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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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RUSSIAN OFFICIALDOM.

The silence from Russia is practically unbroken; occasionally, it is true, there filters through to the outer world a report of so many executions having taken place in such and such a fortress, grim reminders of the struggle still being waged between the forces of revolution and reaction. For the rest, however, the conflict is conducted in camera; all sorts of sanguinary dramas may be enacted behind the scenes, but the spectators in the auditorium are left wondering. In spite of the unceasing activity of the Russian censor and the consequent silence of the national and foreign press, it is possible to gather illuminative details of the movement destined to set Russia's official habitation in order. At the present moment a searching investigation into the methods of the police administration is in course of prosecution. Already we have heard of amazing revelations in connection with the Warsaw police force, where corruptive influences have permeated all ranks. There are unmistakable signs that some one in authority is dealing with the tainted officials with a strong hand. The authorities have finally realised that without impeccable representatives their efforts to clear the land of the forces continually working against law and order are unavailing. It is an easy matter to criticise the system of a foreign country and to thank Providence that we are not as others are, and criticism of this nature has been directed against Russia ad nauseam. But facts are facts, and the latest reports from St. Petersburg prove conclusively that the officials responsible for the maintenance of public welfare in the capital are sadly lacking in integrity. Numerous arrests of highly placed police officials were made in St. Petersburg last week. Among those taken into custody was the renowned detective Kunzevitch, to whose efforts were mainly due the apprehension of numberless criminals and political suspects, many of whom are now exiled in Siberia, while others have expiated their crimes on the scaffold. Kunzevitch was arrested in company with fourteen other colleagues, and the charges against them include one of participation in the direction of a secret gambling den. When such men as these are employed as thief-takers, the line of demarcation between prosecutor and prosecuted becomes faint indeed. Every friend of Russia must fervently hope for the day when tranquillity will once more prevail in the Tsar's dominions, but until the axe has been laid at the root of the tree of corrupt officialdom and the Augean stables thoroughly cleansed, it is futile to anticipate the dawn of enlightenment and progress.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP FLEET.

INCIDENTS EN ROUTE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, January 18.

A lengthy cable despatch from Malta appears in the Times from its special correspondent with the U.S. battleship fleet, in the course of which he says: "I saw the American battleship fleet before it started on its voyage; I saw many of the ships at Seattle; and now I see two of them again here. If the 'Wisconsin' and the 'Kearsage' are to be taken as examples of the fleet, it is in an excellent condition. The most extraordinary feature of this extraordinary cruise is the lack of incident attending it, outside the lavish hospitality which has been everywhere offered to the officers and men. A few—very few—sailors have been drowned; a typhoon



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was encountered after leaving Japan; but, otherwise, the things that appear to have left the greatest impression on the minds of the Americans are the kindness of the Australians and Japanese, and a fight in New Zealand in which, the American sailors frankly and admirably admit, "one Britisher licked six of us!"

THE GUILLOTINE.

MORBID CURIOSITY IN FRANCE.

(From a Paris correspondent.)

Many people in Paris with inconveniently long memories are recalling the French Prime Minister's famous anti-guillotine speech which he delivered comparatively recently, when he passionately exclaimed: "While I remain Premier, not another head shall fall in France!" This declaration reads strangely in view of the quadruple execution in the Pas de Calais Department last week, but it is generally known that M. Clemenceau was forced to abandon his humanitarian attitude in face of the great weight of public opinion which clamoured for the reinstatement of the sinister guillotine. Ever since reports began to appear in the newspapers relative to the impending abolition of the death penalty in France, crimes of all descriptions increased by leaps and bounds, until affairs finally reached a point at which murder was often committed as a corollary to the most trifling burglary or outrage. Then the Chamber manifested its sound sense by calling M. Deibler, the famous executioner, from his long retirement and ordering him to set his dread machine in order for its ghastly work. The morbid interest exhibited by Parisians in the guillotine is strikingly shown by an incident which occurred one evening last week. The "red widow," as the instrument is called, is lodged in the Rue de la Folie-Regnault, in a shed boarded up from the street. On the evening in question the fate of the Marseilles murderer Camajore was still uncertain, and a rumour spread that the guillotine was to be secretly removed during the night in order to be placed on board the morning express. Thereupon a stream of people in cabs and on foot commenced to flow towards the Folie-Regnault, and soon a vast crowd had gathered, merely in the hope of catching a momentary glimpse of Deibler and his apparatus. All the wine-shops, cafés, and other places of amusement in the vicinity kept open all night, but nothing happened to reward the patience of the multitude. This repulsive exhibition of morbid curiosity has caused considerable comment. There is every likelihood that the guillotine will be kept busy for some weeks to come, as dozens of condemned criminals are incarcerated in gaols all over the country.

