

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE BRITISH CABINET.

A CRISIS IMMINENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, February 4.

The Cabinet crisis foreshadowed by the *Daily Chronicle* today is generally believed to be a probable eventuality. It is an open secret that there is grave disagreement on the important subject of the forthcoming Naval Estimates, which apparently are a perennial source of dispute in the present Administration. The four Ministers mentioned, viz. Lord Morley, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. John Burns, are grouped shoulder to shoulder against the demands of the Board of Admiralty, which are currently supposed to represent six great armoured ships for this year's programme. These four Ministers claim that a programme of such dimensions is inconsistent with the number of trained men at present available to man the ships, and that the result would be a humiliating shortage in the personnel of the Navy. On the other hand, naval men competent to judge characterise this argument as sheer nonsense. As a matter of fact, recruiting for the Navy has been brisker during the past year than ever, and for every applicant accepted five or six have been turned away. The only branch of the Service in which a certain shortage is experienced is the stoker element, but additional encouragement is here being offered in the form of increased pay.—There is little doubt that the four Ministers who are throwing the weight of their influence against the Admiralty's demands are practically isolated. Mr. Asquith and the majority of his followers know only too well that retrenchment at the expense of the Navy is a highly dangerous game to play, particularly so at the present moment. The Government's naval programme last year called forth a storm of hostile criticism, and the force of the storm only abated when Ministerial assurances were given that the diminution in the number of ships to be built would certainly be made up for in the next programme,—that is to say, this year's. Mr. Asquith's recent statement in the House of Commons, relative to the two-Power standard, substantially confirmed these assurances and involved the Government in a "whole-hog" interpretation of that same standard. The British Fleet, he declared, would be maintained on a standard of equality with the massed fleets of the two next greatest maritime Powers, i.e. Germany and the United States, with a ten per cent margin for emergencies. Apart from the merits of this standard, adherence to it can only mean that six Dreadnoughts must be laid down during the current fiscal year, besides a large number of smaller craft such as cruisers, torpedo boats, etc. The cost of new construction will therefore amount to at least 15 or 16 millions sterling. No wonder that Mr. Lloyd George, who is already faced with a heavy deficit in the Budget he is now preparing, stands aghast at this enormous outlay. The unfortunate Chancellor of the Exchequer, indeed, is betwixt the devil and the deep sea. Parsimony in this year's naval programme must inevitably entail the speedy overthrow of the present Government; while the lavish expenditure which the country demands will frustrate all Mr. Lloyd George's endeavours to produce a satisfactory Budget. But the Government must expect little sympathy in their dilemma. The extravagant appeal for party prestige which was represented by Old Age Pensions must perforce bring its own retribution. Rightly or wrongly, the country considers National Defence a more pressing need than care for the aged poor. I ventured to predict in a previous despatch to you that this year would be the most critical in the brief history of the Government, and certainly the portents are bearing out this forecast.

FORECAST OF THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

London, February 5.

The *Daily Chronicle* this morning gives prominence to a report that the Admiralty demands that six new battleships of the "Dreadnought" type shall be laid down this year and four next year. The construction of those ships will involve an expenditure of nine millions sterling in the two years.



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TRANSATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

As so many influential journals in the countries concerned are urging upon their respective Governments the necessity of promptly improving the present unsatisfactory condition of the Transatlantic mail service, there is reason to hope for better service in the near future. The *New York Times* has taken up the cudgels in this question with its usual vigour. It strongly condemns the clause in the new postal agreement between the United States and Germany, whereby letters under the reduced rate can only be sent by direct steamers. The cheapening of the service is rightly described as "half a loaf." Similar complaints come from England. On this head the *New York Times* writes:—

"What with the reduced number of sailings, the ill-made schedules under which most of the ships in commission sail on the same day, and the inevitable delays of Winter travel, the mail service is not much, if any, better than it was many years ago. The correspondent of the *London Times* cabled his complaint to his newspaper that he has been receiving in the mails papers ten and twelve days old. 'Cheaper postal facilities,' he says, 'should be accompanied by quicker mail communication. Why should there not be, in these days of despatch in other directions, a daily American mail, or at least one every other day?' The United States pays large sums of money to the steamship companies carrying the mails. They should, in return, make their mail service as efficient as possible throughout the year. A whole fortnight's delay in delivering letters between London and New York seems preposterous in this era."

