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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

OFFICIAL DATE AND ARRANGEMENTS.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, January 19.

Official arrangements respecting the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Berlin next month are now announced. According to these, their Majesties will leave London on February 8, arriving in Berlin the following day. The return journey will be commenced on February 12, so that the visit will not extend over three days. This arrangement will permit of the King's arrival in London in time for the opening of Parliament.

Commenting in a leading article on the hopes expressed in the weekly political review of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* that the visit of the English sovereigns will result in a development of amicable relations between England and Germany, the *Westminster Gazette* remarks: "We heartily reciprocate this friendly desire and can assure our German contemporary that the English people are as ready as their German neighbours to terminate the present condition of mutual suspicion. We have not the slightest wish to see Germany isolated, and it was without the least feeling of rancour that we witnessed the alliance between the German Empire and Austria-Hungary which, conferring as it did benefits on both lands, thereby materially strengthened the prospects of European peace. That is a result plainly demonstrated by the recent Balkan crisis, and we hope that this bond will exert a lasting and tranquillising effect on the affairs of Central Europe."

These amicable sentiments are echoed in many other influential journals; in fact, no discordant note has yet made itself heard. In political circles there is a tendency to avoid undue expectations of any immediate or drastic change in Anglo-German relations as the result of the King's visit, which, however, is confidently expected to prove the eventual basis of a new era. The conciliatory and sympathetic attitude of the German press is also greatly appreciated, and is here construed as an indication of the cordial welcome which King Edward will meet with upon his arrival in Berlin. The gracious courtesy of his Majesty which is a constant feature of his intercourse with foreign nations, and the indubitable peace-loving propensities of the German Emperor, supported by the efforts of the Anglo-German press, cannot fail to bring about marked improvement in the relations between the two dominant European powers.

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS.

MR. HALDANE'S VIEWS.

London, January 19.

Speaking at Halifax yesterday, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, said that England had taken the lead in the endeavour to lessen the expenditure on armaments; but, until the nations came to recognise that those enormous expenses could be reduced in the interests of peace and social reforms, it would be impossible to relax the preparations for the defence of the country.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

ARBITRARY MEASURE PASSED.

Sacramento, January 19.

The anti-Asiatic measure formulated by the Californian State Senate and principally directed against the Japanese, was read for the third time in the Senate here today. This measure, prohibiting as it does foreigners—everybody not a naturalised American subject—to own any sort of landed property in the State, is viewed with mixed feelings by those to whom California represents everything that stands for enterprise and progression. The measure which has now become law was recently described by President Roosevelt as "a piece of folly, bad faith, and iniquity." Besides the property embargo, it empowers the various Californian communities to separate Japanese residents from the white and confine them to certain localities, bars Japanese from public schools, and puts various severe restrictions upon them in their conduct of business.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

GLOOMY SOCIALIST FORECAST.

Paris, January 19.

The debate on the interpellation on Moroccan affairs was continued by M. Jaurès, who expressed his fears that the conciliatory attitude and disinterestedness of France in Morocco, the object of which was to facilitate a rapprochement between Germany and France, were not agreeable to the hostile diplomacy of leading circles in Germany; and that an Anglo-German conflict, which in certain quarters was described as unavoidable, would frustrate all hope of peace. M. Jaurès then declared that the settlement of the ludicrous Casablanca incident had led to a triumph of the Arbitration Court, and that both countries had quite recently been working together for a peaceful decision of the Balkan question.

M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he was entirely in favour of arbitration, thanks to which sound human understanding had lately triumphed. France had put an end to anarchy in Morocco. The agreements with regard to the Algerian frontier were being carried out. Mulai Hafid had promised to safeguard international compacts. M. Régnauld, the representative of France in Fez, would take no step that could violate the integrity of Morocco; he would also come to an understanding with the Sultan as to the indemnity payable to France.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON MR. ROOSEVELT.

CONGRESSMAN SILENCED.

Washington, January 18.

In the house of Representatives today, one of the members, Mr. Willett, made use of such violent language against the President that a motion was made, and carried by 126 votes to 78, that Mr. Willett be no more heard.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, January 19.