L'AFFAIRE STEINHEIL.

REPORTED CONFESSION.

Paris, January 18.

Madame Steinheil is said to have admitted to a fellow prisoner that she herself murdered her husband and her mother.

THE SICILIAN CATAclySM.

MORE VIOLENT SHOCKS.

PROPOSED ROYAL TOUR OF GRATITUDE.

Rome, January 17.

The *Corriere d'Italia* reports today from Messina that a party of soldiers found a woman of seventy years of age under the ruins yesterday, still alive but so exhausted that she could not speak. She was taken to a field hospital, where the doctors hope she will recover.

Messina, January 17.

General Mazza has sent the following telegram to the Premier, Signor Giolitti. "The Committee of the department of Public Works sent to report on the measures necessary for the reestablishment of the harbour traffic has arrived. The building of huts continues and will make more rapid progress when the 200 military carpenters who are on their way are able to get to work. But a great quantity of wood is still needed, for the construction of barracks for the artisans and labourers who must be employed in rebuilding the city, as well as for the owners of houses who are searching the ruins of their property. The Portuguese steamer 'Vasco di Gama' has anchored here with relief stores."

Messina, January 17.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt last night. One, at a quarter before 1 o'clock, was violent enough to bring down walls that were still standing.

Rome, January 18.

There are rumours here of a whole series of visits abroad by King Victor and Queen Elena during the present year. The month of May has been chosen for the promised visit to London, their Majesties making a stay of two days in Paris en route; and both visits will be of an entirely official character. The King is anxious to express personally his gratitude to the nations which have offered their sympathy and assistance to Italy in her time of trouble; and, if it is found practicable, both the King and Queen will pay visits to most of the European capitals. In particular, His Majesty desires to offer his thanks in person to the people of the United States, who have been among the foremost to send assistance to those in need; but the length of the journey would necessarily occasion some inconvenience. The matter is being carefully considered, however, and in official circles here it is believed that every effort will be made to carry out the King's wishes in this respect.

FAMOUS BOSTON BUILDING DESTROYED.

28 KILLED AND INJURED.

New York, January 17.

The Boston Coliseum has been destroyed by fire; at the moment, too, when an automobile exhibition was being held within its walls. Three chauffeurs perished in the flames, and 25 firemen were severely hurt in their gallant efforts to save the building. The damage is estimated at three million dollars.

THE NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO MEXICO.

New York, January 17.

Consul-General Bünz, who has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, left yesterday to take up his duties.

BERLIN

King Edward and Queen Alexandra will, it seems, be welcomed after all in the good old time-honoured way, on their arrival at Brandenburger Tor, by a deputation consisting of the Burgomaster and aldermen of Berlin. Such, at least, is the definite report now current in Court circles. The point has been the subject of a good deal of painful discussion among the said body of aldermen themselves, and the decision will not have been reached without considerable heart-burning on the part of some of those dignitaries.

When the intention of the English monarchs to visit Berlin was first announced, the statement was made in a leading Berlin journal that the Municipality of Berlin would welcome the rulers, after English fashion, in the Berlin *Rathaus* (City Hall) instead of by the usual reception accorded to crowned heads at the Brandenburger Tor. This statement, it appears, was merely a *ballon d'essai*, inspired by certain city officials who desire nothing better than to see the customary reception at the city gates done away with, at least as far as they themselves are concerned, considering it out-of-date and entirely incompatible with the present-day dignity of Berlin. The councillors of Berlin, they assert, should now be able to take the same dignified stand as the municipal dignitaries in London, and welcome King Edward in the *Rathaus* as the Kaiser was welcomed in the London Guildhall.

