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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## A FORGOTTEN TRAGEDY. MDME. STEINHEIL'S PRESENT LIFE.

(From a Paris correspondent.)

The name of Mme. Steinheil in the Paris press is now conspicuous by its absence, in striking contrast to the publicity it received a few short weeks ago. Then her name and portrait became a daily feature of every journal that catered to the sensation-loving palate of its readers; every word she uttered—and many she never uttered—were faithfully recorded; every fleeting expression that passed across her handsome features was reproduced by the reporters' facile pencils; every minor incident in her picturesque career was unearthed and duly served up to the public. Picking up the *Matin* the other day I could not help remarking the difference. The sole allusion to "l'affaire Steinheil" was contained in two lines; three or four weeks since two or three columns were daily allotted to the subject. The fact is that the newspapers have to study the desires of their readers, and the public has shown very plainly that it has lost all interest in Mme. Steinheil and her doings. This change of attitude is reflected in the woman herself. When, in the height of her notoriety, her cell was daily besieged by reporters, photographers, and irresponsible gossip-mongers, she lived up to her reputation as a fascinating coquette. She spoke vivaciously and volubly, cracked jokes, assumed all manner of poses, and paid great attention to her appearance. Now she is subdued and taciturn, addicted to copious tears and lamentations. The gloomy little cell in the gloomier prison of St. Lazare furnishes a fitting background for this tragedy within a tragedy; for that the cessation of public interest in her is a very real tragedy to "la veuve tragique" is not to be denied. She has lost all interest and pride in her personal appearance; as one Paris journal puts it: "One would think she had never known 'la grande vie' nor practised the arts of the coquette with such consummate success." The pious Sister who visits the unfortunate captives in the St. Lazare brought Mme. Steinheil some embroidery to banish the monotony of her confinement. At first the suspected murderess worked at this every day, chatting the while with her ever present suite of newspaper men. Now the fancy work lies neglected, and Mme. Steinheil sits with her hands folded in her lap, staring fixedly into space. She complains of sleepless nights, and what sleep she does get is troubled by horrible dreams. She refuses all invitations to take the air in the prison courtyard, and consequently her face has become pallid and thin. The appetising meals carried to her daily from a first-class restaurant are removed untouched. Her daughter visits her regularly, and on these occasions Madame protests passionately against her continued detention. French justice moves with proverbially slow steps, and no exception is made in the case of Mme. Steinheil. Meanwhile the centre figure in the sanguinary drama of l'Impasse Ronsin sits in her cell, a pitiable parody of the wonderful woman who was so recently feted by some of the highest in the land, and whose amazing exploits gained for her the significant title of "la belle courtisane."

## ENGLISH HONOUR FOR QUEEN OF ITALY.

Rome, February 1.

The British Ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd, attended at the Quirinal yesterday and handed to Queen Elena the English Red Cross medal, conferred upon her Majesty by King Edward, in recognition of her humane services at the time of the earthquake disaster.

## PEACE AND GOODWILL AMONG MEN.

Paris, February 1.

President Fallières took the chair at a meeting of the Mutualist Society yesterday afternoon, at which the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber, M. Loubet, several Ministers and Ambassadors—among the latter Prince Radolin—were present. One of the speakers was the Prince of Monaco, who expressed his earnest wish that mutualism, which in union with arbitration is qualified to put an end to the murderous conflicts between peoples, may become the common property of all nations.



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## THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

### THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

Complaints with regard to the new postal arrangement between the United States and Germany continue to grow in number and strength. It is becoming perfectly obvious that the advantages conferred by the ten-pfennig rate are more than counterbalanced by the preposterous delays in delivery on both sides of the Atlantic. In last Saturday's edition we published a communication from one of our Berlin readers, stating that a letter mailed at Chicago had taken twenty-five days to reach Berlin. Other communications on the same subject have reached us, all of them containing ample evidence to prove the complete impracticability of the new system. A lady reader, writing from Wiesbaden under date of January 29, says:—

"I have been so worried during the past month with no mail from my family in Detroit, on account of this new postage system between Germany and the United States. I feel that a complaint through your paper may reach the fountain-head of the Postal service. I call it a return to primitive days, rather than progression. A letter mailed at Detroit on January 2 did not reach Wiesbaden till January 28; the usual time with the former arrangement was from ten to fourteen days. I have written my family to put a five-cent stamp on all letters as usual, and allow them to come by any fast steamer. I shall put a twenty-pfennig stamp on my letters here and write on the face of the envelope—'Nicht über Bremen oder Hamburg.'"