There were sixty fresh cases of choleraic attacks in the capital on Sunday.

THE FUTURE OF MESSINA.

REBUILDING OR ABANDONMENT?

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS CONTINUE.

Rome, January 19.

In spite of the Government's repeated declaration of its intention to completely rebuild the city of Messina, the vexed question is not regarded here as having been definitely settled. Opposition to the rebuilding scheme continues to grow in strength, and is supported by the statement given out by Professor Paterno, the eminent seismologist. "Messina no longer exists," he said, "and can never again rise upon the same spot even if that should be desired. Messina will remain nothing but a vast cemetery." This pessimistic point of view is borne out by all who have personally visited the scenes of devastation along the Straits. The history of Messina teems with instances of subterranean disturbances more or less violent, and sound common sense must be irrevocably against hurling a challenge to Fate by reconstructing the desolated city. Indeed, every day brings reports of fresh shocks felt. Professor Paterno's opinion merits careful attention for many reasons, chief among which is the rumour, apparently founded on fact, that the Italian Government intends to devote a large portion of the immense sum donated from all quarters to the relief funds, to the rebuilding of Messina. The populace is described as depressed and hopeless under the long series of misfortunes which have overtaken them, and if the rebuilding scheme is eventually materialised, it is a moot point whether inhabitants will be found for the new buildings.

Rome, January 19.

The *Osservatore Romano* states that the amount of the contributions sent direct to the Pope for the benefit of sufferers by the earthquake catastrophe is 1,408,192 lire.

Reggio nell' Emilia, January 18.

A sad fatality has occurred here. During a performance at a cinematograph theatre for the benefit of the sufferers by the earthquake, there was an alarm of fire. A panic ensued, and in the crush at the exits two people were killed and several badly hurt.

Rome, January 19.

Signor Bollati, the General Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has been informed by the American Ambassador that the Navy Department at Washington, with the authority of President Roosevelt, is loading six steamers with 500,000 dollars' worth of timber, and other materials for the building of 3,000 houses with out-offices, for immediate despatch to South Italy, for the benefit of the survivors from the earthquakes. A sufficient number of carpenters for the speedy erection of the houses will take passage in the steamers. Two of the ships were to start yesterday, the rest in the course of the week.

Messina, January 18.

Another sharp undulatory shock occurred here at 3.30 p.m. today. The weather is bad. A strong, cold wind is blowing and snow falling.

Palermo, January 18.

The German training ship "Victoria Luise," and the steamer "Illyria" with the Emperor's huts for the sufferers at Messina, have arrived here.

BERLIN

The American Woman's Club of Berlin has for some time past been engaged in preparing preliminary plans for a reception in honour of Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the American Ambassador. It now transpires, however, that Mrs. Hill has informed the Club of her inability to fix a definite date at the moment, owing to her many engagements. The reception has therefore been postponed.

The following detailed report of the American Association of Commerce and Trade's banquet (briefly reported in yesterday's *Daily Record*) is furnished by our Berlin correspondent:

Upwards of one hundred American officials and businessmen assembled on Saturday night in the Kaiser Saal at Hotel Adlon at the annual banquet of the American Association of Commerce and Trade.

As usual Benjamin Franklin's birthday, January 17, was chosen as the most appropriate anniversary for which to hold the Association's reunion for the year, although as January 17 this year fell on a Sunday, the actual birthday anniversary was necessarily ante-dated by one day. Benjamin Franklin was duly honoured. "It is peculiarly fitting," said President Hesseberg, in his customary toast of the Association, "that we, as a commercial organisation, founded with the object of improving the commercial relations between Germany and the United States, should commemorate the birth of the man who was one of the first to recognise the great benefits to be derived from treaties of commerce. Benjamin Franklin, moreover, was not only the wise diplomat and the shrewd businessman, but also the genial companion, who took pleasure in the society of his many friends, and who knew how to enjoy the good things of this world. The cellar in his house at Paris contained many a bottle of good wine, and he is reported to have said that he would like to be preserved in a cask of rare old wine, and be restored to life 100 years later in order to observe the progress of America. ... Franklin would indeed have been surprised," Mr. Hesseberg concluded, "could he have foreseen the tremendous strides our country has made in wealth and power since his day."

