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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE KRUGER TELEGRAM.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

The German Emperor was not responsible for the famous telegram sent to the late ex-President Kruger on January 3, 1896, which was really drawn up by the German Foreign Office. This startling revelation is made by Adolf Stein, editor of *Der Deutsche*, a journal not widely read in this country, in a book called "William II.," which has just been published at Leipzig.

The telegram announcing the Jameson raid arrived at Potsdam during the night of January 2. The Emperor came to Berlin early the next morning, and drove direct from the station to the official residence of Prince Hohenlohe, then Imperial Chancellor, in the Wilhelm Strasse. Both Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, advised the Emperor that it would be wise to congratulate the Boers on having repelled the attack by their own strength, without foreign assistance, this being a polite form of indicating that they could not expect any foreign aid. The Emperor raised several objections to sending this telegram, but ultimately allowed himself to be persuaded by the two statesmen to sign the message. Thus the telegram, which has so often been ascribed to the Emperor's impulsive haste, was really the quintessence of the wisdom of the German Foreign Office. The disastrous effects of this mistaken policy soon developed, but the Emperor remained silent, and bore the burden of responsibility which was not really his own, and was obliged to work incessantly for twelve years to prevent the worst consequences of his advisers' blunder. Adolf Stein proceeds to write an appreciation of British policy in South Africa, which, as he implies—may be regarded as an authentic interpretation of the German Emperor's own views. He says:—"If England desires to defend India and protect her trade in the Pacific Ocean she must possess South Africa, or all would be lost. England must possess unquestioned and unmenaced supremacy in South Africa to maintain her world-wide empire."

Although the above will be a revelation—in the most literal sense of the word—to most people, this is not the view taken by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which publishes the following comment: "We are unable to say with certainty whether every detail given by Herr Stein is founded on fact; but the substance of his remarks is certainly correct, and, indeed, has been no secret for some years past. For this celebrated telegram were the then Imperial Chancellor and the State Secretary of the Foreign Office indubitably responsible. Moreover, the text of the message did not emanate from the Emperor. It was primarily designed by Dr. Kayser, at that time Imperial Colonial Secretary, as we very well remember. Dr. Kayser's ready pen was frequently devoted to the services of high officials of the Foreign Office on occasions when they were indisposed to express their personal sentiments."

Assuming the Frankfort journal's declaration to be correct, the pity of it is that this incident of the Kruger telegram, which has, perhaps, rankled more tenaciously than any other episode in the minds of the British public, was not publicly cleared up long since. As we have repeatedly asserted, and as we still maintain, the personality of the German Emperor is distinctly popular amongst all classes of Englishmen; but an absolutely candid expression of affection towards the grandson of the revered Queen Victoria has hitherto been difficult for the British public, in view of this same wretched Kruger telegram incident. Herr Adolf Stein's revelation—as we must perforce call it—will, we profoundly trust, receive wide publicity in England. Its coincidence with the historic utterance of the German Emperor at the Guildhall banquet in London on November 13, 1907, is remarkable: "As to my endeavours in the cause of peace," said his Majesty on that occasion, "I am content to await the impartial verdict of history." History, indeed, is triumphantly vindicating the Emperor's policy, but there is, nevertheless, something tragic in the persistent misrepresentation to which his Majesty has been subjected solely owing to the injudicious procedure of his supposed responsible advisers.



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JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY.

SPEECH BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

Tokio, February 3.

The foreign policy of Japan was exhaustively discussed in the Lower House yesterday by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Komura, who opened his speech with a reference to the anti-Japanese legislation now under discussion in the State Legislature of California. These measures, he confidently hoped, would not lead to international complications; Japan maintained her implicit trust in the sense of justice of the American people. The primary aim of Japanese policy was the maintenance of peace and the development of national resources. Turning to the relations with Germany, Baron Komura remarked that Prince Bülows' declarations plainly demonstrated the frank, friendly attitude and the complete agreement which characterised Germany's intercourse with Japan in the Far East.

With regard to Great Britain, Baron Komura said that events of far-reaching importance in the relations of both countries had happily contributed to the establishment of peace in East Asia. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was constantly gaining strength and fixity. The relations to Russia would be more and more intimate, and both countries were observing with the greatest exactness the spirit and the letter of their treaty, which had resulted from the peaceable disposition of the two Governments.