What would the *New York Times* have said to the communication we recently published from a lady reader, stating that a letter posted at Detroit took a whole month to reach Wiesbaden?

SUICIDES IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, February 4.

The number of suicides in the big towns in Russia—there were 110 in St. Petersburg alone during the past month—has attracted the attention of the Holy Synod. That body sees in the increase of self-inflicted deaths a symptom of the decay of faith, and at its next meeting will discuss the measures for combating the evil. It is proposed that the clergy preach as often as possible on the sinfulness of human despair, and that the professors of ecclesiastical schools shall give a series of lectures on "Resistance Against Suicide."

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

THE TESTS FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

A merciful respite has been granted to officers of the United States Navy who will henceforth have to qualify each year as to physical fitness for service. The allotted tests, relative to which I have already sent you accounts, as prescribed by the Navy Department—according to direct inspiration from President Roosevelt—are: fifty miles on foot, ninety miles on horseback, or one hundred miles on a bicycle, all within three days. The order was issued early in January, and, as one New York journal facetiously puts it, "a hollow groan sounded down the corridors and reverberated in the halls of the Navy Department." It now appears, however, that no officer will be required to undergo the tests before July 1st, unless he makes special application to the Secretary of the Navy. The order affects all officers on the active list of the Navy below the rank of Rear Admiral and above the rank of Lieutenant. The respite thus granted will, it is supposed, be taken advantage of by those liable to the test to reduce their adipose tissues and generally get into athletic form.—A similar test has for some months past been in force in the War Department, with the result that dozens of Army officers have demonstrated their inability to stand the fatigues of hard campaigning, and have accordingly been struck off the active list. Needless to say, the innovation has aroused excessive indignation, but its practicability is denied in no impartial quarter. The "strenuous" ideal introduced to the nation by Mr. Roosevelt has been caught up and firmly established. The Chief Magistrate quite recently proved that he practices what he preaches by undertaking a ninety-mile horseback ride without an hour's rest, the journey being made in appalling weather. That performance effectually silenced the critics who represented the President as reclining at his ease in the White House and formulating hard physical tests for overworked Navy and Army officers.—Among Navy officers the last test, viz. the bicycle ride of 100 miles, will assuredly prove the most popular. "Do you notice," remarked a young lieutenant, "that there isn't anything in the regulations which bars motor bicycles?"

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. ROOSEVELT INTERFERES.

Sacramento, February 4.

The Lower House of the State Legislature has passed the Bill excluding Japanese children from the public schools.

Sacramento, February 5.

The Governor of the State of California has received the following telegram from President Roosevelt: "I am informed that the Legislative Body of California has enacted a law excluding Japanese children from the public schools. That law is, in my opinion, unconstitutional, and we must cause a judicial enquiry to be instituted as to whether the law should be vetoed or not."

ROYAL AMNESTY IN ITALY.

Rome, February 4.

The King signed an amnesty decree today, the operation of which extends to certain Press offences, to offences against public order committed in connection with strikes or political meetings, and to thefts, when the property stolen was of small value or when the theft was committed from poverty and in order to procure the necessities of life. Prisoners undergoing sentences for a number of similar crimes have their terms of punishment shortened, some by twelve, others by six, months.

Milan, February 5.

Signor Luigi Barzini, writing in the *Corriere della Sera*, severely condemns the unheard-of tardiness of the Italian bureaucracy; asserting that whole shiploads of timber are lying unused in places within the earthquake region, because the Government officials have not yet made up their minds as to the plan on which the huts are to be built.

BERLIN

The excitement in Berlin over the approaching visit of the King and Queen of England increases day by day. The "Rathaus" is in a state of pleasurable commotion such as rarely overtakes that stately municipal building. Business firms are sharing in the general optimistic anticipation of King Edward's week. The British flag, it is firmly expected, will be in heavy demand among the Berlin public, and the big dry-goods stores are accordingly laying in generous supplies of the Union Jack.

It has been settled after all that a limited number of cards admitting them to the spaces reserved for British subjects at Pariser Platz and Lehrter Bahnhof, shall be issued to the British wives of German subjects. 150 ladies who come under this category have been notified to that effect.