The significant feature of the evening was the address delivered by the American Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. German newspapers aptly term the Ambassador's speech "hervorragend," and comment upon it as "doing all honour to the statesman as well as to the scholar." His splendid characterisation of the distinctive traits of the American people was a masterpiece in itself.

"The average American citizen," said Ambassador Hill, "believes in the power of knowledge and the possibility of finding a solution for problems that have never yet been solved. He feels that the greatness of his country does not lie in any material thing that any man possesses, but in the freedom with which every man may expand his own inherent energies, with the confident assurance that he can secure protection for all his rights."

"There is, I think, no people in the world that has in general less respect for material possessions in themselves than the American people. The proof of this is found not only in our noble philanthropies, but also in the fact that, with the largest opportunities for realising the popular will, the people of the United States have never developed any strong movement for the equalisation of wealth. What they believe in, and insist upon, is equal opportunity for all, and that each should be rewarded

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according to his deserts. The strongest point in American character is the supreme delight of demanding and defending fair play.

"So deeply embedded is this idea in the hearts and minds of the people that their whole conception of government is based upon it. The American citizen holds his public representatives to severe account, mercilessly exposes their delinquencies and considers that they are amply rewarded if they can manage to preserve the public confidence. He is willing to forget mistakes of judgment, but downright cowardice or meanness he never entirely forgives."

"To be freely chosen as the chief magistrate of eighty-five millions of people who have been taught that they are sovereigns, and who honestly believe it, is an honour not surpassed anywhere on earth; for it implies the application of tests and the demonstration of qualities of an extraordinary character. Of such a leader are justly required courage that is beyond the reach of intimidation, purity of motive that is immune from reproach by the most enlightened conscience, and unswerving fidelity to the noblest aspirations of the human race. These are the ideals which the American people love to associate with the highest office in their gift, and that they have been, are, and will again be realised is their proud belief."

"Gentlemen, I invite you to rise and drink to the health of the President of the United States"..... In a subsequent happy allusion to "Commerce," the Ambassador said:

"For my own part, I believe that Commerce,—the mutually beneficial exchange of commodities, for which this Association stands,—will finally prove a Cinderella in the family of nations; who, led by the fairy wand of international friendship based on justice, will rise from her drudgery to be mated with her prince and sit in council with him. When Commerce, supported by industry, hushes the voice of jingoism and bids the passions of the peoples to be still; when Commerce refuses to pour her treasures into the witch's cauldron of international strife; when Commerce erects her tribunal of reason in the market-place of international exchange, then will our Cinderella come to her own, and her more favoured sisters will wonder at the startling transformation effected under the fairy's wand!"

Mr. Hesseberg, the President of the Association, in his address already referred to, laid interesting emphasis upon the change which has come about in the general financial position since he spoke from the same place twelve months ago. At that time, immediately following the 1907 crisis the screw had just been put on vigorously, with the result that the cry was "Brakes down" all along the line and business was brought to a sudden standstill, with generally calamitous results. "But now the pendulum has swung the other way. With confidence restored, money has come out from its hiding-places, and where we had stringency before, we now have superabundance. Fifteen months ago business had to be rudely checked by high rates for money. Today the opposite is the case, and sluggish trade has to be stimulated by excessively cheap rates."

Professor William Morris Davis, the Harvard Exchange professor, provided the humorous note. His wittily drawn contrast between the American and German savant alone furnished laughter enough for the whole evening.

Gheimrat Ludwig Goldberger, author of "The Land of Unlimited Possibilities" (America), brought the series of toasts to a close. He spoke in German in praise of the Association, and dwelt at length on German hopes for revision of the American tariff.