Referring to China, the Minister remarked that, in view of the close relations existing between the two nations, it was clear that they would tighten the bonds of friendship and mutual respect. The questions long pending between China and Japan had lately been settled in a satisfactory manner, and others would be easily adjusted if treated in a spirit of conciliation. Japan was observing with sympathetic interest the progress of reform in China.

Baron Komura concluded by announcing that Japan intended next year to notify to the Powers the termination of all her existing commercial treaties. She purposed entering into new treaty negotiations which would not be encumbered with any unfair conditions, but would rest on the principle of reciprocity.

Tokio, February 3.

It is inferred from Baron Komura's announcement in the House that twelve months' notice will be given next year of the termination of all Japan's commercial treaties.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT.

THE DANGER OF EXTREMES.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, February 3.

The article foreshadowing Germany's official welcome to King Edward, which recently appeared in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, has been read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested over here. Its appearance is timely, since illusions which had hitherto been entertained both in Germany and Great Britain relative to the fundamental significance of the Royal visit should be dissipated in consequence. The semi-official journal points to the need of soberly considering existing facts, one of which consists in the acknowledgement that "there are no concrete political problems, general or particular, outstanding between the two Powers"; a second is that the misunderstandings of the past had their origin in evanescent feeling and sentiment rather than tangible grounds of dispute. No one will question the truth of these conclusions; indeed, they were so obvious as to awaken conjecture as to the need of reiterating them. As a matter of fact, however, there have already been a series of attempts on either side to create extreme hostility or impossible amity, the announcement of the King's pending visit having been adduced in support of the latter. All such attempts are equally impolitic. The endeavour to sow distrust between the two countries is not only wicked but also bad policy. Strained relations between two predominant Powers inevitably exercise a detrimental effect on the commercial prosperity of the world. Ill-advised efforts to raise a jerry-built structure of half-hearted friendship in a single day are also to be avoided, in view of the highly probable reaction. As the recent official German communication to Reuter's Agency pointed out, for the future it must be universally recognised that the self-interest of the two Powers is their sole guide in diplomacy and world-politics. Once the situation were candidly faced in this manner, there is little doubt that there would be firmer respect between the two peoples. A prominent Conservative organ, alluding to this view, says: "Sentiment leads to illusions, and illusions are only the prelude of disillusionment and subsequent irritation or quarrelling." If Germany and Britain are rivals, that circumstance need not be a reason for indulging either in carping or gush. "The former undeniably results in friction; the latter does so as inevitably, although possibly by a longer road."

London, February 3.

Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., member of the Opposition, speaking at a public meeting, declared that Germany was certainly endeavouring to attain naval supremacy, and that it was therefore absolutely necessary for Britain to build a large fleet. He further asserted that the recent declaration made by the Premier on this point, if, on the whole, sufficient, could not be taken as quite satisfactory. Since the beginning of the Liberal era many ships had been built—by Germany! The speaker compared German and British naval shipbuilding to the fable of the tortoise and the hare. England, he remarked, emulated the hare, and laboured under the impression that she was always able to overtake the German tortoise at the last moment.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento, February 3.

The Judicial Committee of the Lower House has recommended the adoption of a Bill providing that the law under which Mongolians and Indians are excluded from the public schools shall apply to Japanese, although the Governor of the State has declared in the Senate that the anti-Japanese legislation is unconstitutional.

Carson City, February 3.

The House of Representatives of the State of Nevada has passed a resolution approving of the Californian Bill against the Japanese and describing them as an arrogant people. The resolution, as originally drawn, contained a clause condemning the interference of President Roosevelt, but that part of the wording was afterwards struck out.

BERLIN

A fire broke out shortly before noon yesterday in a room adjoining the Brunswick Chamber in the Royal palace. The flames were extinguished, but not before they had caught and damaged the ceiling of the Brunswick Chamber. The Emperor inspected the scene of the accident.

An announcement appears in the local press to the effect that Countess Irene von Bismarck, daughter of the widowed Countess Wilhelm Bismarck, has become betrothed to Herr Glawe, theological instructor. Herr Glawe entered the household of Countess Bismarck as a tutor, and the betrothal at first did not meet with her sanction; but after due consideration, and in view of the firm attitude displayed by her daughter, she gave her consent. The marriage will, it is said, be shortly ceremonised in the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church.

The British Colony met *en masse* at the Prinz Albrecht Hotel on Monday night to elect the deputation of English residents in Berlin who should present, on behalf of the Colony, a "loyal address of welcome" to the King.