Masses of crimson carnations and ferns, with a background of dark palms, will form the decorations of the "Rathaus" on the day of King Edward's visit (next Wednesday at noon). It is understood among the municipal officials that the carnation is King Edward's favourite flower, and it is hoped in this way to add a personal note to the decorations, which are likely to be exceedingly artistic. King Edward will be invited to go over the "Rathaus" building. It is intended that this visit to the city hall shall be of a most informal nature, free from ceremonies of any kind.

The Berlin premiere of Strauss' "Elektra," which was to have taken place tonight (Saturday), has been postponed "owing to circumstances over which the Opera House has no control." Americans here are looking forward with keen anticipation to the "Elektra" premiere in Berlin, especially the numerous opera-goers who were unable to obtain tickets for the original Dresden production.

The interesting statement is made in a Berlin journal that Dr. Richard Strauss is at last to be accorded that honour which, it is said, he has so long coveted in vain, that of being admitted as a member of the Royal "Akademie der Künste." The idea of Strauss' reception into that Holy of holies, the "Akademie der Künste," has encountered the strongest opposition owing to his wifful scorn of all traditions. The late veteran Joseph Joachim, whose impatience of innovations was proverbial, was bitter in his opposition to the admission of Richard Strauss.

The American rights of "Elektra," we can state on good authority, have been purchased much more cheaply than American papers report. Not eleven thousand, but five thousand dollars have been paid in advance by Director Hammerstein for the right to produce "Elektra" in the States. A big percentage in addition will of course be paid after each performance.

Jacobean portières, Elizabethan samplers, and old-fashioned needlework pictures of all kinds are among the many interesting additions which have been made to the British Department at the Lyceum Club Exhibition. The extensive array of canvas samplers, such as modern England's great-great-grandmothers used to make, all displaying texts or old-fashioned religious verses, are attracting the amused attention of English visitors to the exhibition. There are many copies of quaint 16th and 18th century wool-em-

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broided blotters, cushions, foot-stools, etc. The smocked garments for children, illustrating the smocking patterns characteristic of the various counties of England, have been eagerly called for by German purchasers, so much so that the demand has exceeded the supply, and it has been necessary to order duplicates from England. The Royal School of Art Needlework in London exhibits some truly elegant specimens of Old English "Marquis" waistcoats as worn by the exquisites of 1700. Examples of old-style quilting (by hand) are also shown.

The two remaining lectures in the sculpture course of Dr. C. L. Babcock, of the University Travel Bureau, will be delivered on February 12 and 19 among the originals in the Old Museum, instead of in the New Museum, amongst the collection of casts. These lectures will be of interest, not only to those who have been taking the course, but to others as well, inasmuch as they give a general review of the work of the year, illustrated by the many excellent marbles and bronzes which the Old Museum possesses. They will, moreover, involve an interpretation of Greek and Roman sculpture.

Sir Charles Wyndham has given in a German newspaper an explanation of his recent dictum that the German actor is innately incapable of portraying the rôle of a modern gentleman. His tactful remarks are calculated not only to calm the feelings of German colleagues, but to give them some profitable hints as well. "The German actor," explains Sir Charles, "is apt to lose himself so entirely in the artistic working-out of his rôle, in drama as in comedy, that he sometimes overlooks the importance of outside appearance, an absolutely essential factor when it comes to portraying modern rôles. German actors in this way do themselves a serious injustice. We Englishmen, on the other hand, lay the greatest stress upon dress and similar externals on the stage."

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.

discussions on such subjects as blockades, the continuation of voyages, the destruction of prizes, trading of non-neutral ships and change of national flag, surpass the expectations of the delegates who had taken part in the Hague Conference. The Conference is still engaged in framing an eighth article on the treatment of an enemy's property; and it is proposed to add a ninth article embracing general questions—such as the conveying of merchant ships by warships, compensation, and resistance by neutral ships—upon which unanimity is already assured.

THE NATIONAL QUESTION IN BOHEMIA.

Vienna, February 5.

In the Lower House yesterday, Herr Kramara said the Czechs would do all that was possible to bring about national peace, but would defend the indivisibility of the Kingdom without party distinctions to the utmost of their power (Loud cheers).—Herr Mataja, the head of the department of trade, protested energetically against the assertion that since the issue of the postal decree anything dishonourable or knowingly incorrect had been done. No secret decree had been issued, but, in view of the special circumstances, certain instructions had been given to the post-office officials (Uproar). For officials on probation who, have to pass an examination, the knowledge of the German language would be essential. For all other post-office officials of the first-class, and in branch post-offices, correspondence in Czechish would be permissible. (The word "permissible" evoked a storm of indignation and long-continued protests among the Czech members, which did not subside until the President and Herr Mataja had left the House.)