A point which was kept delicately in the background, but which likewise had its bearing on the matter, is the fact that the Berlin city fathers were by no means enjoying the prospect of a possible prolonged wait at Brandenburger Tor, pending the arrival of the King and Queen, in chilly February weather.

In this connection the Emperor has just given another striking example of his practical sense and thought for others. He had a conversation with Ober-Burgomaster Kirschner and other gentlemen comprising the municipal committee for decorations, respecting the arrangements for the King's reception next month. Emperor William expressed the desire that the streets through which the cavalcade is to pass be decorated as handsomely as possible, and that, for the health and comfort of all concerned, a marquee be erected at the point where the municipal address is to be presented. His Majesty further recommended the substitution of overcoats and warm attire for the evening dress formerly worn on such occasions, and that the usual custom of standing bareheaded during the ceremony be abandoned. The ladies also came in for some excellent advice: they are to discard flimsy frocks and furbelows in favour of warm clothing, more adapted to the raw climate of Berlin in February.

Considerable interest and not a little international importance attaches to the "People's Art Exhibition" which was opened last night (Monday) by the Lyceum Club. Wertheim's have thrown open a vast section of their department store to accommodate the display, while the German Government is so genuinely interested in the undertaking that it is paying all transport expenses one way for the exhibits from each country, and has even gone so far as to organise an impromptu Custom-House on the top floor at Wertheim's, solely with a view to facilitating customs proceedings in connection with the exhibiting the majority of which are dutiable.

The exhibition, as its name implies, is confined exclusively to work produced by the artisan and labouring classes. Great Britain, for example, shows a splendid exhibit of "cottage-work," home-spun, Shetland shawls, etc., etc. A detailed account will be given in a later issue. Princess Christian, who is at the head of the Society in England which is endeavouring to develop art-work among the labouring classes, is greatly interested in the Lyceum Club exhibit. The Duchess of Sutherland, who is at the head of the same society in Scotland, is also taking an especial interest in the Berlin exhibition,

and has sent over one of her English managers to assist in its arrangement.

Leading members of English and American society in Berlin who are actively interested in the exhibition are:—

Mrs. Robert-Tornow, President of the Section for Great Britain; Her Excellency Frau von Versen, who presides over the section for America; Miss Partello, a member of the Exhibition Committee, assisting in the organisation of both the British and American sections; Mme. de Hegerman, wife of the Danish Minister, at the head of the Danish section; Mme. d'Artsimowitch, who is interested in the Russian section.

The American section is almost exclusively given over to a display of Indian work.

The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin on Saturday held its annual banquet at the Hotel Adlon. A large number of prominent figures in the local American and German-American colonies were present, including the Ambassador, Dr. David J. Hill, Consul-General Thackara, Roosevelt "Exchange" merchant Davis, Rev. Dr. Crosser, and Ge. Kommerzienrat Ludwig Goldberger. Dr. Hill, in the course of an eloquent speech delivered in reply to one of the numerous toasts, dilated upon one of the many characteristics shared in common by the United States and Germany,—the constancy and energy displayed in working for the spread of civilisation. Both nations, he said, were engaged in friendly rivalry, and both worked together in the most amicable spirit. The Ambassador then led cheers for President Roosevelt and the German Emperor, which were cordially given. Mr. F. Hesseberg, the President of the Association, followed with an instructive speech on the economic progress achieved by the United States with the last 120 years, adducing much interesting data on this head. Professor Davis introduced a note of humour into the proceedings by his extremely witty discourse, in which he compared the pedagogues of both countries and poked good-humoured fun at their foibles. Herr Goldberger, who is an acknowledged authority on economic questions, had some interesting remarks to make on the subject of tariff revision, and the applause which greeted him plainly demonstrated the agreement of his hearers. At the conclusion of the banquet the many guests assembled in the spacious apartments of the hotel, and indulged in conversation for some time.

The "Defiliercour" at the Imperial Palace will take place tomorrow (Wednesday) evening at 8, when the diplomatic corps will do homage to the Kaiser and Kaiserin in the Rittersaal.

It is said that Mr. J. Vick O'Brien, a present member of the American musical Colony in Berlin, is a likely candidate for the Gatti-Casazza \$10,000 prize offered for the best American national opera. Mr. O'Brien, who is a protégé of Victor Herbert, has produced a grand opera called "Old Virginia," dealing with Pocahontas and her times. Mr. O'Brien has been studying in Germany for the past three years.