The Chairman of the evening was Mr. J. Louth, of the Neuchatel Asphalt Company, one of the oldest English residents in Berlin, and the original promoter of the idea of presenting an address to King Edward. Mr. Louth was supported by Rev. J. H. Fry, the Chaplain of S. George's Church, Mr. A. F. P. Hayman, the People's Warden at S. George's and Mr. J. A. Ford, Honorary Secretary of the Committee consisting of these four gentlemen, who had volunteered to organise the matter in hand.

Mr. Louth opened the proceedings with a few preliminary words, followed by Mr. Ford, who described the efforts which had been made, successfully, to obtain reserved spaces for the British community on the day of the Royal entry, both at Lehrter Bahnhof and at Pariser Platz. Rev. J. H. Fry then read the address which the Committee had drawn up, subject to the approval of the Colony, and went on to read the list of names which it was suggested should comprise the deputation, explaining on what grounds each member of the Colony elected had been nominated.

The list as read by Mr. Fry was as follows:—

Official Representatives:

Mr. Steffen, British Pro-Consul,
Rev. Mr. Fry, Chaplain of the English Church,
Mr. A. F. P. Hayman, People's Warden,
Mr. John Louth, Chairman of Committee,
Mr. J. A. Ford, Secretary of Committee.

Business Managers, etc.

(Mr. Louth, Director of the Neuchatel Asphalt Company, and Mr. Hayman, Director of the Imperial Continental Gas Association, already mentioned).

Mr. Charles Blackburn,
Mr. J. W. Blackburn,
Mr. David Grove,
Mr. H. W. Twiss,
Mr. J. H. Holmes (also Secretary of the British Relief Association),
Mr. J. E. Kershaw, of the Dye Factories at Nieder-Schöneweide and Rummelsburg.

Hoppegarten Trainers:

Mr. R. Waugh,
Mr. G. Johnson.

Literature and Art:

Professor F. S. Delmer,
Mr. George Fergusson.

As the list was read off, Mr. Mark Blackburn's name was substituted for that of Mr. Chas. Blackburn (not in Berlin), and the name of Mr. David Grove was removed from the list, as it was unanimously agreed that, highly respected though he is among the English community, the fact that he has abandoned his nationality to become

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a German entirely debarred him from election to the deputation.

Mr. Fry added a statement which caused general regret, viz. that the newspaper correspondents, whom it had been hoped would be represented on the list, had declined to be nominated on the grounds that they did not consider themselves representative of the English Colony.

The list drawn up by the Committee and the list brought forward by Mr. G. V. Williams, of Reuter's Agency, were then successively put to the vote, with the result that one or two changes in the original list were made. Amid general acclamation (at the suggestion, we believe, of Mr. Williams) two names were substituted for Messrs. Johnson and Fergusson, viz. those of Commander Oliphant, the Englishman at the head of the Salvation Army in Germany, and of Dr. Roman, the only English doctor in Berlin.

There was a good deal of discussion as to whether Englishwomen married to German husbands should have the right to tickets of admission to the stand reserved for British subjects. A negative decision was finally reached, since Englishwomen married to Germans are legally German subjects and, therefore, not entitled to this privilege.

The report of the chief medical officer of the German relief expedition in South Italy to the Central Committee in Berlin states that there are still in the hospitals established by the expedition sufferers, rescued from the ruins, who are lying in bed without shirts and who will have no clothing when they are well enough to be discharged. Contributions of clothes, boots, linen, head-wraps, towels, pocket-handkerchiefs, and other articles of everyday use, and in sound condition, will be most welcome; but nothing should be sent that has been very much worn or used. The depot of the Central Committee is at Alsen Strasse 10, Berlin N.W.

An exciting scene occurred in Frucht Strasse on Tuesday night. A burglar who had been caught in the act fired a revolver at the policeman who was pursuing him and then shot himself. The policeman was severely wounded and carried off to hospital; the criminal was taken, in a dying condition, to the Charité.

The City Magistrate, in order to avert the discharge of a number of workmen, has decided to advance 400,000 marks to the city Gas Works for the purpose of laying pipes.