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. George's Church, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.

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.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

American Church, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.

Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Versteigert. Die Regimentstochter	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Mrs. Dot	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	Die Lehrerin (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	7.30
" "	" "	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsrer Leut.	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Galeotto (Jos. Kainz)	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral.	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionstheater	" 8
Comic Opera	Lazuli	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kämmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Seine kleine Freundin	" 8
Schiller Theater O.	Ein Volksfeind	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Comtesse Guckerl	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Das Mädchen auf Irrwegen	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Warenhausfräulein	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia nach Korfu	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	closed.	

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	Russland	" 8
Gastspieltheatre	Der Hüttenbesitzer (H. Lange)	" 8

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AMERICA AND GERMANY.

New York, February 4.

At the reception of the German Ambassador by the Chamber of Commerce today, the President, Mr. Simmons, spoke of the friendship which had existed uninterruptedly for 140 years between Germany and America, eulogised the virtues of German-American citizens, and expressed the admiration with which Germany is regarded in the United States.

New York, February 5.

A dinner was given yesterday evening at the Manhattan Club by the New Yorker Staatszeitung in honour of the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff. The large number of guests included Federal and State officials, diplomatists, financiers, and members of the learned professions, as well as German and American journalists. Count Bernstorff, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said that the relations between Germany and America in late years had been characterised by better mutual understanding and increasing cordiality. He would do his best to maintain those conditions in the years to come.

THE MARITIME WARFARE CONGRESS.

London, February 4.

Reuter learns that an agreement has been reached on all the subjects discussed by the international Maritime Warfare Congress, except that of contraband—which is still under discussion,—and the conversion of merchant ships into warships, which was ultimately dropped owing to the impossibility of obtaining a consensus of opinion. There is reason to hope that some decision as to contraband will be announced in a few days. The results of the

FUTURE OF VENEZUELA.

A special correspondent of the New York Herald has had an interesting interview at Caracas with President Gomez, in the course of which His Excellency declared with much emphasis that Venezuela was most anxious to arbitrate all outstanding questions with the various Powers, including the United States. This fits in with all recent private and official advices and disposes of rumours which have been current in America for some time past as to unexpected and serious difficulties having arisen owing to the refusal of the Venezuelan Government to reconsider any cases that have been decided upon in the Venezuelan courts. Mr. W. Buchanan, who was sent to Venezuela by the Washington Government on a special mission, has reported very favourably upon the situation, and he is the sort of man who may be relied upon to carry through any undertaking entrusted to him.

President Gomez told the Herald correspondent that he looked forward to a great invasion of foreign capital, and would encourage it in every way "consistent with the honour and dignity of Venezuela."

Senor Castro has apparently disappeared altogether as a factor in the calculations of the new Government.

MR. WRIGHT'S AERIAL FEATS.

Paris, February 5.

Mr. Wilbur Wright made several ascents in his flying machine yesterday at a school for technical instruction in flying apparatus which has been erected near Paris. Mr. Wright intends to conduct the technical training at this school.

DRESDEN

A local contemporary reports that Baron Braun, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Saxon Court, has been transferred to Athens.

The sale of tickets for the performances on the 10th, 12th, and 14th instant at the Vereinshaus, Zinzendorf Strasse, given for the sufferers from the earthquake catastrophe in Southern Italy, has begun. "Die Räuber," by Schiller, will be performed, under the directorship of the actor Herr Max Götz. Tickets may be obtained at the bookstore of Alexander Köhler, Weisse Gasse.

On Wednesday last a terrible snowstorm raged in the mountain districts near Dresden. The large snowdrifts caused serious disturbances in the railway traffic; the trains were hours late, although the number of locomotives was increased in spite of strenuous efforts to keep lines clear, all traffic had to be suspended on account of drifts on the lines Königswalde—Annaberg, Cranzahl—Oberwiesenthal, and Witzschhaus—Carlsfeld. Two locomotives were derailed while endeavouring to overcome the masses of snow. Now, however, in consequence of this sudden spell of warmer weather the melting snow has caused the rivers in many cases to overflow their banks, and high water has been reported from many parts. The railway traffic on the line from Taubenheim to Dürrenhennersdorf had to be stopped on Thursday last on account of the Spree having flooded the lines. In the immediate vicinity of Dresden a small river called the Weisseritz has attained such dimensions that the line near Potschappel station is under water, and the trains must observe the greatest caution in passing the spot.