Mrs. A. M. Graves, of Chicago, Miss Etta Estill, of Missouri, and Mr. R. W. Patton, of Highland Park, Ill., have returned from their tour to Russia with Dr. Babcock's party, and are again at Frau Professor Naumann's, Kalkreuth Strasse 5.

Miss Esther Clapp and Miss Alena Bethingen, who also took part in the tour to Russia, are again at the Willard School.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Nevin have temporarily taken up residence at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10, pending their departure for the South.

Dr. Alice H. Luce, Luitpold Strasse 27, received on Saturday last in honour of Mrs. Wm. H. Taylor, of New York.

Consul Giese, well known in the American Colony during his former residence in Berlin and now settled at Palmyra, New York, is receiving many complimentary remarks from German scientists on his lately published work on "Liquefied Air."

CHURCH SERVICES: 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.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal at 8
Royal Theatre	Mrs. Dot at 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Was ihr wollt 8
" "	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut 8
New Schauspielhaus	Rabagas 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warrens Gewerbe 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle 8
Lustspielhaus	Redoute 10
Schiller Theatre O.	Redoute Guckerl 8
" " Charlottenburg	Charleys Tante 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenleber 8
Luisen Theatre	Das Mädchen auf Irrwegen 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Brüderlein fein 8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr 8
Thalia Theatre	Meister Tutti (Girardi) 8
Urania Theatre	Sizilien 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Fraulein Doktor 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Berl. Operettentheater	Das Himmelbett 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Folies Caprice	Servus Pshesina. Der lustige Ehemann 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Apollo Theatre	Onkel Casimir. Spezialitäten 8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabäder 8
Gastspieltheatre	Der Pfennigreiter 8

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

THE COLORADO RAILROAD SMASH.

21 DEAD, 40 INJURED.

Denver (Colo.), January 17.

The collision between two trains of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Glenwood Springs yesterday caused the death of 21 persons and injuries to 40, according to latest reports. One despatch puts the number of dead at 68, but this is probably exaggerated.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADORS.

Pekin, January 17.

The British Minister, Sir John Jordan, and Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister, express satisfaction at the reception accorded to their mission yesterday by Prince Ching. The Prince, they say, received them in the spirit in which they went to him, as the representatives of two friendly Powers,

and gave a respectful hearing to their representations. They enquired, on behalf of their Governments, whether the dismissal of Yuan-shi-kai implied a change in the policy of China. Prince Ching assured them that that was not the case. It is thought that the international situation created by the fall of Yuan-shi-kai is thus terminated. Tang-sha-oi, whose recall was announced, has been allowed to continue his mission in an altered form. He will remain about a fortnight in each of the countries to which he has been accredited.

CURIOUS STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

HATMAKERS' AND THE UNION MARK.

New York, January 18.

Fifteen thousand workers employed in the hat industry went on strike this morning, owing to the refusal of their employers to sanction the attachment of the Hatmakers' Union label to the goods.

THE DISTURBANCES AT PRAGUE.

Prague, January 17.

Several encounters occurred on the Graben this morning between the German colour-students and the crowd, and eventually the street was cleared by the gendarmes, and blocked. A great crowd assembled in the evening in front of the Deutches Haus.

THE MONTENEGRIAN PRINCIPALITY.

Cetinje, January 17.

The report of the abdication of Prince Nicholas is entirely unfounded.

BRITISH WRECK IN THE NORTH SEA.

Cuxhaven, January 17.

The British steamer "Fidra," of Leith, was wrecked yesterday on Amrum island. As bodies are being washed ashore, it is supposed that the crew were drowned.

DRESDEN

The lecture delivered by Herr Dernburg, the Imperial Colonial Secretary, in the Gewerbehaus at noon on Sunday, was attended by a large audience, including King Friedrich August and his two eldest sons, Princess Mathilde, Prince and Princess Johann Georg, and many State and municipal officials. Herr Dernburg was greeted on behalf of the city by Ober-Burgomaster Beutler, and at the conclusion of the lecture cheers were given for the German Emperor and the King of Saxony. The Colonial Secretary returned to Berlin the same evening.

