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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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DANGEROUS PRESS TACTICS. FRENCH PREMIER AND JOURNALISTS.

(From a Paris correspondent.)

Paris, January 19.

Were it not that French newspaper readers are becoming accustomed to the frantic endeavours made by each Paris journal to outstrip its rivals in serving up every day a fresh dish of sensational pabulum, the latest attempt on the part of the Press to create an international "incident" might well have had incalculably serious results. In last Monday's edition the *Libre Parole* reproduced what purported to be an interview granted by the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, to various members of the Press Syndicate. The Premier was represented as having freely discussed foreign politics with the reporters, and to have directed their attention to the numerous difficulties with which the European situation was confronted. "Every Power," the Premier was reported to have said, "is now attempting to find a solution of these many difficulties, and in case of failure it may well be that we shall be engaged in a war with Germany this spring." Upon the heels of this preposterous report came an official denial from the Foreign Ministry. This morning the *Figaro* publishes what it claims are the true facts of the case, as follows: The utterances actually made by the Premier have been reproduced in a false and distorted form. M. Clemenceau, who is naturally most annoyed by the fictitious declarations which have been attributed to him, will embrace an early opportunity of contradicting this canard and revealing his actual convictions with regard to the maintenance of peace in Europe. This he will do either in the form of a speech or a magazine article, and, in view of certain rumours which have of late been widely circulated, such a procedure is in the highest degree advisable. The Premier's anticipated explanation of his attitude towards the many questions of European policy cannot fail to have a good result.

Thus perishes the latest, and certainly one of the most unscrupulous, attempts to revive acerbity between France and her powerful neighbour. Few sensible people could have supposed M. Clemenceau really capable of giving expression to the utterances published in the *Libre Parole*, but there are always many readers eager to swallow concoctions of this nature provided the necessary spice of political excitement is not lacking. Fortunately in this case the official denial followed so promptly that the poison had little time to work, but the episode furnishes yet another incident of the dangers which menace international amity owing to unscrupulous press tactics.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LECTURES.

OXFORD, PARIS, AND BERLIN.

The best of good news came to hand from Washington yesterday morning. A cablegram stated that Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the invitation extended to him by the University of Berlin to deliver a lecture there, and will fulfil this engagement, according to present arrangements, in May, 1910. Thus the President will afford the three principal scholastic centres of Europe an opportunity of hearing his views on many important problems, as he has already signified his acceptance of the invitations from Oxford University and the Paris Sorbonne. At the former he will deliver the 1910 Romanes lecture, but so far as can be ascertained Mr. Roosevelt has not yet decided on the subjects he will choose for his discourses at any of the universities. One thing is quite certain: his reception in Berlin will equal that accorded him at Oxford and Paris, for nowhere is the personality of the United States President held in more esteem than in the Prussian capital. The cablegram further announces that Mr. Roosevelt is unable to take advantage of further invitations of this description. His lecture tour over here will of course take place after his return from the African shooting expedition, arrangements for which have now been completed.



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KING EDWARD'S VISIT.

MORE FRIENDLY PRESS COMMENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, January 20.

The newspapers continue to discuss King Edward's pending visit to Berlin in a very cordial spirit, and to see in it an augury of improved relationship between Great Britain and Germany. This morning's *Daily Chronicle* contains a typical article of this nature. "We sincerely hope," it writes, "that the visit of King Edward to the German Emperor will contribute to the strengthening and closer intimacy of friendly intercourse between the British and German peoples. The political situation at the moment is more favourable to a development of this nature than recently. The Near East question is nearing settlement; the naval policy of both countries is quite clear and straightforward, and will remain so if that measure of freedom in commerce claimed by each is mutually conceded. There is, in fact, no scope for unworthy suspicious and unnecessary misunderstandings on either side. His Majesty's visit, we trust, will help to eliminate the erroneous view that British policy is governed by the desire to isolate Germany."

Other prominent journals are not behindhand in commenting in a like amicable spirit on the visit of the King, which will manifestly be one of the most popular His Majesty has paid since his accession. As I mentioned in a previous despatch, the hearty echo these sentiments are finding in the German press has created profound gratification over here.

PRESIDENTIAL SALARY INCREASED.

Washington, January 20.