Prominent guests of the evening, besides those already mentioned, were:—

Consul-General Thackara; Rev. Dr. John R. Crosser; Secretary of the Embassy, Joseph C. Grew; Vice-Consul General Cauldwell. The contingent of American Consuls from other cities of Germany includes: Consul Harris, of Nuremberg, Consul Brittain, of Prague, Consul Thompson, of Louver, Consul Dr. Hurst, of Plauen, Consul Lourie, of Erfurt, Consul Spahr, of Breslau, Consul Hannah, of Magdeburg. Hamburg was represented by several prominent American businessmen, including: Mr. McCann, of the Morris Packing Co., Mr. Brecht, of the Fairbanks Co., and Mr. Summer, of the Keystone Match-Case Co.

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4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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Berlin, January 19.

The German Relief Committee has given notice that the Hamburg steamer "Florenz" arrived at Catania on Friday morning last, with the stores purchased at Naples by the Hamburg committee. The "Florenz" was the third steamer sent by the Hamburg committee to the scene of the catastrophe. Telegrams have been received from Naples stating that these stores have been of great service to the suffering survivors. Two sisters of the Red Cross, who were sent out from Hamburg, have joined the Berlin expedition under Dr. Colmes in Syracuse. Supplies of clothes, provisions, and hospital necessities are asked for from Palermo; and the Consul at Catania begs for further assistance. Director Alexander of the Residenz Theatre has sent 800 marks as the proceeds of a performance given for the benefit of the Committee's funds. More contributions are urgently needed. The offices of the Committee are at Alsen Strasse 10, Berlin.

FORGED POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

PARISIAN JOURNALISTS INCRIMINATED.

Paris, January 19.

The discovery that forged foreign Post-Office Orders are in circulation has led to the arrest in Paris and the provinces of several persons, some of whom belong to the newspaper *La Guerre Sociale*. A police search at the offices of the newspaper and in the lodgings of the individuals arrested has resulted in the discovery of incriminating documents.

RUSSIA AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

St. Petersburg, January 19.

The Czar has acceded to the request of the All-Russian Aero Club to be permitted to institute an all-Russian collection for the creation of a Russian airship fleet which in time of war should be at the disposal of the naval and military authorities, and serve for the defence of the country.

FRENCH BIRTH STATISTICS.

AN INCREASE AT LAST RECORDED.

Paris, January 19.

The statistics of population published in the official Gazette for the first six months of the year 1908 show an increase in the number of births. This is the first time for several years that an increase has been recorded.

TEXAS AND THE OIL TRUST.

HEAVY FINE CONFIRMED.

Washington, January 19.

The Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the decision of the Court in Texas by which the Waters Pierce Oil Company, of St. Louis, was sentenced to pay a fine of 1,623,000 dollars, and excluded from the territory of Texas for violation of the anti-Trust law of that State.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

London, January 19.

Reuter learns that the report that Great Britain has agreed to a Persian loan is incorrect. The Government has been informed that certain proposals have been submitted in writing by Russia as to reforms in Persia, but they have not yet reached London. The proposals are of such a nature as to make intervention impossible.

St. Petersburg, January 19.

Within the last few days the St. Petersburg correspondents of certain foreign newspapers have telegraphed to their editors information taken from Russian papers to the effect that joint action was being taken by Russia and England in Persian affairs, and that the information bore an official character. The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency is authorised to declare that no such information, official or semi-official, has been given.

MR. ROOT AS NEW YORK SENATOR.

Albany, January 18.

At the meeting of the Republican members of the New York State Legislature which is to be held today, State Secretary Root will be nominated as candidate for the Senate in succession to Senator Platt. The State Secretary's election is certain.

DRESDEN

Prince Ernst of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach died at noon yesterday in the sanatorium of Neuwittelsbach, near Munich.