A female pauper, who has been a burden on the city for a few years past, died on Tuesday in hospital. On her clothing being searched, bank notes to the value of 24,000 marks were found sewn up in a petticoat. The money falls to the City Magistrate.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G. C. V. O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

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

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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	Mignon	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Klein Dorrit	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	Die Lehrerin (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	8
New Schauspielhaus	Hamlet (Jos. Kalnz)	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Lazuli	7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle	8
Lustspielhaus	Seine kleine Freundin	8
Schiller Theater O.	Das Erbe	8
" " Charlottenburg	Ein Volksfeind	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld	8
Luisen Theatre	Das Mädchen auf Irwegen	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Warenhausfräulein	8
Tranon Theatre	Der Satyr	8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	8
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia nach Korfu	8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Das Himmelbett	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Servus Pschesina. Der lustige Ehemann	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Onkel Casimir. Spezialitäten	8
Casino Theatre	Russland	8
Gastspieltheatre	Der Hüttenbesitzer (H. Lange)	8.30
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Der geschundene Raubritter	8.15

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INCOME TAX IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, February 2.

In the debate in the Chamber today on the Income Tax Bill, article 64, the last part of which regulates the taxing of foreigners, was passed. After several deputies from the frontier districts had spoken, the Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, said he would agree to assess the income tax of foreigners residing in France on a sum equal to seven times the rent actually paid by them, instead of ten times, as provided in the original text of the Bill. The debate was then adjourned until Thursday.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN DIFFICULTIES.

London, February 2.

At the instance of the holders of the Crystal Palace Company's bonds, an official Receiver has been temporarily appointed. The Directors state that they hope in a short time to draw up a plan of reorganisation which will fully satisfy all parties.

TWO AERONAUTS KILLED.

Paris, February 3.

It is reported from St. Pons, in the department of Hérault, that two aeronauts named Faure and Achard, who had ascended in the balloon "Rêve," were caught in the storm last night, the car being dashed against rocks, and the two occupants killed.

"VIVE LA GUILLOTINE."

Paris, February 3.

A crowd of 4,000 people assembled yesterday evening in front of the prison at Aix, in Provence, and, protesting loudly against the reprieve of two prisoners who had been condemned to death for murder, endeavoured to break into the prison in order to lynch them. The police, supported by the military guard of the prison, were able, however, to keep the crowd back.

THE FRENCH CONGO.

RECONNOITRING PARTY ATTACKED.

Paris, February 3.

The Minister for the Colonies has received a telegraphic report from the French Congo of a French reconnoitring party having been attacked by natives while on the march in the Borku district on Lake Tchad. On the French side three soldiers were killed, and an officer and several rank and file wounded.

PATENTS IN AMERICA.

New York, February 3.

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a report from Washington that the Patent Committee of Congress has drafted a Bill which provides that foreign owners of patents who manufacture their products on American soil shall be subject to the same conditions that are imposed by foreign Governments in their respective countries on owners of American patents.

THE NEAR EAST.

Constantinople, February 2.

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers today a Note was drafted in which Turkey demands, as the fundamental condition of the resumption of negotiations with Bulgaria, that the warlike preparations of Bulgaria shall cease.

It is reported that Austria-Hungary has assented to all the points of the protocol of the Turco-Austro-Hungarian agreement, excepting the article relative to the emigration of Mohammedans. The Grand Vizier has expressed his hope that this difficulty also will soon be removed. With reference to the Russian Note to Turkey, the Grand Vizier said that Turkey could not accept the compensation proposals therein contained, and that the Government would reply to Russia in that sense.

The protocol of the agreement between Austria-Hungary and Turkey has arrived here.

The expected collective action of the great Powers has not been taken today, and, in view of the new Russian proposal, it will probably not be taken at all. The Russian agent in Sofia, who has received his instructions as to that proposal, is in communication with the representatives of the other great Powers on the subject.

MINE EXPLOSION IN ALABAMA.

Seventeen men were killed and many injured by an explosion which occurred on Tuesday in a coal mine belonging to the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company.

DRESDEN

H.M. the King of Saxony undertook a shooting expedition on Tuesday last, accompanied by several gentlemen, in the forest of Langebrück. At seven p.m. His Majesty was present at the mess of the Schützen regiment, and later on, accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Johann Georg, he visited the Press Ball, which took place in the Exhibition buildings.

Early yesterday morning H.I.H. the Archduchess Maria Josepha of Austria, sister of the King of Saxony, arrived here. She will remain in Dresden several days.