The Senate has resolved to raise the remuneration of the President of the Union from 75,000 to 100,000 dollars, including travelling expenses.

THE UNITED STATES AND LIBERIA.

Washington, January 19.

President Roosevelt has referred to the Senate a letter from State Secretary Root requesting authority to send a Commission of three Americans to Liberia, to assist the Government of that Republic. The President commends the request to the favourable consideration of the Senate.

THE FIRE FIEND AT MESSINA. THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

CHARITABLE WORK BY QUEEN ELENA.

Messina, January 20.

The rescue and salvage work here is proceeding under extraordinary difficulties. The fire which broke out on Monday night compelled the aid of every available helper to check the rapid spread of the flames, which, fanned by a strong wind, bid fair to annihilate what little was left of this city. It is now believed that the conflagration had been smouldering for many days among the huge masses of inflammable material under the ruins, and the fierce wintry gales sweeping across the Straits fanned it into sudden activity. The blaze has now been isolated, but must be allowed to burn itself out, as the combined labour of soldiers, sailors, and other workers has been unable to extinguish it. No more rescues have been reported of late, and there is little possibility of any further survivors being recovered, but this does not prevent every effort in the direction of still saving life.

Rome, January 20.

At the request of the Queen, Dr. Quinco, the Court physician, has left Rome in order to supervise the medical arrangements, and the distribution of clothing and linen which has been prepared at the Quirinal under Her Majesty's eye, in places on the Calabrian coast and inland where medical help is scarce.

Rome, January 20.

The controversy as to whether Messina is to be rebuilt on its former lines or finally abandoned is still in full swing. The newspapers state that a mere village will probably represent Messina for many years to come, as even should the rebuilding project eventually be decided upon, the work of clearing away the enormous quantity of debris and constructing new foundations must extend over a lengthy period. Plans for the erection of so-called earthquake-proof houses are engaging the attention of architects, but pressmen who visited the scene shortly after the disaster state that one building of this description was utterly wrecked. The Musella plain, not far distant from Messina, has been selected as a site for the erection of temporary habitations, after having been inspected by Signor Casana, the Minister for War. The problem of providing temporary accommodation becomes daily more pressing, as the majority of the survivors refuse to leave their household goods lying under the ruins to the mercy of plunderers. Both Catania and Palermo, however, are crowded with refugees, and great difficulty is experienced in finding shelter for them. General Mazza, the provisional commandant at Messina, continues to send favourable reports regarding the health of the troops and survivors. Conditions at Reggio remain the same, but no further rescues have been reported from there since Saturday.

Milan, January 19.

Signor Barzini, writing in the *Corriere de la Sera*, accuses the authorities at Messina of inactivity, want of energy, and pedantry.

LONDON—BERLIN TELEPHONE SERVICE.

NO DIRECT LINE CONTEMPLATED.

London, January 20.

Reuter's Agency learns that, contrary to previous reports, no negotiations between the English and German postal authorities are contemplated or in progress with reference to the establishment of a telephone cable between London and Berlin. The opinion held by the English authorities is that such a line would be impossible; this view is based on the experience already gained in connection with many much shorter lines now in operation between England and Belgium, all of which operate in a very unsatisfactory manner.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, January 19.

There were 48 fresh cases of cholera today in St. Petersburg and 12 deaths. The number of cholera patients is 283.

BERLIN

The German Empress and the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, Princess Victoria, Prince Friedrich Leopold, and Prince Eitel Fritz, were present on Tuesday evening at the concert given at the Philharmonic under the patronage of the Crown Prince for the benefit of earthquake sufferers at Messina.

The Kaiserin evidenced the warmest interest in the collection of Cottage work and industrial art from Great Britain, and was hardly less interested in the collection of Indian work from America, when she visited, on Tuesday afternoon, the really remarkable display of People's Industrial Art from all countries which has been gathered together by the Lyceum Club and was thrown open for sale to the general public yesterday (Wednesday) morning.

The Empress was wearing an elegant tailor-made costume of mauve silk cloth, and a toque with mauve ostrich plumes. She looked charming, was in the best of spirits, and chatted and laughed most animatedly, putting innumerable questions to the ladies of the Club who presided over the different sections.