Many friends in Dresden will hear with regret of the death on Sunday last of the Rev. Professor D. W. Simon, who for some time past has been resident in this city. Dr. Simon held the rank of Emeritus Principal of the Yorkshire United Independent College, Bradford, since his resignation of the active duties of Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology in 1907. In his work of Theological Lecturer, Dr. Simon was especially well fitted by his training first at the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, and later at the University of Halle, where he gained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In recognition of his eminent scholarship the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. He was a man of massive learning and was distinguished by his competence as a German scholar, a language which was to him interchangeable with his mother tongue. After his college career terminated he spent some years in Berlin, where he acted as Director of the British and Foreign Bible Society and was associated with others in the founding of the cabmen's mission, and in the establishment and extension of German Sunday schools. He was allied with the Fatherland by marriage, his wife being a direct descendant of the old German family of Chemnitz, one of whom was the famous theologian Martin Chemnitz (died 1586), who was Superintendent of the chief church in Braunschweig, where his memorial tablet bears the inscription "No Chemnitz, no Luther," the significance of which is that without Martin Chemnitz the Reformation would have come to naught. With this adequate equipment Dr. Simon was called to be Professor and Principal at the Springhill Theological College, Birmingham. Previous to the removal of this foundation to Mansfield College, Oxford, he had undertaken the Principalship of the Edinburgh Theological Hall, from which position he became Principal of the Yorkshire United College.

Dr. Simon's knowledge of German literature, particularly in the realms of philosophy and theology, was unsurpassed by any British scholar, and no one was better equipped for the task, or more acute in the prosecution of the duty, of investigating the extremer conclusions of German professors and writers. While himself fully abreast of modern research and at all times ready to receive and to assimilate well-founded conclusions of theological science, he yet was able to do much to guide the thought of the time along safer and saner paths. As a writer he is well known, his principal works being: "The Redemption of Man," "The Bible an outgrowth of Theocratic Literature," "Bible Problems," and "Twice Born"—a volume of pulpit discourses. He was also in much demand as a translator of German theologians, among his work in this being: Stählin's critique of Kant, Lotze, and Ritschl, and the two volumes of Dömer's "Person of Christ," one of which he translated and to both of which he contributed valuable critical notes. He wrote the article on Justification in Hastings's Bible Dictionary and was a frequent contributor to English and American theological journals.

During his comparatively brief stay in Dresden he was a worshipper at the Scots Church, and rendered invaluable service to the congregation by undertaking its pulpit duties for some months during the recent interregnum.

Jan Kubelik appeared on Monday evening, after two years' absence, to add fresh fuel to the fire of the reputation he enjoys among his Dresden admirers. He has done so; his pale face surrounded by splendid black hair contributing, perhaps, no less to his success than his brilliant violin-playing. He is still what he was—the "wonder-man," with the sweet tone and the even but by no means unique execution; the "Ratcatcher" who infatuates female hearts by his sweet singing. Regarded from a musical point of view, he has not improved at all, has not become deeper. He plays—no matter what. It is always the charming tone and the smooth execution, always Herr Kubelik, that cajoles the public. He knows beforehand how to catch his audience. If one observes him closely, one knows his thoughts. His countenance betrays him: "Pay attention! now you will again be carried away." And he is right in his reckoning; the audience is carried away, and applauds rapturously. Yes, it is a rare instance of success, and the riddle of his secrets

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has yet to be solved.—Herr Kubelik brought us something new, a Concerto in A by Sinding; a not very profound but skilfully composed work, the first two movements of which possess originality and musical value, and which is pleasantly written throughout. Herr Kubelik played it as he plays everything, with the sweet tone and the smooth execution,—played it as he played Lalo's Spanish Rhapsody. It is indeed a matter of indifference what Herr Kubelik plays. His success is assured; the audience is jubilant. The longer Herr Kubelik played, the more the audience cheered on Monday; and when the Paganini Etudes and Hubay's "Scène de la Czarina" had been heard, the applause became so frantic that the little pale Bohemian with the dark curly hair might have imagined himself in America, where skilful "reclame" can produce more enthusiasm than in prosaic Germany. It is to be regretted that Herr Kubelik played without an orchestra, though with the clever pianoforte accompaniments of Herr Schwab. Thus the Concertos of Sinding and Lalo were heard in a mutilated form. But that is a matter of indifference. The chief thing remained: Herr Kubelik played. —One great merit the concert had; it made us acquainted with an unusually talented pianoforte-player, Herr Ludwig Raab, hitherto quite a stranger to Dresden. True, it was only frothy "must" that the young artist gave us; but it promised in course of time to become noble, golden wine, that will strengthen and elevate when once it is refined. The audience overwhelmed Herr Raab, too, with applause.