Consul-General and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney have left Dresden for a trip to the United States, sailing from Bremen on the S.S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse." During Mr. Gaffney's absence the American Consulate-General is in charge of Mr. Ulysses J. Bywater, the Deputy Consul-General.

Herr and Frau Wilhelm Kuntzelmann gave a dinner and dance at the Hotel Bristol on Friday night. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Gützschow, Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, Herr and Frau Hauptmann H. H. von Wolf, Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bremermann, and Miss Connor.

The grand opera season in London (writes our correspondent) is now in full swing. The "Ring" cycle opened on Saturday night at Covent Garden with "The Rheingold," Dr. Richter conducting. Last night (Monday) followed the "Valkyrie," in which two American artists made their London debut. These were Mdme. Saltzmann-Stevens, as *Brunnhilde*, and Mdme. R. Frease Green, as *Sieglinde*. Both are former pupils of M. Jean de Reszke, who in recent years has established a brilliant reputation as an operatic coach. The extraordinary exertions entailed by the production of the "Ring," and the new opera, "The Angelus," has made it necessary to postpone the performance of "Madame Butterfly," arranged for this evening, until Thursday. "The Angelus" is awaited with keen expectation by critics and opera-goers alike; it is hoped that its production will demonstrate the high quality of native talent as evidenced by the composer, Mr. E. W. Naylor. Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacLennan, the well known American operatic stars who are familiar figures among the English-speaking colony in Berlin, are to appear in the première of the new opera next Saturday night.

The Bachmann Trio, at their chamber music concert in the Neustädter Casino on Saturday, honoured the memory of Mendelssohn, the 100th anniversary of whose birth will occur on the 3rd of February. The spirited Trio in C-minor, op. 66, was the work chosen for the occasion; and it was as brilliantly played as it was warmly received. The place of Herr Stenz, who is still too unwell to appear, was taken by Herr Walther Schilling and, even though a slight formality was noticeable in the style of the single part, the ensemble was maintained in its usual perfection. The second work on the programme was Schubert's beautiful trio in E-flat, op. 100, the sunny lines of which were traced by the three artists with heart-stirring skill and feeling. *M.N.*

Madame Teresita Carreno-Blois, the recently much talked-of daughter of Madame Carreno, gave a piano-forte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday. A great reputation had preceded Mdme. Blois, and of all the sensational reports published about her the most striking, perhaps, was the allegation that Madame Carreno considered her daughter more gifted than herself. Gifted Madame Teresita Carreno-Blois is, beyond all question; but she lacks the diligence and self-discipline without which the greatest genius cannot refine and develop itself. Her playing has in it that which evinces genius, in the Goethian sense, the strength of genius; of the kind shown in hardness, roughness, and an energy at times almost brutal, of tone production; and even more in *abandon*. Madame Teresita does not adhere too closely to the spirit or the directions of her composer. She acts on the impulse of the moment, and, if the impulse lacks the necessary precision, alters the note or the measure at random, quite regardless of the effect—just as if she were practising. That is not sound art, but it can be charming, nevertheless; and Madame Carreno-Blois' playing left a strong impression, because it was the assertion of an unusual personality capable of strong accessions of

feeling, and musical withal. In a technical sense, the young artist has still very much to learn. If she can subject herself to severe self-discipline, perhaps she will equal her mother; as yet she is, as it were, a gesture of her mother. *M. N.*

The highly successful visit of the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, N.Y., to Dresden last July is still fresh in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to hear their performance at the Gewerbehaus. As an artistic treat of the highest order the occasion—as we ventured to remark at the time—represented an epoch in the annals of Dresden, a centre of the highest cultivation in all spheres of art. In commemoration of their German tour the Society has issued a souvenir in the shape of a handsome brochure, and have been good enough to favour us with a copy. It includes references to every city in Germany visited during the course of the tour, besides extracts from local press criticisms of the various concerts given, the whole forming an interesting memento of the Arion's triumphant progress through the land of their forefathers. In view of the remarkable success attending this first venture abroad, it is sincerely to be hoped that the experiment will be repeated at an early date.

