questioning a class of small boys on certain points or things they had observed in connection with the habits of animals in water. "What do fishes swim with?" the lady asked. "With their fins," replied one scholar. "Right. And dogs?" "Their paws," answered the next. "Very good. And now, the next boy, what do little boys swim with?" "Bathing pants, mum!"

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

THE AEROPLANE IN WAR.

London, January 6.

Major Baden-Powell, interviewed by a representative of the London News Agency with regard to the announcement that the French Government has decided to call an international conference to consider the introduction of a code of laws on aerial navigation, said that while such rules were hardly necessary yet, they would be badly wanted in two or three years. "There must be something in the way of international agreement," he proceeded, "as to how these things are to be worked."

:: DRESDEN ::

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It is a very difficult and complicated question, he continued, and there is a good deal to be discussed as to the rules of the road. Collisions in the air will always be most dangerous, and there are other difficult questions as to what extent airships and balloons may pass over private ground and foreign countries. It was suggested some time ago in France that balloons should not be allowed to go up anywhere where they were likely to pass over fortifications. That, of course, is a very difficult problem; it is useless having laws unless you can prevent them being infringed. On the other hand, if we are to have balloons and airships passing over fortifications whenever they like, it upsets our present ideas of security and privacy.

As to the possibility of aerial machines being used in warfare to drop explosives on to the enemy, Major Baden-Powell said he did not think much of it, and it would, at any rate, be a long time before the matter would be of real importance. "People often seem to imagine," he added, "that the dropping of explosives in a certain spot necessarily means the destruction of everything around, but we know it does not. In ordinary warfare hundreds of shells will drop into a camp without doing the slightest damage. The effect is very local. At present I do not think there is any real danger, although, of course, the explosives and the methods of dropping them may be improved."

Reverting to the general question of the regulation of aerial navigation, Major Baden-Powell said registration was another very difficult question. In order that the "air cars" may be recognised, they must be numbered, and there must be some way of identifying the nationality of the machines. The numbering would be an extremely difficult thing, as the machines would often be right up in the sky and very big numbers would be required. The matter of Customs duties also presented very great difficulties, and was a matter of great importance. "I have been thinking the whole subject over," he concluded, "and have put down all sorts of ideas, but I have not come to any definite conclusions. It is a very difficult matter, and none of these things seem capable of easy solution."

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES IN AMERICA.

The *British Medical Journal* gives the following figures as to football casualties in America. They show the results of last year's football playing in America, and a summary of the results for the past eight years: For 1908 the total deaths are 10, the total injured are 272. The injuries consist of broken collar bones 40, broken legs 30, broken arms 16, broken jaws 6, broken noses 20, broken ribs 15, concussion of brain 12, torn ligaments and sprains 71, dislocated shoulders 22, lockjaw 1, insanity 1, and minor injuries as cuts, bruises, etc., 23. For the past eight years we have a total of 113 killed and 1,377 injured. Many of the latter are described as permanently maimed.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Friday, January 8th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, January 10th. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, January 13th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany
Thursday, January 14th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, January 15th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, January 10th. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.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.
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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for Australia, left Naples January 5th.
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Fremantle Jan. 5th.
"Derflinger," from Japan for Bremen, left Nagasaki January 6th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, left Southampton Jan. 5th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left New York January 5th.
"Yorck," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide Jan. 6th.
"Bülow," from Japan for Hamburg, left Penang January 6th.
"Goeben," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Suez January 6th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Nagasaki January 5th.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg January 6th.
"Lützow," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Penang January 7th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, left Port Said January 6th.
"Rhein," from Bremen for New York, arrived Baltimore Jan. 6th.