Princess Victoria Louisa, looking pretty and girlish in a cardinal coat and skirt, grey muff, and big fluffy red hat, followed the Empress, who was also accompanied by Princess Heinrich of Prussia. Princess Victoria Louisa, it must be admitted, took rather less interest in the Exhibition as a whole than her august and gracious mother. She stood, for the most part, a little in the background with an expression of good-humoured and slight but unmistakable boredom while the Empress minutely examined the articles. The Princess did, however, take a lively interest in the feathered head-gear of the Indian chief "Jermino" when she came to the American department, and was greatly amused at the ungraceful Indian blanket-garments, consisting of a straight piece of cloth with a hole cut for the head.

When the Kaiserin, with her party, entered the Section for Great Britain, Russia, and America, Gräfin Harrach, the President of the Lyceum Club, presented the ladies who had organised and were presiding over the sections. Mrs. Robert-Tornow, President of the Section for Great Britain, was the first to be graciously greeted by the Empress. Then followed a minute examination by the Kaiserin, under Mrs. Tornow's guidance, of the varied and interesting collection of English and Scotch art and industrial work. Shetland shawls of wonderfully fine workmanship; Scotch plaids, tartans, travelling-rugs; wooden chairs with quaint rush-backs, from the Orkney Islands, (which were veritably rushed and sold out entirely at the opening on Monday night); massive Scotch silver jewellery, set with agates and Scotch pebbles; heavy silks and throwns from the Windermere Spinners; and a quantity of work from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society—basket-ware, wooden puzzle games, tall wooden candle-sticks, etc. The Kaiserin purchased a number of the baskets made by disabled British Soldiers and Sailors before she left, and was interested to learn that Princess Christian was at the head of the Society in England.

The American section was the next to be examined. Illness prevented her Excellency Frau von Versen from being present, and her place was taken by Mrs. A. M. Thackara, wife of the American Consul-General, who with Miss Thackara was presented to the Kaiserin, and proceeded to point out to her Majesty the different exhibits of especial interest. For a variety of reasons the American exhibit is not yet by any means so good as it might be, and does not "begin" to represent the splendid industrial-art work which is characteristic of America. Some idea of the beautiful Indian bead and basket-work is, however, given, and there are some interesting specimens of Indian garments, Indian toma-

hawks and war-implements, etc., as well as a most representative exhibition of Mexican work, contributed by the wife of the Director of the Berlin *Volksmuseum*, Frau Professor Seler, who has travelled extensively in America. Many ladies of the American Colony have contributed interesting articles to the American exhibit. The Kaiserin, by the way, was especially interested in the Indian baskets, admiring the patterns, and wondering for what they were used. Some embroidery from the Philippines, the property of Mrs. Thackara, and the Spanish drawn-thread work from Mexico interested the Kaiserin particularly.

Another American woman, Madame D'Artsimowitch, wife of the Russian Consul-General, was presented to the Kaiserin. Madame D'Artsimowitch is largely interested in the modern department of the magnificent Russian exhibit. The antique Russian exhibits are in charge of Princess Helene von Sachsen-Altenburg.

Mrs. Isabel Drew Mack, of San Francisco, who with her daughters has been spending the winter months with the Misses Bollé, also of San Francisco, at their apartment Martin Luther Strasse 13, has left for America.

Miss Edith Walker, of the Royal Opera at Vienna, has been engaged to make a number of appearances as *Gast* at the Berlin Royal Opera. Miss Walker begins her "Gastspiel" on Sunday in the rôle of Brünnhilde in "Götterdämmerung," and will later appear as *Isolde*.

Mrs. William H. Taylor, of New York, has taken a suite of rooms with Mrs. Bennett at Bellevue Strasse 12a. She will remain several months, as her daughter is in Miss Luce's school.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Fitz, of Chelsea, Mass., after an absence of several months have returned to Berlin to be near their daughter, Miss Margaret, a pupil at Miss Luce's school. Mr. and Mrs. Fitz are at Bellevue Strasse 12a.