According to a Munich contemporary, Prof. Friedrich Brandes, the critic of the *Dresdner Anzeiger*, who wrote a severe criticism on "Elektra," was said to have received an intimation that his services would no longer be needed after July 1. It was also said that he had till then been deprived of his seat in the Opera. This report was emphatically denied in yesterday's *Anzeiger*, where it was stated that Prof. Brandes will not relinquish his duties as critic to the *Anzeiger* till October 1st. On that date he will remove to Leipzig, where he has been elected Musikdirektor at the University in place of Prof. Reger. Until then he will retain his seat at the Opera and furnish the *Anzeiger* criticisms as usual.

A new opera contract has been signed, according to which Frau Marie Wittich will remain for several more years at the Dresden Opera. As the first performances of Richard Strauss' "Elektra" were given within so short a space of time, it has been deemed inadvisable, in consideration of the great strain upon the artists, to give the next performance before tomorrow (Friday).

The Press Ball at the Exhibition Palace on Tuesday evening was a gigantic success, and was attended by a record crowd, including H.M. King Friedrich August and the élite of Dresden society. As already reported, this year's Ball centred around a pageant descriptive of winter sports in the Erzgebirge, which inspiration was directly due to the King, who suggested it after having inspected the decorative principles of last year's Press Ball. The main hall of the Palace had been most artistically transformed into a typical pine forest in the Erzgebirge, the trees being decorated with bunting and brightly coloured flowers, while here and there between the trees peeped forth the gables of rustic dwellings. The various other features of the event, such as the lottery, the Jahrmakkt, the grotto, etc., have already been mentioned. The entire decorative scheme reflected the greatest credit on its originator and the artists who contributed their genius to its materialisation.

Soon after the appointed hour the spacious halls were thronged with a picturesque assembly, some half of whom had attired themselves appropriately to the *milieu*; the others letting their fancy stray at will. The result was naturally a somewhat irregular *ensemble*, but what it lacked in regularity was atoned for by the ingenuity and picturesqueness of the costumes. At 9 o'clock a trumpet blast announced the start of the procession, and every eye was centred on the Royal party, including the King and Prince Johann Georg, who were met at the entrance by members of the committee. The Royal party remained for nearly two hours, and all its members evinced the keenest interest in the lively scene. Dancing was kept up till an early hour yesterday morning, and rumour has it that the chill grey dawn of "the morning after" was creeping across the sky before the last of the festive merry-makers wended his way from the Palace. This year's event certainly maintained the high standard which previous similar entertainments arranged by the Dresden press world have taught us to expect.

Last Saturday Frau Pagenstecher-de Sauset gave to a large audience at Meinhold's Säle an opportunity of judging the quality of her training for the stage career, and her stage-managing ability, by a reproduction of several scenes from Mozart's "Figaro's Hochzeit." The three ladies and three gentlemen who took part in the performance, and who are all pupils of local singing masters, acquitted themselves very well of their tasks, and testified by their histrionic performances to the

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excellence of Frau Pagenstecher-de Sauset's training. The scenes were excellently accompanied on the piano by Fräulein J. Hofmann, while the costumes were furnished by the establishment of Messrs. M. Jacobi Nachf. The representations were cordially received, and it will be interesting to observe the further progress of the young artists who appeared on this occasion.

Frau Wanda v. Cranach, of Munich, whose speciality in art is the designing of artistic dresses for ladies, will lecture this evening at 6 o'clock in the hall of Kaufmannschaft, Ostra Allee 9. Some members of the "Verein für Verbesserung der Frauenkleidung" have put themselves at the disposal of the artist, so that the dresses may be demonstrated upon living models. A number of large dolls will also be on exhibition. They were very much admired at the late exhibition in Munich, and will add great interest to the lecture. Tickets may be obtained for 50 pfennigs at the art store of Emil Richter, and at the door.

The road leading through the village of Lohmen has of late, particularly during the summer, been much frequented by automobiles en route to the Bastei, and other points in Saxon Switzerland. In consequence of the unpleasantness caused thereby, the municipal authorities of Pirna have found it necessary to impose a speed limit of twelve kilometres per hour on the automobiles passing through the village named.

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.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Central Theatre today, the operetta "Der tapfere Soldat" will be given for the last time but one. On Saturday evening Leo Fall's operetta "Die Dollarprinzessin" will be revived, with new dresses and scenery. Tickets can be obtained in advance at the office in the theatre from 10 to 2 o'clock daily.

The sacred concert organised by the authorities of the Reformierte Kirche for the benefit of children about to be confirmed and other parochial charities will take place in the church on Sunday next, the 7th instant.