Disturbances occurred in Dresden on Sunday as a result of four meetings in favour of the franchise and arranged by the local Social-Democratic party. At the conclusion of the meetings a crowd numbering more than eight thousand attempted to make its way from the Altmarkt to the Residence palace, but the effect was rendered abortive by the strong cordon of police who closed every thoroughfare leading to the palace. The police made use of their weapons, and the crowd retaliated, casualties occurring on both sides. Twenty of the demonstrators were taken into custody; complete order was restored by two o'clock.

The preparations for the "Faschingsfest" (Carnival) of the *Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft aus aller Welt und allen Zeiten*, which is to take place at the Künstlerhaus on Thursday next, the 21st instant, are proceeding apace. The decorations of the building promise to be very effective. The grand vestibule will be hung with garlands of evergreens, the reception room with wreaths of flowers. In the side hall two octagon alcoves are being constructed, hung with golden apples; the other room will be divided by green screens on which humorous silhouettes will be displayed. The club room will be turned into an Oriental *salon*; while the "yellow room," which owes its present style of decoration to Heino Otto, will remain as it is. The effect of the decoration of the Restaurant and cellars with coloured ribbons and humorous pictures will be original. Tickets cost 10 marks each, for ladies and gentlemen alike. Subscription lists for the names of applicants will be found at the art-dealers' shops.

The International Photographic Exhibition, Dresden 1909, will contain the photographs taken in the later travels of Dr. Sven Hedin; they will be shown in the Swedish cabin in the department "Photographie im Dienste der Länder- und Völkerkunde." From the extraordinary interest which has been aroused throughout the world in the explorations of Dr. Sven Hedin in the mountain wastes of Thibet, which are still untouched by European civilisation, it may be expected that these photographs will be a great attraction. The photographs of Polar expeditions that started from Sweden, which are to be exhibited in the same department, will be no less worth seeing.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

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MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Miss Watson will lecture today, in the Gallery, on Rembrandt and Franz Hals, at 10.30 and at 11.30 a.m.—On Wednesday, at 11.30 a.m., in her rooms at Gutzkow Str. 33, II, Miss Watson will give the second of the lectures on English Art, which will be devoted to the little band of painters known as the Pre-Raphaelites. The lecture will be illustrated by good prints.

Herr Walter Bachmann's pianoforte recital will be given at the Neustädter Casino on Saturday evening next, the 23rd instant.

The fourth and last chamber music concert of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet and Herr Emil Kronke will take place at the Künstlerhaus on Tuesday, February 2. It will be a Schumann evening.

The next winter entertainment of the Lehmann-Osten Choir is fixed for Wednesday, February 17, in all the rooms of the Concert House in the Zoological Gardens, and will take the form of a Soirée with theatricals, followed by a Ball. Particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's office, Walpurgis Strasse 18, I. (Telephone 374.)

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Sizilianische Bauernheire.

(Cavalleria rusticana.)

Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

Cast:

Santuzza, a young country woman Frau Wittich.
 Turiddu, a young peasant Herr Sembach.
 Lucia, his mother Frau Bender-Schäfer.
 Alfio, a waggoner Herr Plaschke.
 Lola, his wife Frau Nast.

PLOT. Turiddu, a Sicilian, on returning from military service finds his former sweetheart Lola married to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza, who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion, by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.
 Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1868.

Der Bajazzo.

Drama in two acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

Cast:

Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) Herr Sembach.
 Nedda, his wife (Columbine) Frau v. d. Osten.
 Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) Herr Perron.
 Beppo, comedian (Harlekin) Herr Rüdiger.
 Silvio, a young peasant Herr Trede.
 Two country people (Herr Löschcke, Herr Büssel).

PLOT. Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him too, when he rushes up.
 Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

Wednesday night	Die drei Pintos	at 7.30
Thursday night	Der Trompeter von Sakkingen	7.30
Friday night	closed.	
Saturday night	Der fliegende Holländer	7.30
Tonight	Die Regimentsstochter. Puppenfee	7
Monday night	For the first time: Elektra	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	La robe rouge	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Die versunkene Glocke	7.30
Thursday night	King Lear	6
Friday night	Nathan der Weise	7
Saturday night	Herodes und Mariamne	7.30
Sunday afternoon	Schneewittchen	2.30
Monday night	Doktor Klaus	7.30