At a meeting of the German Colonial Society held on Monday, a lecture was delivered by M. Chailly, a member of the French Chamber, on France and her policy in dealing with native tribes. M. Chailly began by explaining the two methods adopted in French colonies. The system of equality of rights for all men alike might, he said, be good where the number of natives was limited, but it would become dangerous where the native population equalled or exceeded the number of colonists. The other system, that of adaptation or accommodation to circumstances, consisted in educating the natives. The lecturer then proceeded to speak with approval of Richelieu's policy of encouraging the sending the younger sons of families to colonies; a policy which might be recommended to Germany. Germany needed markets for her produce, and settlements for her emigrants.

Herr v. Holleben, the President of the Society, thanked M. Chailly for his lecture, and remarked that Colonial policy tended to bring about unity and friendship among the nations.

The Köpenick shoemaker, Wilhelm Voigt, who jumped so suddenly into notoriety by the daring joke which he carried out at the expense of the local authorities, bids fair to become a perpetual joy, at least to the newspaper Press, which seems to follow his movements with eagerness. According to the latest report of the hardy cobbler he is about to enter an action against a Berlin lady whose admiration of his exploit was mingled with pity, for she promised him a monthly allowance of £5 on the sole condition that he would sign the receipt for the allowance every month as follows:—

"William Voigt, Kapitän von Köpenick." Naturally enough this condition was accepted gladly by the shoemaker, and for several months he received the allowance; but just at the height of the Christmas season the allowance was stopped. Wilhelm Voigt maintains now that his interests have been damaged by the stoppage of the allowance, and the Courts of Law will have to settle the dispute—so at least says a contemporary.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Siegfried	at 7
Royal Theatre	Der Schlagbaum	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed	
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krähwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar (Jos. Kainz)	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Zaza	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Die glücklichste Zeit	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Charleys Tante	8
" Charlottenburg	Comtesse Guckerl	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenlieber	8
Luisen Theatre	Die Ehre	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Einjährig unfreiwillig	8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr	8
Thalia Theatre	Meister Tutti (Girardi)	8
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt	8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Goldgrube	8
	Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos	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
Folles Caprice	Servus Pachesina. Der lustige Ehemann.	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Onkel Casimir. Spezialitäten	8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabäder	8
Gastspieltheater	Der Plennigreiter	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
New Theatre	Israel	8

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ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

CALIFORNIAN GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

Sacramento (Cal.), January 20.

Governor Gillette has authorised the publication of a statement to the effect that, after consultation with several former members of the State Legislature, he is convinced that legislative proposals directed against the Japanese cannot become law. He is gratified to observe that the Californian people and their legislators thoroughly appreciate the efforts undertaken by the Federal Government and the Japanese Government to prevent Japanese immigration. It would, in his opinion, be a deplorable error to formulate anti-Japanese laws. The Federal Government is profoundly interested in this question, and its views should receive the careful consideration of Californians.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

London, January 20.

The *Standard* says the British Government has sent telegraphic instructions to the British Minister

at Caracas to urge the new President of Venezuela to remove the 3% duty levied on goods imported from the British West Indies. Trinidad is specially affected by that extra duty, which was first imposed in 1882.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND SERVIA.

RUMOURED MEDIATION BY ITALY.

Belgrade, January 20.

The *Wetscherni Novosti* learns that Italy has offered to mediate between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. It is said that the Bulgarian garrison in the frontier town of Zaribrod has been strengthened by infantry and artillery within the last few days.

VOLCANO ERUPTION IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, January 20.

An eruption of the volcano Lugas, situated in the province of Payabas, south-west from Luzon, has caused vast damage. The crops are destroyed, and the roads are impassable. The eruption was heralded by loud subterranean noises, which warned the populace and gave them time to gain shelter. No loss of life is reported.

FASHIONS FROM POLAND.

In Paris all the novelties of the season are said to be inspired by the national costume of Poland. This January finds us, writes "L.S.R." in the *Graphic*, giving to every airy trifle a Polish name. The long coat, which began life as a surplice, now shamelessly declares itself to be Polish also; in fact, almost every fashionable garment has mysteriously acquired a likeness to the old national costume of Poland. Years ago, in delightfully simple days, this was worn by the notability and peasantry alike.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Shortly after the visit of members of the Paris Council to London, baskets for waste paper were introduced into the Paris parks and streets; now we learn that the Chief of Police, M. Lepine, has issued a warning, to be seen on the city's hoardings, against throwing orange peel and banana skins on the pavements. It seems, however, that in 1790 a law was enacted under the Revolution, but it had become obsolete, for the safety of the users of the street, and that Mr. Lepine's ordinance is an elaboration of this ancient provision.