The concert which is to be given by Mr. Harry M. Field (pianoforte) and M. Vernon d'Arnalle (song) will take place at the Palmengarten on Monday next, the 8th instant. M. d'Arnalle, who appeared at the fourth Philharmonic concert and was very well received, comes of an old French family and is a pupil of Professor Demuth, of Vienna. Several of the London papers commented favourably on his singing at three concerts in which he took part there this season.

The programme of the fourth concert of the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde*, which is to take place at the Vereinshaus on Tuesday, February 9, at 7.30 p.m., will be as follows. Orchestral works: Overture to "Pisgah's Cave," by Mendelssohn (in honour of the 100th anniversary of the composer's birthday); and three minor compositions by Joan de Manen, viz. "Klassische Erinnerungen," "Berceuse," and "Gavotte." Ilona Durigo will sing the Aria from Gluck's "Orpheus," and songs by Grieg, Kjerulf, and Wolf. Professor Henry Marteau (violin) will play Beethoven's Violin Concerto op. 61, with orchestra; and Max Reger's Sonata op. 91 No. 2 in D, for violin alone.

Professor Max Pauer will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, the 13th instant. His great musical abilities are well known.

The soloists at the fifth Philharmonic concert will be Ferruccio Busoni (pianoforte) and Fräulein Ober, of the Royal Opera in Berlin. Fräulein Ober possesses a mezzo-soprano voice of considerable compass and striking beauty, and has for the last two

years shared the alto rôles in the Berlin opera stage with Frau Goerz.

Sergei Kussewitzky (double-bass) will give a concert at the Künstlerhaus on Thursday, the 18th instant.

Palma von Paszthory (violin) and Paul Aron (pianoforte) will give a concert at the Künstlerhaus on Friday, the 19th instant.

Mr. Frederick Lamond (pianoforte), will give a Chopin recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, the 20th instant.

Mr. Percy Sherwood will give a recital of his own compositions for the pianoforte on the 25th instant.

Herr Wilhelm Backhaus will give a pianoforte recital at the Vereinshaus on Tuesday, March 16. Tickets from H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

Die Folkunger.

Grand Opera in four acts. Music by Edmund Kretschmer.

Cast:

Magnus, son of King Erik of Sweden, a Folkung Herr v. Bary.
Maria, King Erik's niece Frau Wittich.
Karin, the Crown Prince's nurse Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Lars Olafson, her son, steward of the Royal castle of Borgnäs Herr Scheidemantel.
Bengt, Duke of Schoonen Herr Plaschke.
Sten Petrik, his confederate Herr Rains.
Ansgar, Abbot of the Nydal monastery, in the Kiölen mountains Herr Büssel.
A country maiden Fräul. Sachse.
A man of the people Herr Wolf.
An officer of the Body-Guard Herr Ernst.

PLOT. The scene is laid in Sweden, in the 13th century. Sten Petrik, a confederate of the Duke of Schoonen, has lured Prince Magnus, second son of King Erik of Sweden, out of a convent and forcibly conveyed him to the lonely monastery of Nydal. He tells the Prince that he must either choose between death or retirement from worldly life, and Magnus is perforce compelled to swear an oath that he will remain in the monastery all his life. The monks receive the Prince, but first subject him to a trial of constancy by making him keep vigil during a night of snow and storm. While keeping this vigil he is met by the steward of the King's castle of Borgnäs, who relates to him that King Erik is dead, as well as his eldest son, and that Prince Magnus is called to claim his throne and his bride, Princess Maria, the only surviving Folkung, is already being wooed by the scheming Duke of Schoonen, and now the Prince understands the deep plot against himself. He therefore resolves to seek his rights and to die for his country, a course of action which his oath does not prohibit. He therefore leaves with the steward, and when the abbot seeks his quest he has disappeared, and Sten Petrik naturally concludes he has perished in the storm. In the second act Princess Maria is discovered in her castle on the lake of Mälär. She is the King's niece and successor to the throne. She takes a last farewell of her people, and the Duke of Schoonen leads her to Upsala for the coronation. When she has departed Lars, the King's steward, calls the men together and, presenting the whilom monk, makes them take an oath of allegiance to his standard. The Prince is recognised by one of the men, but firmly denies his identity, and passionately calls upon the people to rise against their common foe. The next scene depicts the coronation of Maria, who, when crowned, is to announce her choice of a husband; she is just about to do so when her words are arrested by a look from Magnus, in whom she recognises the youth she loved. Magnus, though torn with emotion, still denies his identity, and the villainous Duke, who believes himself in danger, demands the impostor's arrest. The Queen, however, intervenes, and asserts her right to judge him herself. In the fourth act Magnus is brought before his mother. His childhood's surroundings prove too much for his determination, and he proves his identity to the hidden listeners. Maria reveals herself, and is folded in the Prince's arms. But, upon being greeted as the King, he remembers that he has broken his oath, and instantly throws himself into the sea. Maria swoons away. In the last act Sten Petrik claims his reward from the Duke, who refuses to pay him, now that the country is in revolt and the Prince living. Sten threatens to reveal the plot, and the enraged Duke is about to kill him when Maria, who has heard all, arrests his arm and accuses him of murder. Then from the balcony she calls her people to vengeance. The Duke draws his sword to kill her, but the crowd rush in and hurl him into the sea. Maria then learns that Magnus lives, and has driven away the invading Danes. The Prince enters and is released from his monastic vows by the abbot. He fondly embraces Maria who, placing her crown on his head, hails him as King Magnus, the cry being taken up by the assembly.