M. N.

The Leipzig police made a capture early yesterday morning under somewhat exciting circumstances. A workman named Heil, who was wanted on a charge of burglary, was traced to a house in the suburb of Kleinzschocher, in which neighbourhood he had been living by poaching. On seeing the police enter the house, Heil jumped out of a window, and attempted to escape, firing a revolver at the policeman nearest to him. He was about to fire again, when he fell, severely wounded by a shot from a second policeman. He was secured and taken to hospital.

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

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The second organ recital of Herr Alfred Sittard takes place in the Kreuzkirche this evening at 7.30, with the assistance of Frau Boehm van Ender. The programme will contain modern compositions only.

Elena Gerhardt's programme, at her song recital this evening in the Vereinshaus, will be as follows. Brahms: Nachtigall; Therese; Auf dem Schiffe; Sapphische Ode; "O, liebliche Wangen." Liszt: Die drei Zigeuner; Über allen Gipfeln. Wagner: Träume; "Stehe still"; Im Treibhaus; Schmerzen. Grieg: Vom Monte Pincio; Mit einer Wasserlinie. Reger: Glück; Hans und Grete; Des Kindes Oebet; Mein Schätzlein. At the pianoforte, Professor Arthur Nikisch.

Wacław Kochansky (violin), at his recital tomorrow evening at the Palmengarten, will play: Händel's Sonata in E; Romance, by Sinding; Humoreske, by Tor Aulin; Hungarian Dance, Brahms-Joachim; and Wieniawski's Faust Fantasia. At the pianoforte Herr Karl Pretzsch.

Frau Manja Freitag-Winkler, at her concert in the Vereinshaus on Friday evening, will sing songs and ballads by H. von Eyken, Strauss, Draeseke, Fuchs, Hartmann, Becker, and Urbach. Herr Paul Wiecke will read a selection of Goethe's poems.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

Die drei Pintos.

Comic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

Don Pantaleone, Roiz de Pacheco	Madrid	Herr Nebuschka.
Don Gomez, Freiros	Nobles	Herr Grosch.
Clarissa, Don Pantaleone's daughter		Frau Seebe.
Laura, Clarissa's maid		Frau Wedekind.
Don Gaston Viratos, formerly student at Salamanca		Herr Soot.
Don Pinto de Fonseca, a young land noble from Castrilla		Herr Foerster.
The landlord of the inn at Penaranda		Herr Puttlitz.
Inez, his daughter		Frau Nast.
Ambrosio, Don Gaston's servant		Herr Trede.
A student		Herr Löscheke.
The House Steward of Pantaleone		Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Don Gaston Viratos, a student, is discovered taking leave of his comrades. His money is rapidly vanishing while he is busily engaged in a flirtation with the daughter of his host, Inez, being assisted by his servant Ambrosio. Enters upon the scene Don Pinto de Fonseca, whose exceeding comeliness arouses general amusement. He imparts to Gaston that he has come to marry a rich and noble lady, Donna Clarissa de Pacheco, whose hand has been promised him by the girl's father out of gratitude for a service rendered by the suitor's father. He is undecided how to proceed in the delicate matter of courtship, and Gaston thereupon offers to be his mentor. Subsequently they feast together, Don Pinto becoming the worse for wine. While his companion is lying in a stupor, Gaston steals his letter of recommendation to Donna Clarissa, and departs. The second act shows us the scene in Don Pantaleone's ancestral hall, where he makes announcement of his daughter's impending marriage. The lady, however, is enamoured of Don Gomez Freiros, a noble young knight, and is in despair at the prospect of a match with Pinto. Her maid Laura promises to discover a way out of the dilemma. In the third act the hall is decorated for the approaching nuptials. The servants all leave upon Don Pinto's arrival being proclaimed, but Clarissa's maid, Laura, hides. Gaston (the pretended suitor) now arrives and meets Don Gomez, who accuses the pretender's sympathy by revealing his love for Clarissa. A plot is quickly arranged. Don Gomez assumes the role of Pinto, is furnished with the recommended letter, and introduced as the prospective bridegroom. The father is favourably impressed by his bearing, and gives consent to the union. All is thus going well when the unexpected arrival of the real Don Pinto complicates matters. His absurd antics arouse the belief that he is mad, but seeing Gaston among the guests he accuses him of treachery. The student threatens Pinto with a sword, whereupon the unhappy suitor, crying for mercy, is bundled out neck and crop. At this juncture Gaston reveals the plot. There is a general uproar; but Clarissa's father is made to see the contrast between Pinto and Gomez, and finally, under the influence of his daughter's pleadings, gives the couple his benediction. Gaston receives the grateful acknowledgements of Gomez for the part he has played in winning him a lovely bride.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1781, died 1826.