DRESDEN

The third concert of the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde* took place at the Vereinshaus on Tuesday, under an unlucky star. Georg Anthes, the popular predecessor of Karl Burrian in Dresden and his successor at the Budapest Hoftheater, had been obliged at the last moment to give up his engagement, as he is at Abazia, suffering from a throat affection. The hurried efforts to find an artist to fill his place resulted in the appearance of Herr Ernst Kraus, the famous Berlin Kammersänger. This looked very promising indeed; but, unfortunately, Herr Kraus was so obviously indisposed that his beautiful voice, which is among the most renowned known at Bayreuth, was hardly to be recognised; and Richard Strauss' song "Die heiligen drei Könige aus Morgenland" failed of its due effect. Later Herr Kraus seemed to recover, and with Giehr's song "Mir träumte von einem Königskind" to free himself entirely from his indisposition. His soft piano notes were here heard in their full beauty. But it was too late; the audience were not impressed, and the result for the singer was but a *succès d'estime*.—For the other soloist of the evening, Herr Jacques van Lier, the violoncellist, the fates were more propitious. His tone, though not powerful, is soft and full, and his bowing elegant and graceful. In point of execution he is in the front rank of cellists, though some of his octave passages were not quite perfect. But far above such technical merits were his musical feeling and highly developed sense of style; and these were as evident in Saint-Saëns' A-minor Concerto as in minor compositions by Philipp Emanuel Bach, and two old Italian masters, Pergolesi and Boccherini. The applause was genuine and warm.—The Olsen orchestra acquitted itself of its not always easy task in accompaniments with fair credit; and when it played alone—as in the "Cleopatra" Overture by the Dane Enna (who, beginning as a shoemaker's apprentice, has risen to be one of our foremost composers), and in Tschai-kowsky's finely scored "Mozartiana"—achieved really fine effects in orchestral tone and precision.—Every place in the Hall was occupied. M. N.

At the Carnival of the *Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft* this evening at the Künstlerhaus, the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Johann Georg at half-past nine o'clock will be the signal for the advance of the festive procession, numbering 150 people in various national groups. Two Russian troupes, one of them consisting of national dancers, will certainly make a pretty show. Brilliant in colour and strong in numbers, the visitors from Balkan lands will compete in picturesqueness with all others; while the group "old Dresden 1850" and an Embassy of Augustus the Strong may be expected to do honour to Saxon art. The Empress of China, borne aloft by coolies in her State palanquin, will, no doubt, duly impress the "foreign devils" among whom she deigns to sojourn. A deputation from the Moon and Stars, and a monster from the planet Uranus, will close the procession.

Tickets can now only be had from Herr Tittel, the castellan of the *Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft*, at the Künstlerhaus, Grunaer Strasse, corner of Albrecht Strasse, (stopping place for trams 2 and 30). The Carnival has been carefully arranged and bids fair to enhance the artistic fame of the *Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft*.

One of the sights of the International Photographic Exhibition Dresden 1909—which will be open from May till October and embrace art, science, and industry—will be the Studio House erected after designs by Professor Hempel, of Dresden. The Studio House will contain a variety of model studios, in one of which a model process of photographic reproduction will be shown in operation by a local firm. The "House" will contain also laboratories and work-rooms; everything, in fact, in model form and method which a professional photographer uses in the exercise of his calling. A compartment, entitled "Das fertige Bild," will show the finished picture, tastefully made up.

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

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery,

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gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys etc.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkies, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Herr Waclav Kochansky (violin) gives his concert at the Palmengarten this evening. At the pianoforte, Herr Karl Pretzsch.