Composer: E. Kretschmer, born 1836, died 1908.

Friday night Elektra	at 7.30
Saturday night Eugen Onegin	" 7.30
Sunday night Die Zauberflöte	" 7
Monday night Carmen	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Agnes Bernauer	at 7
Friday night Donna Diana	" 7.30
Saturday night Die Braut von Messina (by Royal command)	" 7
Sunday night Donna Diana	" 7.30
Monday night The merchant of Venice	" 7.30

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, left Southampton February 1st.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, left Shanghai February 3rd.
"York," from Australia for Bremen, left Fremantle February 3rd.
"Room," from Australia for Bremen, left Genoa February 2nd.
"Bremen," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Genoa Feb. 2nd.
"Billow," from Japan for Hamburg, left Southampton Feb. 2nd.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left New York February 2nd.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, passed Dover February 3rd.

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THE CASABLANCA DISPUTE.*The Hague, February 3.*

The German and French Ministers at The Hague yesterday lodged in the bureau of the Arbitration Court documents bearing on the Franco-German Casablanca dispute, which are intended for perusal by the parties concerned, the Arbitration judge, and the Court itself. With reference to the rumours of an adjournment in connection with this matter, it may be stated that no such delay is anticipated.

ITALIAN STEAMER LOST.*Ortona, February 2.*

The steamer "Selinunta," owned by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, bound from Venice to Sicily, in consequence of the parting of her anchor hawser went ashore today and became a total loss. The entire crew of 31 hands was rescued.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN EGYPT.*Cairo, February 3.*

A feature of yesterday's sitting of the National Assembly was the presentation by several members of printed petitions, demanding the creation of a National Parliament corresponding to that suggested by the Judicial Council in December last.

KING EDWARD AND THE MARITIME CONGRESS.*London, February 3.*

Yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace the delegates to the International Congress on Maritime Warfare were presented to King Edward by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey. His Majesty cordially greeted the delegates, and conversed with them for some time.

SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION.*Cape Town, February 2.*

The meeting of delegates which has been discussing the question of the federation of the South African colonies has unanimously recommended that Cape Town shall be the seat of the Legislature and Pretoria that of the administrative authorities. Thus the choice of the capital is determined by compromise.

PART OF THE PANAMA CANAL OPENED.*Panama, February 2.*

The end section of the Panama canal on the Pacific side—the so-called La Bosca Canal—has been opened for navigation. The first vessel to pass through was the American steamer "Newport."

AMERICAN NOTES.*(From our New York correspondent.)***PROFESSOR BURGESS ON THE KAISER.**

Professor John Burgess, Dean of the Political Science Faculty at Columbia University and first Roosevelt Professor in Berlin, recently gave an address, which has commanded much attention, before the Germanistic Society of America in New York on "The German Emperor and the German Government." The importance of the address lay in the fact that the Professor, owing to his position, was eminently adapted to be the means of dispelling various false impressions which prevail in America owing to recent occurrences in Germany.