Further reports are as follows:—
The high water occasioned by the sudden thaw and downpour of rain during the last few days has caused serious destruction in many parts. The ground is still frozen hard, and impenetrable to melting snow; therefore the streams and rivers are swelling and assuming terrifying dimensions. The Schwarze Elster near Kamenz has overflowed its banks, and to the east of the town large expanses of country are under water. In parts the water has risen to so menacing a height that houses had to be cleared of their furniture. The fire brigade is hard at work, and already the military has had to be called upon for help. In Potschappel and Klingenberg the waters of the Weisseritz have already reached the danger mark, and at the latter town the subway at the station is under water. A catastrophe has been brought about at Untersachsenburg, a village near the Bohemian frontier, situated in a deep valley at the foot of the mountain called Aschberg. Three houses and two barns have been practically swept away; a man named Kugel and a girl of 9 years of age were buried under the debris and drowned, while a boy was seriously injured. In Zwickau and the surrounding country the roads are flooded and the river Mulde is still rising. In Döbeln many cellars and ground floors are under water; the entire ice of the Mulde was set in motion during one night. A small village near Stauchitz is entirely under water. The streets at Rosswein are flooded and the fire brigade was called upon to render help; two bridges have been swept away. In Cranzahl houses are nearly submerged. A snowslide caused the wall of a house to collapse and bury a three-year-old child; when recovered the child was dead. Several railway lines are inundated by the flood. In Seifen the flood has worked great havoc since Thursday morning, the entire village being under water. Torrents of water are pouring down from the mountains, and many houses have been vacated by their unfortunate inhabitants. All postal communication has perforce been suspended. The entire lower portion of the town of Oschatz is flooded. The machine rooms of one factory are deep in water and the wall of a barn has collapsed. All railway traffic to Mügeln is blocked, as the line is being undermined by the flood.

Concert Agency H. Bock.
Vereinigung der Musikfreunde.
Tuesday, the 9th of February, 7.30 p. m.
in the hall of the Vereinshaus, Zinzendorf Strasse
IV. CONCERT
Soloists: **Hena Durligo** (soprano) **Henry Marteau** (violin)
ORCHESTRA: the Gewerbehaus Orchestra, conducted by Herr Willy Olsen.
At the pianoforte: Herr Emil Klüger.
PROGRAMME: Overture, "Die Fingerringe," by Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birthday, on the 3rd of February 1909); the orchestra. Aria from "Orpheus," by Gluck, with orchestra. Violin Concerto op. 61, by Beethoven, with orchestra. "Klassische Erinnerung," Berceuse, Gavotte, by Manén; the orchestra. Sonata in D, op. 94 No. 2, for violin alone, by Max Reger. Songs with pianoforte: "Eros," Grieg; "Ingrid's Lied," Kjenulf; "Eifenlied," Wolf.
Admission 7 p. m. Concert begins at 7.30 precisely.
Tickets from H. Bock, Prager Str. 9. Grand pianoforte from J. Kühner, Prager Str. 12.

B. A. MÜLLER, by appointment to the Saxon Court,
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Fancy Crackers with bonbons, surprises, etc.

I beg to announce that I have taken over the
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of the late **Dr. Pahlitzsch**, Walpurgis Str. 2, II, corner of Ferdinand Platz, since the 1st of February, and that I am carrying it on.
Consultation hours: 9—12 and 2—6 o'clock.
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Sport-trains will be despatched on Sunday next to Oberwiesenthal and Oybin only, not to Geising.

The Invalidendank for Saxony, under the patronage of H. M. the King, has just issued its first Newspaper Calendar. This calendar is intended to serve as a special hand-book for the advertisers of Saxony, and is therefore quite naturally devoted primarily to Saxon journals—with the greatest implicit and thoroughness—without, however, disregarding the principal papers appearing outside of Saxony. Besides this the calendar for newspapers also contains divers lists and tables, indispensable to the Saxon citizen and businessman. The calendar may be obtained gratis from the principal offices of the Invalidendank at Dresden and Leipzig, or from the agencies in many towns of Saxony.