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Balow," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Aden January 16th.
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Higo January 17th.
 "Königin Luise," from New York, for Genoa left New York January 16th.
 "Barbarossa," from New York for Oenos, left Algiers Jan. 16th.
 "Derfflinger," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore Jan. 17th.
 "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Colombo January 18th.
 "Lützow," from Hamburg for Japan, left Shanghai January 18th.
 "Goeben," from Japan for Bremen, left Gibraltar January 18th.
 "König Albert," from Bremen, for New York passed Dover January 17th.
 "Breslau," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Lizzard Jan. 16.
 "Prinzess Alice," from Hamburg for Japan, left Naples Jan. 17th.

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EDGAR ALLAN POE.

CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH.

One hundred years ago today occurred the birth of Edgar Allan Poe, perhaps the most striking figure in the annals of American literature. Misfortune, as he more than once complained, dogged him from the cradle to the grave,—and even beyond, for his life furnishes an extraordinary instance of systematic misrepresentation on the part of a biographer. One Griswold, who first took the task in hand, carefully gathered together every wild rumour and idle tale concerning Poe's cosmopolitan career, and wove them into a biographical narrative which, for grotesque, imaginative nonsense, has happily never been paralleled. It was a matter for sincere congratulation when this harmful and mendacious chronicle was finally and utterly discredited by the plain facts of the poet's life, as conscientiously set down by Mr. J. H. Ingram. The credulity with which the first false concoction was received by the public at large is attributable to the undeniable irregularity and eccentricity which distinguished Poe's whole life. Indeed, it is not going too far to assert that he carefully modelled his existence on lines diametrically opposite to those of his fellow-men. This characteristic is not absent from his work. When poems and other literary efforts from his pen first began to see the light he was stigmatised as an unholy advocate of the morbid, the bizarre, as the chronicler of the underworld,—all utterly at variance with the staid views prevailing in blue-stocking Boston, his birthplace. But others, blessed with profounder insight, were quick to recognise the forceful genius of the man, the melancholy but none the less true grasp of human nature, the rare gift of weaving into rich word-paintings the unuttered thoughts of lesser lights.

At times the reader of Poe comes upon a sentence which is destined to haunt the mind for many days; a sentence which, coldly dissected, falls into meaningless syllables, but as a whole embodies some indefinable thought of poignant significance. Other great masters of the English language penned such phrases—as Tennyson's "The horns of Elfland faintly blowing," and that weird line "Of blind gods weeping in a cave," by an anonymous Victorian scribe,—but with Poe they are the rule. Take, for example, the quatrain:

Neither angels in heaven above,
Nor demons down under the sea,
Shall ever dis sever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

It is as impossible to definitely place the finger upon the mystic source in those four lines as to deny their fascination. "The Raven" poem is particularly rich in similar examples, while its brooding melancholy and profound hopelessness strike a chill to the heart. That single poem affords ample matter for many columns of critical study, and it would be a thankless task to attempt a comprehensive survey of Poe's creations within the limits of a newspaper article.

In many respects the career of Poe was analogous to that of Byron. Both were men of unbounded imagination, both were so impulsively romantic and unworldly as to run amok in this prosaic world, and both combined the loftiest mental conception with a decided predilection for earthy pleasures. But Poe, in contrast to Byron, was continually grappling with sordid poverty, and it was under pressure of the direst need that he gave to the world some of his most magnificent work. His death at Baltimore in 1849 took place under painful circumstances, and justified the pessimistic utterance we have noted above. It is doubtful whether the works of Poe will receive less fame than those of any other writer in the nineteenth century. He awakens emotions which, however crude, are dormant in each one of us, and he plays upon them with the hand of a past master.

AMERICAN NOTES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

MR. TAFT AND THE THEATRE.

The next United States President, Mr. William Taft, is no theatre-goer. Mr. Taft, while recuperating recently in Atlanta, Georgia, received an invitation from a local theatrical manager to visit his temple of the muses. Mr. Taft sent the following curt answer in reply: "Many thanks. In twenty years I have only visited one theatrical performance, and that was Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A MODERN CHURCH.