The programme of this evening's orchestral (Operetta and Waltz) concert at the Gewerbehaus is compiled in memory of J. Strauss and J. Offenbach, and will be as follows: (1) Frisch ins Feld, March, from the Operetta "Der lustige Krieg," J. Strauss. (2) Overture, "Ritter Bianbart," J. Offenbach. (3) Wiener Blut, J. Strauss. (4) Quadrille, "La belle Hélène," J. Offenbach. (5) Overture, "Der Zigeunerbaron," J. Strauss. (6) Fantasia, "Hoffmanns Erzählungen," J. Offenbach. (7) An der schönen blauen Donau, Waltz, Strauss. (8) Overture, "Orphée aux enfers," J. Offenbach. (9) Du und Du, Waltz, from the Operetta "Die Fledermaus," J. Strauss. (10) Offenbachiana, Melodies from Offenbach Operas. (11) Unter Donner und Blitz, Galop, J. Strauss.

Frau Manja Freitag-Winkler will give a concert at the Vereinshaus tomorrow evening with the assistance of Hofchauspieler Paul Wicke. At the pianoforte, Herr Alfred Hürtgen.

Fraulein Fanny Absberg's programme, at her song recital in the small hall of the Gewerbehaus on Friday evening, will contain songs by Robert Franz, H. Caspar Schmied, and Johannes Brahms. At the pianoforte, Herr Heinrich Caspar Schmied.

At the gallery of Ernst Arnold, the Wilhelm Busch and von Bary-Doussin exhibitions were visited last week by a great number of people. Within the past few days four portrait busts by Arthur Zweiniger have been included, representing: his Excellency Graf Vitzthum v. Eckstädt, Frau M., Justizrat Dr. Gensel, of Leipzig, and a portrait study. Grand special exhibitions of the works of Professor Louis Corinth, which have made a great sensation, and others by the valued Berlin painter, the late Professor Walter Leistikow, are in preparation.

Herr Emil Sauer, at his pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening, will play compositions by Scarlatti, Chopin, Beethoven, Liszt, and Tschai-kowski-Pabst.

The Hanover *Tageblatt* writes in terms of high praise of a performance of M. Telemaque Lambrino, who is to give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Tuesday the 26th instant.

The fourth chamber music concert of the Petri Quartet will be given at the Palmengarten on Saturday the 30th instant.

At the Vincentius Verein Concert, which is to take place at the Vereinshaus on Sunday the 31st instant, Herr Ondricek (violin) will play Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E-minor with orchestra, the Air by Bach, and Perpetuum Mobile by Paganini. Other artists of eminence, ladies as well as gentlemen, will take part in this concert.

Hella Rentsch-Sauer will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, the 6th of February. At the pianoforte Herr Erich Wolff.

Mr. Harry Field (pianoforte) and M. Vernon d'Arnalle (song) will give a concert at the Palmengarten on Monday, February 8.

Professor Bertrand Roth will give a pianoforte recital of Beethoven compositions at the Palmengarten on March 20.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Der Trompeter von Säckingen.
Opera in three acts, with an introductory scene. Music by Victor E. Nessler.

Cast of the introductory scene:
Werner Kirchhofer, student of law Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin, the trumpeter of an Imperial recruiting party Herr Plaschke.
Chamberlain to the Elector Herr Löscheke.
The Rector magnificus of Heidelberg University Herr Wachter.
A student Herr Pichler.

Cast of the Opera:
Baron von Schönau Herr Nebuschka.
Maria, his daughter Frau Nast.
Count von Wildenstein Herr Büssel.
His divorced wife, sister-in-law to the Baron Damian, the Count's son of his second marriage Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Herr Erl.
Werner Kirchhofer Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin Herr Plaschke.
Herr Hafner.
Herr Pust.
Herr Geisenhofer.
Herr Ernst.
Herr Wolf J.
Herr Seifert.

PLOT. The Heidelberg students, among them Werner, the adopted son of a professor, are making a great noise after a drinking bout, at which Werner wins applause by a trumpet solo. For their disorderly conduct they are dismissed from the University. Werner enlists as trumpeter. The Baroness Maria, who is present at a festival, is insulted by the peasants, and Werner protects her. He wins the admiration of Maria, and also of her aunt, Countess of Wildenstein, who is reminded, by his appearance, of her lost son, who had been stolen by gipsies. Her divorced husband, Count of Wildenstein, has married again. He proposes to Maria's father that she should marry Damian, the son of his second marriage. The proposal is gladly accepted. Maria, however, is in love with Werner, who is engaged as Castle Trumpeter. Their love for each other is discovered by Maria's aunt, who tells her father. Werner is dismissed. Damian arrives at the castle. The castle is besieged by the peasants. Damian proves a coward, and it is Werner who comes to the rescue. He proves to be the son of the Countess, and is rewarded by the hand of Maria.
Composer: Victor E. Nessler, born 1841, died 1890.