In that portion of his address devoted to the personality and policy of the Kaiser the Professor remarked: "Until today I have always consistently refused to comply with such requests or suggestions, but now when the American people seem to be in danger of being led to adopt a view of this admirable man which I recognise as false, I feel it my duty to say a few words as to my own experiences. These have been extensive, not only with regard to the German Empire but also with regard to the German people. Never before had I had the good fortune to meet a man more intelligent, more sapient, with a warmer heart, of greater ideals, of more sincere courtesy, displaying greater regard for the views of others, animated by loftier desires to do good, more eager to give a helping hand in all directions and to stand up for everyone, possessed of greater loyalty to his friends, his country, and the interests of general civilisation than His Majesty the German Emperor. Simple and moderate in his habits, a devoted husband and father, a true friend and benefactor, a pious believer, a great statesman, a real idealist, a tireless worker for the good of his people, for peace and the civilisation of the world; in a word a man, a Christian, and a gentleman in the highest sense of the word—that is a portrait of the Emperor, as I have observed him from a distance and from the closest proximity. I know, too, the dominating ideas of the Emperor with reference to the general principles of "Welt-Politik." He is for peace and friendship between all the peoples of the earth, and he holds the view that special grounds, ethical, political, and

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ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
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Thursday, February 4th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, February 5th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
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from the point of view of culture, exist for more friendly relations between England and Germany and the United States. He does not dream of a territorial expansion of Germany, but of commerce and trade under the freest possible conditions between all nations—an exchange of things spiritual and material."

THE BURDENS OF THE NEW YORK OPERA.

The Metropolitan Opera House in New York is suffering from a superfluity of artists, and the gigantic expenses thereby occasioned threaten to engulf it altogether. The theatrical director, Mr. Charles Dillingham, has accordingly been called in as an expert for advice as to the possibility of lessening these expenses. New York journals state that the gigantic expenses are partly due to excessive zeal of the management to give New Yorkers the finest performances possible, as well as to the fact that they have inherited contracts made under the preceding régime, which contracts have proved an intolerable burden. Some of these contracts are, according to the *New York World*, binding until 1911. Moreover, the present management has itself authorised huge salaries and has engaged the services of highly paid conductors and singers of both sexes, of whose services, however, it can but seldom avail itself. Besides this two orchestras and two choruses stand on the salary list. It is said that, according to a contract concluded with a Berlin agency, the final engagement of a foreign singer can only be made through the agency. The contracts with the most important artists are for 40 appearances. It often happens, however, that one of these artists does not appear for a whole week, but the management has to pay his or her salary all the same. Should an artist appear oftener in one week than was provided for in the contract, he is paid an extra salary. One can actually talk of "walking" conductors and singers, there is so little for them to do. During the last year of the Conried régime 60,000 dollars were paid to singers for performances they never gave. The present directorate of four members receive nearly 75,000 dollars for the season. The directors Gatti-Casazza and Dippel receive together 50,000 dollars. The following list shows how often the 20 leading singers and the four conductors have appeared during the first seven weeks of the present season, as well as the approximate sums they receive for a night.

Singer.	Salary per night.	Appeared.
Caruso	2000 dollars	16 times.
Eames	1500	8 "
Sembrich	1500	9 "
Bonci	1000	11 "
Farrar	800	11 "
Destinn	800	7 "
Fremstad	800	7 "
Burgstaller	600	1 "
Alda	500	5 "
Schmedes	800	9 "
Homer	400	10 "
Scotti	350	11 "
Quarti	300	2 "
Martin	300	9 "
Feinhals	750	9 "
Fornia	200	19 "
Didur	300	13 "
Hinckey	300	7 "
Amato	250	15 "
Noté	250	6 "

Conductors.	Appeared.
Toscanini	20 times.
Spertino	18 "
Hertz	6 "
Mahler	1 "

KINDHEARTED CHILDREN.

Numerous petitions are being circulated in the State of Texas, begging President Roosevelt to shoot no wild beasts during his tour in Africa. The petitions are issued by the Society for the protection of animals, and are signed principally by school children. It is announced that 500,000 school children are expected to append their signatures.

A BELFRY IN THE CLOUDS.

With the completion of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Building, the tallest skyscraper of the world, New York will also be able to pride itself on the loftiest belfry. Four great bells are being at present wound up into the topmost turret of the towering skyscraper. The largest of these bells is 6ft. high and weighs 7,000lb. the other three being but little smaller.

A HOT SHOWER.

An interesting natural phenomenon was recently observed in Santa Cruz, California. For a whole hour a shower of small shot fell there. The pellets were so hot that roofs began to smoke. A boy was burnt in the hand by this extraordinary metallic shower. It is presumed that the hot metallic fragments, which had the appearance of lead, proceeded from a meteor.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong north-westerly winds, overcast, rain at first, snow later, somewhat colder.