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

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vesper service in the Kreuzkirche at two o'clock this afternoon will be as follows:—1. "Von Gott will ich nicht lassen," Chorale Prelude for organ (Peters edition vol. VII); 2. "Verschnitt lag rings die ganze Welt," motett for choir (op. 75, No. 1), by Georg Vierling; 3. "All irdischer Stolz und eitler Sinn," aria for soprano and organ; from the oratorio "Joshua," by Georg Friedrich Händel; 4. "Als du auf Erden, Herr, gewillt," by Peter Cornelius, song for soprano

and organ from the "Vater Unser" (op. 2 No. 8); 5. "Schaffe in mir, Gott, ein reines Herz," motett for a six-part from the "Fest und Zeitandachten," composed in Zittau in 1671 by Andreas Hammerschmidt. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräul. Clara Haessler, concert-singer of Coburg (soprano). At the organ: Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The programme of this evening's Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehaus will include: 1. The overture from "Fidelio," by Beethoven; 2. A Sonata by R. Wagner; 3. Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique), by Tschaiakowsky; 4. Violin Concerto (Gesangsscene), by Spohr; 5. I. Suite from Peer Gynt, by Grieg.

Miss Watson will lecture in her rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II, today (Saturday) at 11.30 a. m., on French Art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: Poussin, Claude, Watteau, and Greuze are the artists who will receive especial attention. The lectures will be illustrated by photographs, and be followed by a visit to the gallery on Tuesday for further illustration by originals.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

Eugen Onegin.
Lyric scene in 3 acts (7 pictures). Words by Puschkin. Music by P. Tschaiakowsky.

Cast:

Larina, a landowner	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Tatjana, her daughters	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Olga	Fräul. Tervani.
Filipjewna, a nurse	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Eugen Onegin	Herr Perron.
Lenski	Herr Sembach.
Prince Gremin	Herr Hummel.
A Captain	Herr Trede.
Saretski	Herr Nebuschka.
Triquet, a Frenchman	Herr Rüdiger.
Guillot, valet	Herr Bissel.

PLOT: In the opening scene the mother of two young girls, Tatjana and Olga, recalls in conversation with her nurse the days of her youthful love, and concludes that although she married a man other than her choice, she had nevertheless a happy life. From the progress of the opera it would appear that her history is to be repeated in the case of her daughters. Olga is in love with Lenski, who introduces his friend Eugen Onegin, to whom Tatjana immediately becomes passionately attached. After a struggle with her pride, Tatjana writes a letter to Onegin declaring her passion, in reply to which he offers her a brother's love. His attitude towards Olga, however, excites the jealousy of Lenski. A duel is arranged between them, in which Onegin shoots Lenski dead. Remorse at having killed his best friend drives him forth into the world to wander for twenty-six years. He finally returns to St. Petersburg, where at a grand Court function he meets the Princess Gremin, in whom he recognises Tatjana. Her love for him revives, but she resists his overtures and remains true to her marriage vow.
Composer: Tschaiakowsky, born 1840, died 1893.

Sunday night Die Zauberflöte at 7
Monday night uncertain.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Die Braut von Messina (by Royal command) at 7
Sunday night Donna Diana at 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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

BRITISH MINISTERIAL OPINION.

London, February 5.
Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday, alluded to the European situation and expressed his belief that there would be no war, as the changes in Eastern Europe were not of sufficient importance to justify an appeal to arms.

MR. TAFT'S CABINET.

New York, February 4.
The New York Times announces that Mr. Taft has made the following further appointments to his Cabinet: Mr. G. W. Wickersham, Attorney-General; Mr. George von L. Meyer (now Postmaster-General), Secretary of the Navy; Mr. R. A. Ballinger, Secretary of Agriculture; and Mr. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labour.

MULAI HAFID'S ESCAPE.

Paris, February 4.
The report from Fez of an attempt on the life of Mulai Hafid is confirmed by later messages. The would-be assassin was a native groom, who appeared to be in a state of fanatical excitement, and subsequently confessed that he had intended to take the Sultan's life to prevent him having dealings

with the Christians. This statement was extorted from him after he had first maintained that his attempt was directed against Commandant Mangin, of the French Mission.
Mulai Hafid showed little concern at the affair. The groom was bastinadoed, but it is denied that he was flogged to death.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE SCANDALS.