Friday night closed.
Saturday night Der fliegende Holländer at 7.30
Tonight Die Regimentstochter, Puppenfee 7
Monday night For the first time: Elektra 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight King Lear at 8
Friday night Nathan der Weise 7
Saturday night Die glücklichste Zeit 7.30
Sunday afternoon Schneewittchen 2.30
Sunday night Doktor Klaus 7.30
Monday night uncertain.

(Gewerbehaus) Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.
Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday at 7.30 p. m.
Admission 1 mark. Subscription terms: 5 tickets for 3 marks.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.
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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
"Kleist," from Bremen for Japan, left Southampton January 19th.
"Lützow," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Nagasaki January 19th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, passed Borkum Riff January 19th.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left New York January 19th.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Colombo January 20th.

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AMERICAN NOTES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

CANNED TROUSSEAU.

American customs officials in their intercourse with immigrants and returning European travellers have seen, heard, and experienced enough to spare, but even they opened wide their eyes when recently an Italian, by name Dominico Petruccio, who arrived in America, carefully opened his three boxes for the customs examination, and showed them full of cans. The officials sent for a can-opener, and cut open the first can, which was 18 inches long. Instead of sardines they found in it an old-fashioned dress of red silk. It was the wedding dress which the new arrival's grandmother and various great and great-great-grandmothers had worn. In the other cans also were all kinds of bridal adornments, more or less valuable. The Italian stated that he had brought over all the things for his bride in Texas. The customs officials estimated the dutiable value of the lot at \$2.30! Petruccio, however, had valued the collection so highly that he had packed it in air-tight cans.

THE STREET-CAR PASSENGER'S PARADISE.

The golden age, in which every man blindly trusts his neighbour, and honesty is trumps, has dawned in Minneapolis, Minn. The local street-car company has found itself in a position to make a positively astounding concession to its public. Persons who enter the cars with dollar bills, which the conductor cannot change, or with no money at all are henceforth no longer to be forced to alight at once. In such cases of inability to pay the fare, the conductor hands a ticket with the following words printed upon it: "Hereby I declare that I owe a five cents fare to the Twin City Rapid Transit Company (such is the title of the Tramways Company). I promise to send it at once to the office of the Company." These tickets the conductor is directed to hand over in all cases where a passenger for one reason or another is unable to pay the exact fare. The Company, it is true, reserves to itself the right of eventually taking proceedings against persons on whose honour they have reckoned without their host.

INDIGENT CHILDREN.

The problem of the care of children needing support of America has become so momentous that the creation of a national Children's Bureau is seriously contemplated; the Bureau is to publish information as to how the question of dealing with these children may be solved in the most desirable ways. Recognising the importance of this social economic question President Roosevelt has issued invitations to a Congress, in which men and women who have enjoyed ample experience in the domain of the care of children, will take part. Among the questions which will come up for discussion at the Congress, will be that of the desirability of removing children in need of support, but physically and mentally normal, from their families, or of allowing them to receive support while remaining in the family circle. The latter course should be preferred in cases where the parents are of respectable character and are only in temporary need.

LYNCH LAW.

In the past year in America 65 persons were handed over to the courts of Judge Lynch. In the majority of cases the persons lynched were negroes, and all of them, save two, occurred in the hot-blooded Southern States. In 1907 51 persons, and in 1906 65 were the victims of popular justice. In a considerable number of the cases of lynch law in the past year, racial conflicts, answerable for the deaths of numerous persons, accompanied the lynchings. As in former years crimes against women, or alleged crimes or murders were the immediate causes of the lynchings. The lynchings of the past year were divided among the following States: Georgia 16, Texas 15, Mississippi 13, Tennessee 9, Louisiana 2, Florida 2, Alabama 2, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 1, Illinois 1, Kentucky 2, California 1.

AMERICAN AERONAUTICS.