A combination of skyscraper, church, office building and warehouse is being planned by the German evangelical protestant church in Pittsburg. The community possesses a valuable freehold plot in the chief business quarter of the city. In view of the enormous income which would result from the realisation of the freehold for commercial purposes it has been decided to erect a 14 storied building in cathedral style, the central stories of which will be arranged

:: DRESDEN ::

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Thursday, January 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.

Friday, January 22nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

for ecclesiastical purposes. The building expenses are estimated at 1,500,000 dollars. Last year the church celebrated the 125th anniversary of its foundation; it is the richest church in Pittsburg, its property in real estate alone being estimated at 4,000,000 dollars.

It seems that the modern skyscraper is more or less adapted for all purposes. On the roof of a new skyscraper in New York an artificial skating rink is to be placed. The building is 300ft. high.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

Interesting comparative statistics as to the strength of the chief navies of the world are given in the Navy Year Book issued by Pitman Palsifer, clerk of the Naval Committee of the Senate. According to these statistics the American navy takes second place among the world's maritime forces, the German navy the third, the French the fourth, and the Japanese the fifth. According to the Year Book's figures, Great Britain possesses 61 first class battleships of 910,330 tonnage; the United States 31 battleships of 449,796 tonnage; Germany 31 battleships of 414,486 tonnage; France 26 of 357,132 tonnage; Japan 15 of 233,444 tonnage. If armoured cruisers are reckoned France comes before Germany, as the tonnage of her cruisers and battleships together is 573,346 while Germany's is only 548,254. The tonnage of the American battleships and cruisers together is 607,241; of Great Britain's 1,395,930. In respect of the tonnage of all naval vessels, including torpedo boats and submarines, etc., France comes before America and Germany. The French navy possesses in all 516 vessels with a tonnage of 801,188, the total tonnage of Germany's navy being 693,599, that of America 770,486, of Japan 444,903. The Year Book calls special attention to the fact that Japan is building only a few battleships.

A SCHOOL FOR TRUANTS.

A school for truants is shortly to be opened as the latest development of the public school system in New York. This "Parental School," to give its official designation, is to attempt, in the domain of the ultra-modern pedagogics, to make truants and apparently incorrigible children useful members of society. The institute comprises three dwelling houses in which 180 children can be accommodated. Should this interesting experiment be successful, the school will be enlarged so that between 700 and 800 children may be received.

CHICAGO'S DISTINCTIONS.

Chicago, the windy city, which next to Pittsburg is considered the dirtiest and smokiest city in the world is, according to the annual report of the Chicago sanitary authorities, one of the healthiest cities in the world. The death rate in the past year was 14.11 per 1,000. According to the report only three towns can show a lower death rate, viz. 13.62 per 1,000. The lower rate is ascribed to the eager activity of the Chicago sanitary authorities. Chicago enjoys yet another distinction: it is the greatest telephone city in the world. According to the local telephone company's report, more dwelling houses in comparison in Chicago possess telephonic installation than in any other community, and the total length of all the Chicago telephone lines equals eight times the circumference of the globe.

BRITISH MUSEUM'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY.

"The best ordered and pleasantest institution in all London," said Ruskin in describing the British Museum; and the institution pursued its orderly and pleasant course last Saturday, the 150th anniversary of its opening, without the deviation of a hair's breadth from its smooth routine, or the internal or external exhibition of a trace of sentiment. Long familiarity with antiquities, to the age of which the addition of a century or two is almost as nothing, may have led the officials to regard with indifference the attainment by their institution of a 150th birthday; or possibly the desire to maintain the reputation bestowed on the Museum by Ruskin may have had something to do with the absence of celebrations.

The Museum, which came into existence under the Act of Incorporation of 1753, was first accommodated in Montagu House, and contained the great manuscript collection formed by Sir Robert Cotton in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; the manuscript collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and the Harleian collection, which takes its name from Robert Harley, who was created Earl of Oxford in Queen Anne's time. It was soon found, however, that Montagu House was too small for the purpose, and the present vast buildings in Bloomsbury came into existence six years after the Act of Incorporation. To the ordinary man in the street the huge reading-room is an abstraction. The library contains 40 miles of book shelves, and some 3,000,000 books. The reading-room, which is visited by 200,000 persons yearly, is of most interest.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh westerly winds, more cloudy, passing squalls of rain or snow, temperature not much altered.