ST. PETERSBURG PRESS COMMENT.
St. Petersburg, February 4.
Mme. Lopuchin's aunt, who is the principal lady-in-waiting to the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josefovna, is endeavouring to obtain permission for the release of M. Lopuchin on bail. The Minister of Justice has had an audience of the Czar and has made a long report to His Majesty of all the circumstances of the case.
According to the *Retch*, the trial cannot be begun before May.
The *Slovo* has been fined 2,000 roubles for its comments yesterday on the revelations.
The papers dwell upon the silence of the Right members in the Duma during the interpellations on the scandal, which they maintain shows that all parties are unanimous in reprobation of the system of provocation.

The *Bourse Gazette* says:—"If the Secret Police remain outside the law, and uncontrolled by it, every Azeff who disappears will be replaced by ten others."

The *Novoye Vremya*, in an article on the "Criminal Janus," taunts the "heroes of the revolution" with having been mere puppets and tools of the Police Provocator, and adds, "The activity of Azeff and such persons is in the highest degree perilous. The Secret Police ceases to be the protector of the State, and becomes its most dangerous weapon of attack."

ACTRESS'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Paris, February 4.
Details of a tragic affair are telegraphed by the Rome correspondent of the *Eclair* at a music hall at Caserta. One of the turns was given by a rifle expert named Politeama, who in the course of his performance was accustomed to step down among the orchestra and fire at a shield suspended on the stage. When he was about to begin this portion of his act, however, his rifle went off prematurely, and the bullet piercing the scenery, struck Emma Jannace, a leading actress, who was in her dressing-room behind the stage. She was wounded in the forehead, and died shortly afterwards.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN. DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME.

The *Times* correspondent in Berlin understands that the following details of the programme of the British Royal visit to Berlin have been definitely decided on. Their Majesties will arrive in Berlin shortly after 11 a.m. on February 9, and will be received at the Lehter terminus by the Emperor and Empress and the members of the Imperial family resident in Berlin and Potsdam, and by the reigning Federal Princes staying in the capital and the whole of the Emperor's military and naval suite. The generals and admirals holding commands will also be ordered to be in attendance.

After the inspection of the guard of honour, which will be furnished by one of the Foot Guard regiments of the Berlin garrison, the procession for the State entry into Berlin, in which, probably, only their British and German Majesties will participate, will be formed. It will pass across the river Sprée by the Alsenbrücke and down the well-known Siegesallee in the Tiergarten to the Charlottenburger Chaussee, the fine street leading through the park to the Brandenburg Gate. Passing beneath the archway, the procession will halt at the Pariser Platz, where the Chief Burgomaster will present an address, and will then pass on down Unter den Linden to the Castle, where lunch will be taken *in famille*. The British Royal visitors will rest during the afternoon. In the evening a State banquet will be held, at which the customary toasts will be exchanged.

The next morning King Edward will drive alone to the Town Hall to be present as the guest of the city of Berlin at a reception which has been fixed for noon. Neither Queen Alexandra nor the Emperor will accompany him, the Emperor's absence being in accordance with the custom followed at the Guildhall receptions of foreign Monarchs. This will be the first time that a foreign Sovereign has received the hospitality of the Berlin Municipality, and the innovation is warmly welcomed.

Either on February 10 or 11, King Edward will lunch with Sir Edward and Lady Goschen at the British Embassy. Afterwards his Majesty will receive a loyal address from the British colony in Berlin. On the morning which is not occupied by the Embassy luncheon King Edward will be entertained at mess by the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards, of which his Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief. The quarters of the regiment are situated in the south-west district of the city. On the evening of February 10 there will be a State ball in the White Hall of the Castle, and on the evening of February 11 a gala performance at the Royal Opera. King Edward and Queen Alexandra will also pay a visit to the mausoleum at Potsdam, where the Emperor and Empress Frederick lie buried.