Thursday night	Der Trompeter von Sakkingen	at 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	Die versunkene Glocke	at 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

LATER TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT LAID DOWN.

Portsmouth, January 19.

The battleship "Neptune" was laid down here today. She is to be an improved "Dreadnought," and to be finished in two years. She will displace 20,200 tons, and cost two millions sterling.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

Sacramento, January 19.

In compliance with a request telegraphed to him by President Roosevelt, Governor Gillette has consented that the further parliamentary proceedings in the matter of the anti-Japanese law passed by the Californian House of Representatives shall be postponed. President Roosevelt, in the telegram referred to, expressed his great anxiety lest the passing of the law should do incalculable injury, not only to California but to the whole Union. (With reference to this despatch see telegram on page 1.)

GREAT FIRE IN MESSINA.

Messina, January 19.

A great fire broke out last night among the ruins along the sea front and, fanned by a strong wind, burnt furiously. Soldiers and sailors did all they could to extinguish the flames, but were obliged at last to confine their efforts to isolating the fire.

Rome, January 19.

A special edition of the *Giornale d'Italia* says that the fire in Messina broke out in the Pennizzi Palace, perhaps the only one whose outer walls had remained standing after the earthquake. The Duke of Genoa was present during the attempts to extinguish the flames. It is believed that the fire had been smouldering unobserved for days, and that its outbreak was due to the strong wind.

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AN IDEAL WINTER.

THE DELIGHTS OF ALPINE SPORT.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Kandersteg, January.

"And the young gentlemen are in the Halps" quoth the pompous butler in *Punch*, in answer to an enquiry as to the whereabouts of his employer and family at Christmas time. Probably many an English butler could have made a similar remark this winter, for never has the fashion of spending the Christmas holidays amid the glorious scenery of the Swiss Alps found more devotees than this season. From Montreux to St. Moritz, Grindelwald to Montana come the same reports of hotels crowded with visitors who have come in hundreds, for the most part from England, to enjoy "le winter sport" in all its branches; skating, tobogganing, skiing, taling, bob-sleighing, etc.

To visit one of these sport resorts is to wish to make an annual pilgrimage thither. For myself, I had but vague ideas of what Switzerland was like in winter; much the same as summer, I supposed, only more so. Of a truth there was not much opportunity for gaining new impressions on the journey, for picturesque old Basle was already wrapped in a white mantle when we left it, and all day the big snow-flakes kept stealing down, blotting out all view of the landscape we traversed. Twilight had come ere we exchanged the comparative comfort of a railway carriage for the chill welcome of a sleigh; for, muffled up to the eyes, a couple of hours' drive in the darkness was necessary before we could reach Kandersteg, which nestles at the foot of the Gemmi pass beneath which yet another of the vast tunnels which honeycomb the Alps is boring its way southward. Our longish drive over the soft snow had not prepared us for the glories of our surroundings when we awoke next morning. We found ourselves at the entrance of a long spoon-shaped valley, shut in on all sides by vast Alpine summits, all dazzling white. To the left tower above us the three peaks of the Blümlis Alp, further on the Doldenhorn rears its mighty bulk into the heavens and is faced by another range of snow-clad giants.