The city of St. Louis enjoys the reputation of being the centre of American aeronautic endeavours. It is claimed by the aeronauts of the city of his sacred majesty, King Louis, that the city by virtue of its central position in the American continent is better adapted as the starting point for aeronautic races than any other American city. The Aero Club of St. Louis is now planning to hold an international aeronautic exhibition in the last week of May next, the chief attraction at which will be a large number of aeronautic ascents in a closed building. Aeronauts and inventors from all parts of the world are to be invited to patronise the exhibition.

PROHIBITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Prohibition States in the U.S.A., writes a contemporary, have for years given us an object

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Dresden Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-8. 11-2. Mondays 9-1. 11-5.

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. 11-2. Saturdays 9-2. 11-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2. 11-2.5.

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. 11-2.5.

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 11-5.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

lesson in the truth that you cannot make people sober by Act of Parliament, but that only an increasing moral sense can cure drunkenness. New Zealand is teaching us the same lesson. A correspondent points out that in the no-licence districts of Invercargill, Oamaru, and Ashburton there has been an increase in the quantity of liquor consumed since the restrictions were introduced. Considerably more than one hundred thousand gallons of beer, two thousand gallons of porter, and seven thousand gallons of whisky and other spirits in the past two and a half years, have been introduced into Invercargill. In the same period Oamaru has taken twenty-three thousand gallons of beer, five thousand gallons of whisky, between four and five hundred gallons of brandy, and nearly forty thousand bottles of beer and spirits. In five years Ashburton has demanded over one hundred thousand gallons of beer, three thousand three hundred bottles of spirits, and getting on for nine thousand cases of whisky and wine. This is an enormous quantity to be consumed in these districts, when it is considered that the entire white population of New Zealand is only nine hundred thousand. The prohibition of licences means that every man must buy his liquor wholesale, free from the restrictions which every publican in his own interest places on his customers.

THE AMERICAN FLEET IN EGYPT.

The *Globe* correspondent at Cairo, writing under date of January 11, has the following interesting details to make apropos of Admiral Sperry's visit to Port Said:

Many fleets have visited Egypt with messages of peace, but never before have such interesting manifestations of goodwill passed between naval warriors and the Egyptian people as this week in the case of the American Armada. An astonishing sight for sophisticated Anglo-Egyptian residents was to see on Monday evening a wealthy Egyptian notable in the act of entertaining a crowd of the American bluejackets in one of the first-class "saloon" with which modern Cairo is bestrewn. His hospitality was as genuine and spontaneous as any sailor's could have wished, and he wound up the feasting by freighting carriages for a general drive round the city. British, French, and German sailors have been "cruising" about the pyramids on ceremonial visits of late years, but never have they been quite as much the rage as the American visitors today.

Admiral Sperry had barely anchored at Port Said when, in accordance with instructions from Washington, he despatched the "Yankton" and "Colgoa" to Messina packed with relief stores, including 100,000 lbs. of bread, 92,000 lbs. of fruits, 95,000 lbs. of meat, and 100,000 lbs. of preserved meat, 88,000 lbs. of vegetables, and so on, for Messina, together with medical stores under the charge of a number of fleet surgeons. The Khedive, in his new character of being the co-partner of the British Diplomatic Agent in working for the good of Egypt, threw himself with unusual zest into the task of entertaining the officers of the Fleet, and after of entertaining a reception in the morning gave a banquet in their honour in the evening at Abdeen Palace. Sir Eldon Gorst, on his part, displayed the hospitality of the British Agency at a luncheon to Admiral Potter and his officers.

IN THE DAYS OF OLD.

It has been stated that such a wholesale vindication of the law as was recently witnessed at Bethune is without parallel in French history. This is not quite correct, but it seems that one has to go back to 1674 to find anything like a similar case, and with the numbers all resemblance outside the Bastille. The Prince de Rohan, the Chevalier des Preaux, and la Marquise de Villars were found guilty of high treason. They were all beheaded. Associated with them was Professor Van den Enden, an aged doctor of medicine; but, not being of high descent, he was hanged after he had suffered terrible tortures. One other point of interest in connection with the events at Bethune: it is not generally known that the sons of the public executioner in France are not liable to military service.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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), Bernhard Strasse 2.

at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse. Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June. The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly winds, cloudy, warmer weather with showers probable.