The worry and detriment to business interests resulting from such a state of affairs are not difficult to imagine, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the present arrangement will be improved by the responsible authorities. It is, however, inadvisable to write on a letter to America the words suggested by our correspondent, as such action might cause an even more serious delay, since the letter so directed would be transmitted to one of the British ports, there to await the first westward bound steamer. We invite all readers who are suffering from the new postal arrangement to write to this paper, as publicity and plenty of it may not be without effect in stirring up the authorities to a knowledge of the system's defects.

### THE VENEZUELAN SPECIAL ENVOY.

Rotterdam, January 31.

The special Venezuelan Envoy, M. Paul, left The Hague today for Paris, via Brussels.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY. THE NORTH SEA FLEET QUESTION.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, February 1.

Little importance is attached in naval and political circles to the details recently published in one of the morning journals purporting to represent the intention of the British Admiralty to effect another redistribution of the naval forces in home waters. This press report, it will be remembered, indicated that a new fleet would shortly be created, bearing the designation of the "North Sea Fleet"; that this squadron would be permanently based on Rosyth or Cromarty; and that it would comprise the most powerful and fastest fighting ships of the British Navy. There are two factors which render this alleged project highly improbable,—viz. the lack of docking accommodation on the east coast for such a fleet, and the unsound strategy of splitting up a battle fleet in the manner suggested. So far no mention of such a plan has emanated from official sources, and we may therefore take it to be another newspaper myth.—At the same time there is reason to believe that the North Sea is coming more into favour as a manoeuvring ground for the British Navy, and in this respect is rapidly superseding the Mediterranean. This change is not so much the result of strategical considerations as the desire of the authorities that officers and men shall become accustomed to handling their ships in the boisterous waters of the North Sea, where an infinitely higher degree of seamanship is called for than in the sunny regions of the Mediterranean, where immaculate white duck uniform was usually the order of the day, in contrast to the sou'westers and oilskins necessitated by the fierce gales of the narrow seas.—Viewed from the political standpoint, it is also extremely unlikely that the Government would make known its intention—if such an intention existed—of concentrating a formidable battle squadron in the North Sea, at a time when the relations between Great Britain and Germany stand an excellent chance of radical improvement in connection with the pending visit of King Edward to Berlin.

### FORMER ST. PETERSBURG POLICE CHIEF ARRESTED.

St. Petersburg, January 31.

M. Lopuchin, former chief of the St. Petersburg police, was arrested today in consequence of revelations made by the agent-provocateur Asev in the course of his activity. This arrest has created an enormous sensation in the capital.

St. Petersburg, February 1.

Yesterday morning the police paid a domiciliary visit to the apartment of M. Lopuchin, who has been conveyed to gaol. It now transpires that the arrest is in connection with a letter written by M. Lopuchin and published in the *London Times*, which communication had a bearing on the Asev affair. It is further stated that the former assistant to the Minister of the Interior, Prince Urussov, and a member of the first Duma, Prince Dolgoruki, have also been arrested.

St. Petersburg. Later.

The arrest of M. Lopuchin took place after a conference lasting several hours between high officials of the Ministries of Justice and the Interior. In the afternoon these officials, accompanied by thirty-five policemen, wearing bullet-proof mail beneath their tunics, proceeded to the residence of M. Lopuchin and surrounded it. An entrance was then effected, and the former police chief taken into custody, to his complete surprise. M. Lopuchin, who at first was dumfounded, quickly recovered himself, and voluntarily handed to the court officials an important document, believed to be a communication from one Burzeff, a well-known revolutionary. Domiciliary visits were then paid to the Princes Urussov and Dolgoruki, and several St. Petersburg attorneys, but the rumour with regard to the arrest of these individuals still lacks confirmation. M. Lopuchin is known to be intimately connected with Asev, who played the double rôle of agent-provoca-

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