THE FRENCH DECORATION CRAZE.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

The French are not only a very decorative people, they are the most decorated people in Europe. If you wish to convince yourself of the fact you have only to take up any Paris paper of January 25. There you will find column after column of closely-printed names in small type. There must be something like three thousand of them, representing men, women, and functionaries. These solid blocks of names and addresses, which make the newspaper columns look like extracts from a City Directory, are the nominations of the Officers of Public Instruction and Officers of the Academy—in other words, those who have been decorated with the "Palms," the outward and visible sign of which is a little piece of violet ribbon attached to the buttonhole. In France, if you cannot get the Legion of Honour, and you must have a decoration of some sort, then your best plan is to get someone to include your name in the lists of those who will figure in the "promotion violette." All sorts of stratagems are resorted to by those who covet the "Palms," and as the fatal date draws near when the lists will be closed, the candidates move heaven and earth, and the water that is under the earth, to make sure of their decoration. How far some of the postulants for the ribbon will go is shown by the following incident, related by the Paris correspondent of a contemporary. The other morning the chief of the cabinet of the Minister of Public Instruction was rung up on the telephone by someone at the Ministry of Labour, and requested to see that, cost what it might, the name of Monsieur C., attached to the cabinet of M. René Viviani, was included in the forthcoming "promotion." The speaker added:—

"If necessary, you may put other applications on one side. The Minister has requested me to say that he attaches a great deal of value to the decoration of Monsieur C."

The exaggerated importance given to this particular nomination excited the suspicion of the "chef de cabinet," and he expressed his surprise to his interlocutor. Finally he said:—

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Jeune fille française, connaissant bien l'anglais, désire place d'institutrice dans pension allemande ou dans une famille. Veuillez s'adresser: **S. 169, Daily Record Office.**

German officer desires immediate acquaintance with young Englishman of good family (not over 22) for conversation. Please address: **T. 170 Daily Record Office.**

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PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 9, I. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

"May I ask to whom I have the honour of speaking?"

The reply was an unintelligible mumble. But the official of the Ministry of Public Instruction was tenacious, the more so that he thought he recognised the voice at the other end of the telephone. "It seems to me," he said, "that you are Monsieur C. himself."

"Yes," was the answer in a rather apologetic tone.

"Ah! And it was you whom the Minister requested to make this communication?"

"Yes."

"Very well. I'll make inquiries." The "chef de cabinet" did as he had said, and the result of his inquiries was to prove that the Minister of Labour had never charged Monsieur C. with any such mission, and he had certainly never asked him to show a preference for his candidacy at the expense of the others. As the result of this impudent attempt at "extorsion de ruban," Monsieur C. is not among the happy three thousand Frenchmen who today are proudly strutting about with the violet ribbon in their button-holes.

DECREASE IN ENGLISH MARRIAGES.

The population of England and Wales, enumerated at the end of March, 1901, consisted of 32,527,843 persons. From that date until the middle of 1907 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 2,520,944. The Registrar General, in his annual report, points out that had neither emigration nor immigration occurred this surplus would have raised the population in the middle of the year to 35,048,787. In the absence of precise information with reference to migration, the populations in the annual reports are provisionally estimated on the assumption that the rate of increase which had prevailed in the last intercensal period has since been maintained. Estimated in this way the population of England and Wales in the middle of the year 1907 amounted to 34,945,600 persons, of whom 16,879,509 were males and 18,066,091 were females.

The marriages in England and Wales during 1907 numbered 276,421, corresponding to a rate of 15.8 persons married per 1,000 of the population at all ages. The rates in the preceding three years (1904-1906) had been 15.2, 15.3, and 15.6 per 1,000 living. The proportion of bachelors in 1,000 males aged 15 years and upwards rose from 384 in 1871 to 411 in 1901, and among 1,000 females aged 15 years and upwards the proportion of spinsters increased from 361 to 395. On the other hand, the proportion of widowed persons in the population steadily decreased throughout the period. The proportions of bachelors showed an increase in each age-group up to 55 years, while the increase in the proportion of spinsters affected every age-group. The marriage rate in 1907, when compared with the rate of 1876-80, shows a fall of 10.4 per cent, which may be said to represent approximately the proportional fall in the marriage rate in the period under review.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

*** ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,** Wiener Strasse. Sunday, February 7th. *Septuagesima.* 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Wednesday, February 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, February 11th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Friday, February 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. Sunday, February 7th. *Septuagesima.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann 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.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS. **NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co.** Dresden office. Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS. "Köln," from Bremen for Baltimore, left Bremerhafen February 4th. "Kleist," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Suez February 4th. "Derfflinger," from Japan for Bremen, left Port Said February 4th. "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Nagasaki February 4th. "Bremen," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Naples February 4th. "Lützow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Shanghai February 4th. "Breslau," from New York for Bremen left New York February 4th. "Hanover," from Bremen for Baltimore passed Cape Henry February 4th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Fresh north-westerly winds, cloudy, much rain or snow, no great change in the temperature.