The intense cold of the early morning disappears when the sun peeps over the crest of the Doldenhorn, and the various hotels pour out their inmates for the sports which are the be-all and end-all of existence in Kandersteg. Three large ice-rinks are daily crowded with skaters of all degrees of skill, from the tyro whose head is always painfully askew as he tries to master the mysteries of the outside edge, to the expert who performs his rockers and brackets and loops with the ease of an old hand. One rink is reserved for the devotees of that curious pastime known as the "roaring game," otherwise curling. No game, with the exception perhaps of chess, seems to demand such complete concentration on the part of the players as curling. The tense, drawn looks of the curler, as he poises his stone before sending it gliding along the icy floor, is a thing to wonder at, as is the frenzied eagerness with which his comrades, in response to weird cries of "soop, soop!" ply their brooms in order to expedite the progress of this prince of rolling stones.

Hard by is the toboggan run, from which all day one hears the monotonous long-drawn out cry of "Achtung!"—for your Swiss tobogganer, no matter what his or her age, would scorn to give notice of his approach in any other tongue but German, though rumour has it that the knowledge of the Teuton tongue stops at this one word "Achtung!" in the majority of cases—as the toboggans swish across the road and hurtle down the slope beyond. The exact pleasure to be found in tobogganing is perhaps a trifle difficult to understand. Certainly the delight of rushing down the icy slope is counterbalanced by the long climb up again, dragging the toboggan. But the game is evidently worth the candle, since many there be who spend laborious days in doing nothing but climbing up hills and rushing down again. Another even less attractive form of sport is that known as "tailing," some twenty people on toboggans in two parallel lines being drawn by a sleigh to some more or less distant spot, where they have lunch; but there again the glorious wine-like air makes doing anything a pure joy.

But the sport *par excellence* is ski-ing. No matter how cold the day, a few glides down a ski-run and a ski-er feels a delicious glow stealing over him and realises that life has still a joy for him. Snow is so delightfully soft to fall upon, and luckily so, for the novice on skis can have no idea how many different ways of falling there can be till he has tried the game. When one first dons the long, clumsy-looking footgear, one seems to have lost all control of one's feet; the skis seem to want to box the compass, but in a very short time walking on the flat is accomplished with ease. To reach the summit of a hill is a matter of more difficulty; at first the tyro tries walking up in the ordinary way, but after several times falling flat in the snow, he realises that other methods must be adopted, and with a sort of crab-like, sideways, and appallingly awkward gait he reaches the top

of the hill. But his troubles are only beginning. It looks so easy, to put your feet together and glide down the smooth snow slope. But the beastly skis won't keep parallel; one darts to the right, the other to the left; the novice tries to straighten them, and plump! there he is, his face buried in the snow, the skis performing daring contortions in the air. If he is wise, when after infinite struggling he has regained his upright position, he selects a short and easy slope to practise on, and then perhaps in a week or so he has sufficiently mastered the difficult balance to be able to come swinging down the longer run, with only one fall out of three attempts. The first time he really completes the descent and is still upright at its foot he wants to raise a flag, or scream, or in some equally exuberant way to express his supreme delight. He is probably so satisfied with himself that next time he determines to turn at the foot of the hill as he sees the experts do with such consummate ease, but his is the pride that goes before a fall, and such a fall! for never has he displayed such a bewildering confusion of skis and legs and arms and clouds of powdery snow as when he first tries turning. But as it is only rarely that any serious injury is caused, nothing daunted he toils up the hill again, after wiping the snow out of his eyes, and is soon rushing down unconscious of all save the exhilarating intoxication of ski-ing.

When evening falls, and the hotels are a blaze of light, are there not dances, theatricals, concerts etc. to charm him? Though not a few are always ready to abjure these delights and to spend their evenings round the green-covered table, waiting in vain for those 100 aces which so seldom come.

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Dresden Museums, etc.

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Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8. 11.0 a.m. Mondays 9—1. 11.0 a.m.
Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.
Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2. 11.0 a.m. Saturdays 9—2. 11.0 a.m. Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 11.0 a.m.
Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.
Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 11.0 a.m.
Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee. 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays 0.50.
Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly winds, more cloudy, but no heavy showers at first, nor any great change of temperature.

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